SOMERSETSHIRE

rchæological & Natural History Society.

OCEEDINGS during the year 1899

THIRD SERIES. VOL. V.

Taunton:
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Somersetshire

Archæological & Natural History

Society.

PROCEEDINGS

DURING THE YEAR 1899.

VOL. XLV.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS *is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.*

WRINGTON

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire Archæological & Natural History Society

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

VOL. XLV.

Taunton:
BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, FORE STREET
MDCCCXCIX.

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE

PRINTERS

PREFACE.

THE thanks of the Society are due to Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A., for supplying the illustrations to his paper; to Professor Allen, for his excellent photographs; to the Rev. E. H. Bates, for his map and drawings of Church Plate; to the Rev. F. Hancock, F.S.A., for his contribution towards the expense of the Church Plate illustrations, and to Mr. McMurtrie, for the drawings of the prehistoric remains found at Radstock.

F. W. W.

January, 1900.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

OMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

DURING THE YEAR

1899.

THE fifty-first annual meeting of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Clevedon on Tuesday, July 25th, and the proceedings in their entirety lasted for three days, excursions being made to neighbouring churches, and many historic places of interest were visited amid the charming scenery with which the district abounds.

The proceedings at Clevedon commenced with the annual meeting, held on Tuesday at noon, in the Public Hall. In the absence of the President, Mr. E. J. STANLEY, M.P., Mr. E. B. CELY TREVILIAN, one of the Vice-Presidents, took the chair, and having read a letter from Mr. Stanley, regretting his inability to be present, he introduced the President for the year, the Right Hon. Sir EDWARD FRY, P.C., of Failand House, North Somerset, late Lord Justice of Appeal.

Report.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. BRAMBLE submitted the annual re
follows :—

"Your Committee beg to present their fifty-first
report.

"In the first place they have the satisfaction of anno
that the Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., Lord Lieuter
Somerset, has cordially accepted the invitation of your S
to become its Patron.

"Since our last report twenty-three new names hav
added to your list of members. On the other hand the l
deaths and resignations has been nine, leaving a net g
fourteen members. The total number is 651, as again
at the date of our last report.

"The balance of your Society's General Account at tl
of 1897 (your accounts being made up to the end of the
was £76 16s. 10d. in favor of the Society, the liability f
cost of the volume for the year then expired not havin
taken into account. The balance at the close of the p
account was £118 11s. 10d. in favor of the Society.

"The total cost of Volume XLIV (for 1898), inc
printing, illustrations and delivery, has been £104 15s. 7d
cost to the Society was greatly reduced by the liberal
Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers of the whole of the illustrati
his paper, by the President of the two pictures of the
Doors,' and by the Rev. Preb. Buller of two views of
Curry church. Professor Allen was also good enou
supply the excellent photographs from which most of the
trations were taken. The thanks of the Society are
each and every of these gentlemen.

"The total amount of the subscriptions to the Castle
up to date, is £714 6s. 6d., including Colonel Pinney's leg
£300. Your Committee have entered into a contract wit
Fox for substantial repairs to the Castle Hall, includir

aning out and complete repair of the roof. This roof is dern, but of good construction, and the timbers throughout nd. The ceiling, however, was in a bad condition, and por-ons were liable to fall at any time. The work has also included instating the windows, the repair of floors, and the supply of w guttering and down pipes. The fine portico or two-storied orch is being improved by the removal of modern brickwork, d a high-pressure heating apparatus is being supplied, this ing necessary to protect your valuable collection from damp.

"The roof over a portion of the Library and Museum, ad-ining the Curator's house, which was in a very bad state, is be thoroughly reinstated, including new lead gutters.

"As usual, during the carrying out of the work, the absolute cessity of replacing unsound timbers and other additional work has been apparent, and further aid towards the cost will be welcome.

"It is proposed that immediately on the completion of the repairs to the Great Hall, the Geological and some other por-tions of the Museum shall be added to the part of the Natural History collection, which has been hitherto all that was ex-hibited there. Want of space, has, until now, prevented the proper exhibition of much which was valuable and highly in-teresting.

"The Mayor and Corporation of Taunton have presented to the Society the oak framework of two of the almshouses, for-merly standing in St. James' Street, called St. James' Alms-houses, which were taken down about two years since. They have been re-erected on the portion of the Castle Lawn, nearly opposite the Library, and form a very interesting example of the 'half-timbered' houses of the sixteenth century.

"The Castle House, unfortunately, still remains void.

"The Council have to report the gift by Mr. Harvey Pridham, of the Vicarage, West Harptree, of a large volume, containing a type-written copy (one of three) of his 'Notes on Somersetshire Fonts,' the result of several years work. He

proposes, at some future time, to deposit with us the measured drawings, to an uniform scale, of all such fonts. The cordial thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Pridham.

"Several interesting additions have been made to the Museum.

"Two volumes of the Somerset Bibliography, containing the county books, Bath excepted, are already printed, and the Bath volume is being actively proceeded with.

"The Photographic Record Committee report that their work continues to make progress, although not so rapidly as might have been expected, and they invite the co-operation of additional workers.

"The number of visitors to the Museum in 1898 was 5082, a decrease of 154 as against 1897.

"The Library is gradually increasing by purchase, gift, and exchange, but the funds available after payment of necessary annual outgoings do not admit of large expenditure in this direction, and it is on gifts from members and others that we must to a great extent rely.

"Your Committee have lately received a letter from the Town Clerk of Taunton enquiring whether they 'would be prepared to treat with the Taunton Town Council for the laying out and throwing open of the grounds of the Castle and Museum to the public under terms and restrictions to be agreed upon.'

"Your Committee desire to have the views of the General Meeting of Subscribers upon the suggestion, and recommend that they be authorised to entertain the application, so far as the Castle grounds are concerned, subject to a satisfactory arrangement of terms and other details. and that your Committee be empowered to negotiate and to carry into effect any terms which may be mutually agreed upon.

"A third branch has, since your last meeting, been added to your Society, having its head-quarters at Taunton. It is called the 'Taunton Conversazione and Field Club,' and is

ıder the Presidency of your Treasurer, Mr. H. J. Badcock. he first meeting was held at the Castle Hall on April 6th, nd already they number more than fifty members.

"Your Committee greatly regret to report the severe illness ıf your Assistant Secretary and Curator, Mr. William Bidgood, who has filled with credit the position of Curator since he was appointed in 1862—thirty-seven years—and to this the position of Assistant Secretary was added ten years later. His illness attacked him with great suddenness so lately as Wednesday, 12th inst., while engaged in preparation for this Meeting, where his absence will be greatly felt by those who have had experience of his readiness and courtesy on former occasions. Your Committee have made temporary arrangements for the performance of his duties.

"Since your last meeting your Committee are happy to report that you have suffered comparatively few losses by death, but the genial presence of the Rev. E. L. Penny, D.D., R.N., of Plymouth, will no longer add to the pleasure of our annual meetings, at which he was for a long series of years a regular attendant. Dr. Penny was one of the sons of a well-known former Head Master of Crewkerne School, and he took a great interest in all that appertained to our Society and the county generally.

"The Rev. Prebendary Hook, Rector and Rural Dean of Porlock, has also died since our last meeting. He was a member of some ten years' standing, and as a Local Secretary, was an ex-officio Member of Council. Although he seldom attended our annual meetings, he gave us every assistance in his power, especially when we visited his parish in 1889. Prebendary Hook wrote, and recently published, a 'History of Porlock,' which must have been the result of a great deal of investigation and research."

Mr. Trevilian, in proposing the adoption of the report, expressed regret at the illness of Mr. Bidgood. He referred to the proposal to utilise the Taunton Castle grounds, and said that the idea of a conference between the Committee of

the Society and the Town Council of Taunton, in order to lay out this ground, was a good one.

Canon CHURCH seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Colonel BRAMBLE presented the financial statement, in the absence of the Treasurer, Mr. H. J. Badcock.

Treasurer's Account.

The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1898.

Dr.

1898.	£	s.	d.
By Balance of former Account ...	76	16	10
,, Members' Entrance Fees (58) ...	30	9	0
,, Members' Subscriptions for 1898 (560)	293	18	6
,, Members' Subscriptions in arrear (19)	9	19	6
,, Members' Subscriptions in advance (22)	11	11	0
,, Members' Subscriptions (Life) ...	10	10	0
,, Non-Members' Excursion Tickets	12	2	6
,, Museum Fees	26	0	8
,, Sale of Publications	15	1	3
,, Sale of Index Volume	19	6	0
,, Balance of Conversazione ...	2	9	4
,, Balance of Exhibition	0	11	3
,, Donation, G. H. Rogers, Esq. ...	5	0	0
,, ,, H. H. P. Bouverie, Esq.	2	9	6
	£516	5	4

Cr.

1897, Dec. 31st.	£	s.	d.
To Expenses of Annual Meeting ...	13	16	1
,, Reporters' Notes of Meetings ...	3	10	0
,, Stationery and Printing ...	23	7	7
,, Cases, Repairs, &c.	27	16	6
,, Coal and Gas	19	13	5
,, Purchase of Books, &c.	21	18	0
,, Printing Vol. 43, &c.	81	5	0
,, Cost of Illustrations	14	5	3
,, Postage of Volume	9	5	4
,, Printing and Binding Index ...	28	11	0
,, Curator's Salary	105	0	0
,, Errand Boy	11	0	6
,, Insurance	4	3	9
,, Rates and Taxes	13	19	0
,, Subscriptions to Societies ...	8	13	0
,, Carriage and Postage	8	12	7
,, Sundries	1	15	6
,, Subscription returned (paid in error)	1	1	0
Balance	118	11	10
	£516	5	4

H. J. BADCOCK,
Treasurer.

Sept. 29th, 1899. Examined and compared with the vouchers and Bank Book, and found correct. } HOWARD MAYNARD, ALEX. HAMMETT.

Taunton Castle Restoration Fund.

Treasurer's Account from 1st January to 31st December, 1898.

Receipts.

1898.	£	s.	d.
By Rents of Premises	28	16	10
,, Rents of Castle Hall	40	16	0
,, Messrs. Hancock, Rent of 3 lights	0	1	6
,, Telephone Company Wayleave for Wires	0	1	0
,, Sundry Subscriptions	371	18	6
,, Legacy from the late Col. Pinney	300	0	0
	£741	13	10

Expenditure.

1898, Dec. 31st.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of former Account ...	30	7	8
,, Repairs to Property	35	15	11
,, Rates and Taxes	9	4	11
,, Gas	4	0	2
,, Sundry Expenses, Castle Hall, &c.	7	0	8
,, Fire Insurance	3	16	6
,, Interest	0	18	10
,, Placed on Deposit Account at Interest	500	0	0
,, Balance carried forward ...	141	9	2
	£741	13	10

H. J. BADCOCK,
Treasurer.

Sept. 29th, 1899. Examined and compared with the vouchers and Bank Book, and found correct. } HOWARD MAYNARD, ALEX. HAMMETT.

ff, proposed the adoption of the
vas most satisfactory. To hear
on the Castle account was al-

seconded the motion, which

re-election of the officers of the
Mr. H. C. A. Day, as a District
retted very much the illness of
urator, and spoke of the success-
ne for the Society by his quiet

by the Rev. D. L. Hayward,

proposed the election of twenty-
iety.
onded, and the resolution was

Record Society.

on. Sec. of the Somerset Record
specting the work of the Society
at was proposed to do. He was
ot only wiped out the debt of the
ance of about £35 or £40 with
his year they were anxious to con-
astic Cartularies of the County,"
ish the lately recovered one of
ter was dated 695, which shewed
of the oldest in England. They
of the "Cartularies of Athelney
of Bishops' Registers they had
1408, and the register of Bishop
Bath and Wells, 1264—1267, and
rk, and the document has recently

been found bound up with the York registers. So far as i goes, however, it would be a very valuable addition to thei scattered records of the 13th century. They also had permis sion to print the Survey of Somerset, made in the reign of Charles I, and which had only been discovered about two years. Mr. Batten has found that the writer was Thos. Gerard, of Trent, and the date 1632. The volume was now being transcribed for the purpose of being issued next year, and he had no hesitation in saying that it would be exceedingly interesting. It was a sort of combination of Collinson's History and Murray's Handbook, but more accurate than either. Unfortunately the survey dealt only with the South and West of Somerset. The survey made by Mr. Strachey 1736[1] still remains in manuscript, and if the owner's consent could be obtained, it would be well to print, for a commencement, that part which dealt with the other portions of the county. Three documents, hitherto quite unknown, was not a bad record, and on that ground he asked for additional support for the Society.

The Very Rev. the DEAN OF WELLS spoke in support of the work done by the Record Society, and among the volumes published by them, he said that Bishop Hobhouse's book o Churchwardens' Accounts of five centuries ago, was an exceed ingly interesting publication.

The President's Address.

Sir EDWARD FRY, who was cordially received, then d livered his Presidential Address. He said, "You are all famili with the fact that the objects of this Society are twofold; embraces Archæology and Natural History. I am rather i clined to think that the latter department has been less favour in our researches. The Society has not done so much f Natural History as for Archæology. If we look back to t volumes of the last few years, we see, as the chief contrib

1. *Proc.* xiv., ii. 94.

in Natural History, Mr. Murray's Flora of the county, which gives the localities of the flowering plants of the districts and divides Somerset into ten districts, separated more or less by natural conditions. But the work is confined almost to the flowering plants. It is much to be desired that work of a similar kind should be undertaken in reference to the cryptogamic flora of the county. I may mention in this connection that Mr. E. C. Horrell, of Copleston Road, Denmark Hill, is at work on the subject of the Geographical Distribution of the Mosses in Great Britain, and that if any students of that branch of botany would communicate to him the results of their labours in this county, they would be helping forward a good work.

"Turning from Natural History to the other branch of the Society's work, Archæology, I think that the most interesting discovery in our own county of late years has been that made in the very remarkable British village in the immediate vicinity of Glastonbury, where for years past interesting investigations have been carried on, which have brought to light a kind of settlement, I believe unique in the country, and also some of the most beautiful work of Celtic art found in England. I have this morning received a letter from Mr. Bulleid, who directed the labours which have been carried on in the village, and he said it had occurred to him that during the meeting of the Society the question might be asked with respect to the lake village, and if the excavations were to be opened this year. Owing to professional work, he would not be able to attend to the excavations now, but he hopes at some future time to continue the explorations. We regret that he could not carry on the investigations this year, but we shall look forward to the completion of the investigations in future years.

There is a subject which attracted the attention of the Society some years ago, upon which I should like to say a few words,—I mean the project of completing and publishing a

thorough and exhaustive history of the county of Somerset. Forms were sent round to many members of the Society, suggesting that they should undertake particular districts or parishes, so that they should make a more complete work than that of Collinson. Collinson's work was that of a comparatively young man, and is, notwithstanding all its inaccuracies and deficiencies, of great merit. We have the advantage of an Index to the work, for which we are indebted to our Honorary Secretary (the Rev. F. W. Weaver), and the Rev. E. H. Bates. In considering whether it were possible to undertake a work of this sort, I consulted some friends in Northumberland, who are engaged in the great history of that county at the present time. That work will, it is computed, occupy twelve large quarto volumes, four of which have already been issued. Those four volumes have cost £4,725, so that the figure for the completion will be a large one. A guarantee fund was formed in the county, and they had to meet a deficiency of £1,500 in respect to the first four volumes. In Somersetshire, with rents as they are, and land depreciated, we should hardly be able to undertake such a work. I think, on the whole, that it had better not be attempted at present. We shall do better to encourage local enterprise before we attempt a great county history. It is a pleasure to know that there are agencies going forward which, if they continue, will furnish materials when our successors shall undertake the great work. We must be content to play the part of David, and leave Solomon to put together the materials we may have collected in order to build the structure. First we have the Somersetshire Record Society. We have heard that some people are dissatisfied with what was published by that Society. I think that there is no cause for such a feeling. We must not expect that the publications will all be like the Waverley Novels, and I hope there will be a large subscription for what is issued. Then we have the "Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries," which contain much useful information: and

tly, we have individual labourers in particular districts. ır friend, Mr. Master, has published interesting monographs ı Backwell and Flax Bourton; Mr. Wadmore has done the ıme for Barrow Gurney, and Mr. Byrchmore for Tickenham. t is understood that Prebendary Hancock is at work on linehead, Prebendary Coleman on Cheddar, and Mr. Chadwyck-Healey on Porlock and four or five adjoining parishes. These labours are worthy of imitation, and if this kind of work be spread over the country, we shall in time have the materials for a thorough county history.

"It is worthy of consideration whether a county history of quite a different kind to that to which I have referred might not even now be undertaken with success. I mean one which should not merely consist of the sum of a number of parochial histories, but should deal with the county as a unit. If we look back to the history of this county, it furnishes many points of interest: we might begin with considering the traces of Christianity during the Roman period, then how Christianity came at a later date to the West Saxons, not through Canterbury and Augustine, but through Burgundy and Birinus. Then we look at the period of King Alfred, for we know that Somersetshire had its distinct part in the great wars of Alfred, in the times which followed his flight to Athelney. Then, coming down to a much later period, we arrive at Monmouth's rebellion. We need not necessarily have a work of great magnitude or research, but one which would bring together points of interest in the county as a county, and not deal with parochial matters. I commend that work to anyone who has leisure and the necessary qualification.

"I have referred to the connection of King Alfred with our county. I am desirous that we should be on the alert, and that Somersetshire should take its due part in the forthcoming celebration of the one thousandth year of his death. It was in Somerset that Alfred, in the period of his extreme need, took refuge and found support. The flight to Athelney and

his hiding there was a very interesting epoch in King Alfred's life, certainly it was a crisis in his military life. Was it a crisis in his moral life as well? By some authentics Alfred's flight to Athelney has been regarded as a mere strategic movement. But there is a tradition, which finds support in Asser, as his work has come down to us, that Alfred fled because he was deserted by his friends and his Court—and that there was something like a revolt of his people, due to his neglect of his royal duties soon after his accession to the throne. Possibly the vast reputation which Alfred's later career produced may have led some historians to slur over an event which was extremely probable in a young man called to the throne, and which scarcely reflects any dishonour on his character, whilst his recovery showed of what mettle he was. Alfred's departure from Athelney was due very largely to the action of Somerset men who joined him in his march against the Danes. We are told that *all* the men of Somerset, the men of Dorset, and part of the men of Hampshire met together at Egbert's stone, and marched from Athelney across the country, spending a night at Iglea,—probably Clay Hill, and then they attacked the Danes on the encampment of the chalk hills near Westbury. Somerset also had its full share in another great event of Alfred's life, for the peace with the Danes was made at Wedmore. Then again, the monasteries of Banwell and Congresbury were given by Alfred to his friend and literary associate, the Welsh monk, Asser. Thus we have in the county of Somerset most interesting points of contact with the life of our great king. Such local associations we are, in my opinion, bound to cherish. Let me remind you of the characteristic and, as I think, the noble words of Dr. Johnson in his account of his visit to Iona: 'To abstract,' he said, 'the mind from all local emotion would be impossible, if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish, if it were possible. Whatever draws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the

resent, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy, as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona.'

"Antiquarian pursuits then, if rightly followed, are not mere idle amusements of an idle hour: on the contrary they tend to remind us that we are citizens of no mean country: they help us to estimate rightly the grandeur of that inheritance which is ours as the heirs of all the ages: they not only adorn, but they strengthen and elevate our lives. '*Abeunt Studia in Mores.*'"

Mr. DUNCAN SKRINE proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Edward Fry for his admirable and interesting address. He was glad that the address had been of so practical a character, for he thought that they sometimes attempted too much and attained no result.

The Rev. A. R. CARTWRIGHT seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

The meeting then terminated.

Clevedon Court.

The company afterwards proceeded in brakes to Clevedon Court, where they were kindly invited to luncheon by Sir Edmund and Lady Elton, in whose absence Mr. Elton presided.

Sir EDWARD FRY proposed the health of "The Host."

Mr. ELTON, in returning thanks, said he had just received the news that he had been elected a member of the Society, and he begged to thank them for having elected him. On behalf of Sir Edmund and Lady Elton, he wished to say that it afforded them the greatest pleasure to invite the members of the Society to their house on that occasion.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver, on behalf of the Society, returned thanks to Mr. Elton for the cordial welcome he had given them.

Description of Clevedon Court.

Mr. Elton then proceeded to give a remarkably interesting address descriptive of the Court. He said: It is with considerable diffidence that I rise to address you on this ancient and historic mansion; selected as it has been by Thackeray as the foundation of his "Castlewood," and described as it has been by Rutter, in his "Delineations of North-West Somerset," as one of the most perfect examples of mediæval domestic architecture in England. So many abler heads than mine have dealt with it. I feel, therefore, I am quite unable to throw any fresh light on the matter. However, as archæologists, I feel that you will be the last people to expect to hear any new thing. I therefore crave your indulgence if I but repeat what may be stale news to many of you. I shall not attempt in the presence of experts to give you in any way a technical or learned address, but, like Truthful James in the poem, "I will tell in simple language all I know," and I hope the result will not end in the building of "churches of old red sandstone" or anything else. First of all, then, there is little doubt that there was originally a house here as far back as the time of the Norman Conquest. None of that now remains, but it is probable that from its foundations the most ancient parts of the present building arose. I direct your attention particularly to the room in which we are now seated. It forms the central part of the earliest structure. The original date would be early fourteenth century or about the time of Edward II. It has, of course, been largely altered and added to in the Jacobean period, and, later still, in the Georgian, when the present ceiling and the debased top to the fine Elizabethan window were added. If we divest the hall of all later additions, we shall find that it consists of a large and very high chamber, a

ıe four corners of which were turrets or newel staircases, ıree of which are still extant. The floor would have been of tone. The chamber would be lighted as far up as the present eiling by mere slits in the walls, through which arrows, stones, ɔr possibly boiling lead might be discharged on the heads of over-curious and suspicious-looking strangers. In cold weather a fire would be lighted in the middle of the room, and the smoke would find its way out by two apertures in the roof at either end. The two entrances to north and south, through Gothic archways of noble proportions, were each guarded by a portcullis let down from the rooms at each end of the minstrels' gallery. The grooves by which these descended may be examined at leisure. In fact, besides being the living room, it was a strong place whither the lord of the manor and all depending on him might resort in times of stress for temporary safety. A daïs would extend across the end of the room, and all would dine here in common, the servants sitting below the salt. We will now remove with a wave of the hand the white ceiling which obscures our view. Above it we see a high-pitched roof, and at either end two very beautiful windows belonging to the Early Decorated period, and above them the flues for the escape of the superfluous smoke that I have already alluded to. The blackening remains of soot are still clearly discernible about the tracery of the windows, and at either side are the unmistakable signs of the old hammer-beam roof, which has long years back ceased to exist, having either fallen into such decay as to compel its removal, or—dreadful thought—having been ruthlessly destroyed when the mischievous tide of architectural degradation reached its height under the House of Hanover. Out of the hall, on the eastern side, by a series of fourteenth-century doorways, which you may have noticed on your right hand on entering, the kitchen and other offices were reached. Behind me, on my left, you will observe a fine Jacobean doorway of stone, placed there by the Wake family, descendants of Kingsley's hero, "Hereward

the Wake," who for many generations occupied the proper It has, I regret to say, in degenerate days been painted a grained to imitate oak. It seems to appeal mutely for scra ing, but it would be a hazardous task, and it would requi ages of wear and tear, dust and dirt, to retrieve the somb dignity of its ancient origin were this done, and after all it is not snobbishly assuming a higher position than it is entitle to, but rather a lower, for being stone it is content to take precedence as oak. So we will leave it. On my right you will see a fourteenth-century doorway, restored after the disastrous fire which nearly destroyed all the west wing of the house in 1882. Opposite you see a debased doorway, once its match, leading on to the Queen Anne staircase. Above the old doorway I would direct your attention to the two-light window of the Early Decorated period. On the other side of that window is by far the most interesting characteristic of the house. I remember my grandfather (Sir Arthur Elton), himself an ardent archæologist, describing the "lady's bower," which proves that even archæologists may be mistaken, for he lived to see the truth laid bare, though, alas, a terrible fire, which occasioned the discovery, led up to his untimely death from sorrow and shock. The little room was no lady's bower, but neither more nor less than a tiny chapel, described by some authorities as a hanging chapel, from its position on the first storey. No tradition, no word, no sign, had escaped its sealed lips for centuries. Here was a room ancient and oak-panelled, certainly used for generations as the boudoir of the lady of the manor—this was all we knew. After the fire the panelling was being removed and some slight repairs executed (mercifully the flames had hardly reached the chamber), when in the eastern wall a fine square window, with reticulated tracery of the Early Decorated period was brought to light, carefully concealed within and without by masonry. Beneath this the altar slab, smashed off level with the wall, and on the right hand side of canopy of

the same period, and the bowl broken off, had been covered in with the same diligent care. The whole has been restored to the likeness of its former beauty under the able hands of Mr. Davis, city architect of Bath, whose name will ever be associated to his honour with the restoration of the western wing of the house. The south window of the chapel, which has always been *in situ*, has been considered to be the finest example of square-headed window of the Early Decorated period in existence. Out of the chapel winds precipitously a newel staircase on to the roof, from whence the curious may obtain a view of the windows above this hall to which I have referred. I must not omit to mention the solar, or lord's chamber, which is the room above the library, connected with the chapel by a small doorway cut through the thickness of the wall. The western wing of the house was largely built by the Wakes in the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, but the presence of a 14th century doorway at the top of the Queen Anne staircase, and a decorated buttress of the same period between the drawing-room and library, points to the former existence of buildings coeval with the hall. The whole of the interior of this part of the house was practically destroyed by fire, including a beautiful example of Jacobean mantelpiece with the Wake arms in the library, and one of the date of William and Mary in the drawing-room; also some ancient stained glass bearing the Wake knot and the family motto, "Wake and Pray," with the date 1570. Luckily the outside shell was robust enough to withstand the flames, and it still stands with the self-same ivy and creepers affectionately clinging to its dear old walls. The west front was restored by Sir Arthur some thirty years ago, as a former baronet, unfortunately possessed with the taste of the period, had pulled down the old west front and had put up what he conceived to be an improvement. I need not pain you by dwelling on the fact that the improvement was in the style commonly execrated as Strawberry Hill Gothic. It is now with slight exceptions practically the same as it was just

before the fire. In passing into the Elizabethan wing just touched upon you will notice the enormous thickness of the wall. When that part was being restored, Mr. Davis found that it was really a double wall, that is to say, when the builder of the time added to the house on that side he had not bored into the old wall to seek the support for his rafters and roofing but had built up an entirely new wall alongside the old one an example of labour and energy which the modern jerry builder might well take note of, though I could not recommend him to carry it out in detail. It was probably this extraordinary wall as much as anything else which saved the whole house from being destroyed by the flames. I must now draw your attention to the eastern wing of the house, especially to the kitchen. This room has been a good deal pulled about and altered at different times, but mainly it belongs to the same date as the hall. It originally reached from the ground to the roof, and extended to twice its present breadth, but other rooms have since encroached on its space in both directions. The walls are of great thickness. On either side of the southern gable of the kitchen are two beautiful little pinnacles of curious design, one of which is still in fair preservation. The kitchen communicated through an open court yard, and thence by the 14th century arches, with the hall. The buildings between the kitchen and the hall were originally much lower than those we now see, the upper storeys having probably been added by the Wakes. At the summit of the little gable, between the porch-room over the front entrance and the kitchen, you will notice a stone figure, supposed to be the bear and ragged staff of the King Maker. One has to be told this to believe it, as it might as well be an old lady with an umbrella from what we can see of it. However, there is method in our madness, for in the reign of Henry VI Thomas Wake held the manor of Clevedon of Richard, Earl of Warwick. Behind the kitchen, at the extreme north-east corner of the house, are the remains of a square tower which seems to belong to the

14th century period; it has been much altered, cut down, and filled in with rooms. However, in an interesting picture, dating from Queen Anne, which hangs in the passage upstairs, the house and grounds are shewn surrounded by high walls, embattled here and there. A part of them, with an ivy-clad embrasure, still remain on the east side of the flower garden. The walls do not, I think, date back before the Jacobean period, for though cast in a somewhat earlier mould they altogether lack the strength and boldness of mediæval work. The front view of the house is generally recognised to be the finest, but to those who prefer to dwell on the rambling incongruities of an ancient pile I would recommend the view obtained from the "Esmond Terrace," which embanks itself picturesquely against the steep sides of the hill. From thence also one can plainly make out the original conformation of the more ancient parts of the building, somewhat in the shape of a capital H, the hall forming the cross stroke. And as you continue to gaze may you hear the echoes of that long forgotten day:—

> "When men were less inclined to say,
> That time is gold, and overlay
> With toil their pleasure."

Before closing I would wish, as briefly as possible, to enumerate the different families who have held the court and manor of Clevedon, from the time of the De Clyvedons, who raised this hall, to the present day. From the De Clyvedons it passed by marriage to Thomas Hogshaw, thence in the same way to the Lovells, whom we find in possession in the first year of Henry IV, and again through their heiress, Agnes, to the Wakes. Roger Wake was attainted of treason in the first year of Henry VII, and forfeited all his rights; he was, however, pardoned, and received restitution. Here we have the original counterpart of a deed of recovery against Roger Wake in 17 Henry VII, by which a large portion of the property was disentailed: the seal is that of the Court of

Common Pleas: also several files of accounts of about 1630, and a survey of the manor in 1629, which I discovered some time back in a cellar. They were in an old oak chest and wringing wet, yet the paper is as good, and the writing as clear as if it had been written yesterday; they are in beautiful preservation. The Wakes sold the property to their kinsman, Digby, Earl of Bristol, and from the executors of the third earl of that name, in accordance with the directions in his will, it passed by sale in the seventh year of good Queen Anne, to the then head of the Elton family. I have now come to an end of my remarks. Before bidding adieu to the old place, however, I may perhaps remind you, though possibly not yet exactly of archæological interest, that hither have come in the less remote past Hallam the historian, Arthur Hallam, the hero of a pathetic and undying friendship; Tennyson, who immortalized that friendship in "In Memoriam"; Coleridge, Thackeray, and many another literary giant of a bygone age.

At the conclusion of the address Sir EDWARD FRY thanked Mr. Elton for the interesting description he had given them of the Court. The visitors then proceeded through the different rooms of the mansion, which are marked throughout by the beauty of antiquity. In answer to a lady, who asked which was the bedroom in which Thackeray was accustomed to sleep, Mr. Elton informed her that the great novelist visited Clevedon Court so often that he probably slept in every room in the house, at one time and another. Before leaving, the party ascended the turrets to the roof, where a delightful view of the picturesque grounds of the Court was obtained.

Clevedon Parish Church.

The party next drove to the parish church of St. Andrew, where Mr. EDMUND BUCKLE, hon. Diocesan Architect, commenced the first of his descriptions of the churches. He first of all remarked upon the distance it was from the Clevedon

Court House. In most parishes they found that the church was near the Court House, but here the Court House was right at the other end of the parish. It was a very interesting point, and one which he thought might well be worked out by local archæologists. The church was one which had its history plainly written upon it. There was certainly there in Norman times a small church of cruciform shape, with a central tower, but without aisles; and the nave was very much smaller than the present one. The two Norman arches remaining under the tower were remarkable for their oval shape, which gave them somewhat the effect of pointed arches. It was quite obvious that the original church had no aisles, by the buttresses which remained in the nave, and from the position of the buttresses it could be seen how much narrower the nave of the Norman church was than the present. The north transept still retained the Norman walls, but the chancel seemed to have been entirely rebuilt, though a large number of the Norman corbels have been preserved. The first great change in the plan of the church was the pulling down of the Norman nave in order to erect a larger nave, which took place probably in the 13th century. The new nave had no aisle any more than the Norman nave had. It was quite clear that the object of the re-building was to obtain a larger space, for the north-west corner of the nave was carried to the extreme limit available, and a wide splay cut off this angle externally to avoid interference with some object beyond or with the boundary of the churchyard, and the additional width of the new nave was obtained mainly on the south side, and so the nave was thrown much out of the centre of the chancel. There was no clerestory, and although the width of the Early English nave was the same as now, the height was very much less. The north transept was added at the same time as the nave. That, like the nave, was placed quite out of the centre of the arch leading to the tower, and for a similar reason—the desire for space and width. The eccentric position of the nave prevented the transept from being widened to-

wards the west, so all the additional width had here to be obtained on the east side, and the centre line was thrown a great deal to the east of the centre line of the tower. In spite of the great length of this transept there was only one small window in the east wall. After the completion of the nave and transept, the two tall arches looking towards this nave and transept were inserted in the tower, giving it a very lop-sided appearance. The next step in the growth of the church was the addition of the south aisle, which was of the Decorated period. The arcade should be specially noticed on account of the peculiar way in which the arches spring from corbels instead of capitals. The rood has been in two different places. Just over the Norman chancel arch, on the north side, could be seen an opening, which must have led into the rood loft at one time; but later on the rood loft was moved to a position west of the nave arch. With regard to the furniture of the church, the bench ends were noticeable from their having poppyheads—some were old and some new. Mr. Buckle referred to the reading-desk, which contained four panels o Dutch carving, each with an inscription in the Dutch language Attention was called to the indications of a gallery in the porch across the top of the south doorway, the purposes of whic were not known. It, however, seemed clear that it must hav been put there for some ritual purpose. They knew that i the middle ages the first part of the wedding service toc place at the porch, and this gallery may have been for tl musicians. At the conclusion of Mr. Buckle's description the church, several of the party inspected the tomb of Arthu Hallam, who lies buried there. He was only in his twent third year when he died at Vienna, and his remains we brought to Clevedon for interment. His father, as is we known, was the celebrated historian of the Middle Ages, whi his mother was Julia Maria, daughter of Sir A. Elton, Bart of Clevedon Court. Tennyson's reference to his friend's la resting-place in his "In Memoriam," is well known.

Tea at Clevedon Hall.

After leaving the church, the party proceeded to Clevedon Hall, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill, who had invited the archæologists to tea. Mrs. Hill graciously received the guests, and she and Mr. Hill and their sons and daughters were assiduous in their attentions to the wants of the party, who afterwards inspected the beautiful conservatories and grounds of the mansion, spending a most enjoyable time there.

The Evening Meeting.

In the evening a meeting was held in the Public Hall, Clevedon, for the reading of papers and discussion thereon. Sir EDWARD FRY presided.

A paper had been prepared by Mr. McMurtrie on "Ancient British or Roman Discoveries in the Quarries of Radstock," (*see* Part II), but Mr. McMurtrie was unable to attend through illness, and the paper was read by the Rev. H. H. WINWOOD. At the hall were exhibited a number of specimens to show the nature of the deposits.

At the conclusion of the paper, the CHAIRMAN said it was interesting to observe the remains of the pre-historic iron age, and that the second remains, supposed to be later, contained bronze. He thanked Mr. Winwood for reading the paper.

The Rev. E. H. BATES next read a learned paper on "The Five-Hide-Unit in the Somerset Domesday," his remarks being illustrated by a printed chart (*see* Part II).

The CHAIRMAN said they all knew that the investigation of hidage was one on which a great deal had been written, and on which a great deal of light was still required, and the paper just read was a very interesting contribution to it. It convinced them of one thing at least, that the difficulty of equal taxation was not a modern one. Their thanks were due to Mr. Bates for his interesting paper.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was heartily accorded. Mr. Weaver also mentioned how deeply grateful they were to Mr. C. Tite, who had kindly undertaken the duties of Mr. Bidgood in his absence. Had not Mr. Tite so willingly given his services the meeting could not have taken place. They were much indebted to him for the assistance he was rendering.

This concluded the first day's proceedings.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Favoured with a continuance of fine weather, the members of the Society commenced their excursions on Wednesday morning to the various churches and places of interest in the neighbourhood. The party, numbering over eighty, set out in brakes from Walton Park Hotel, the first stopping-place being

Yatton Church.

Mr. Edmund Buckle said this church, like the one they saw at Clevedon the previous day, was cruciform in plan, with the tower right in the centre, and with the tower piers very massive, so that the chancel was, to a large extent, blocked out from the nave, very much as was the case at Clevedon. It seemed almost certain that there must have been a Norman church there, comparatively a small one, with a central tower, and as the church became changed and enlarged, from time to time, the original Norman building left its influence on all the successive stages. There was nothing left in Yatton church which they could actually trace back further than to the Decorated period—the first half of the 14th century—but the plan, the massive pillars under the tower, and the low arches rising from these pillars, pointed pretty distinctly to a Norman church of the same form. The lower part of the tower was actually of the Decorated period, and that was the oldest part of this interesting church, though the two transepts were nearly of

the same date. Originally there was certainly no north aisle, for the tower had a buttress at the north-west corner, but during the Decorated period this aisle was added, a fragment of which still clings to the base of the tower pier. The nave at this time must have been small and low. The chancel was a pretty example of Early Perpendicular, which it was interesting to compare with the later Perpendicular so common in Somerset. The whole of the nave, clerestory, and aisles had been rebuilt in the richest manner of this latter style. He directed attention to a curious fact in connection with the windows in the aisle, that there was hardly an example of a window being in the middle between two vaulting shafts. That was characteristic of how these old churches were set out, as they rarely found windows exactly opposite one another. In a new church the windows were generally arranged symmetrically. The north chapel was an addition considerably later than the rest of the building, and was probably about the middle of the fifteenth century. He called attention to the beautiful features in the mortuary chapel of Sir John Newton and his wife, Isabel de Cheddre. There was a magnificent monument against the north wall, which was the important feature of the chapel. Among the peculiar features of the monument was a representation of the Annunciation. The date of Sir John Newton's death was 1487, and it was almost certain that the chapel was built by him in his lifetime. The tracery of the windows bore a striking resemblance to that in the Chain Gate at Wells, which was erected shortly after 1465. There was also, in the north transept, a figure in alabaster of the father of Sir John, Sir Richard Newton, serjeant and judge, represented in his red gown with the serjeant's coif on his head, and a wallet by his side to contain the seal. The figure of his wife, elaborately dressed in mitre headdress and flaunches, appeared on the same tomb. In recesses, in this transept, were also figures of a man and woman of the latter part of the thirteenth century. The rood loft seemed to have

been curiously arranged, since the entrance to it was in the north-west corner of the north transept. One of the most interesting volumes of the Record Society contained a number of churchwardens' accounts, and among them were those of Yatton, in which was a mass of information about the building and repairing of the church. In 1445 the accounts commenced, and at the time they were building a church-house and doing work in the belfry. Directly after that, in 1447 occurred the first entry concerning the rood-screen. The churchwardens went to Easton-in-Gordano to look at the rood screen there, and in the same year there was the mason's bill for erecting a pulpit and two altars. He (Mr. Buckle) did not think it was a pulpit as they understood the word now, but the lower part of the rood-screen. That would account for the two altars, as there were usually two altars against the rood-screen. In the same year they found carpenter engaged upon the rood-loft, which was variously described as *Alle*, *Aler*, and *solarium*. The work was given to John Cross, the village carpenter, who had a shop at Claverham, about a mile away, and this was an example of how capable the artisans of the country were in the old times that the lower part of an elaborate screen should have been entrusted to the village mason, and the upper part to the village carpenter. They had not a carver in the village, however, so that the order for 69 images went to a foreigner. The cost of the figures was £3 10s. 4d., just over 1s. 1d. each. In 1457 there was an entry of £31 2s. 11d., as being the total amount of Cross, the carpenter's bill. The next item of interest was for white-washing the church, a frequent proceeding in mediæval times. The entry ran *pro dealbatione ecclesiæ*. It was a common opinion that whitewashing was inartistic and modern. It might be inartistic but certainly was not modern. In 1482 there was a charge for the "closing between the church and the chancel," and he thought what was referred to might be the temporary screens put into the arches in order to

build the Newton chapel. In 1531 there was mention of an iron beam before the high altar, which was the work of a local smith, with apparently a great deal of decorative work about it. They might glean that the altars were the high altar of St Mary, and those of St. James, St. Nicholas, and St. Catherine. There were also images of St. Sunday, St. Thomas, St. John, St. George, and a gigantic figure of St. Christopher painted on the wall. There was in the churchyard an entirely separate chapel, respecting which, at the abolition of the chantries, the inhabitants made humble suit that it might be taken down and the stones used as "a sluice against the rage of the sea for the safeguard of the country." Outside the church Mr. Buckle drew attention to the delicate carving on the front of the south porch, with a coat-of-arms apparently for Montacute or Sherborne. The window at the end of the south transept was plainly seen to be entirely different in character to those in the nave. Mr. Buckle next spoke of the tower with its broken spire. The turret was in a rather peculiar position. Moreover, it was not octagonal but hexagonal; a form used very much in the southern part of the county, at Crewkerne and neighbourhood. It was a question whether the spire of this church was ever completed. It might have been left unfinished, or perhaps it had to be taken down on account of some accident such as having been struck by lightning. He should think, judging by the churchwardens' accounts, that there could have been no possible question about want of funds for completing it, and he felt sure that at the end of the mediæval period there must have been a perfect spire. The accident which reduced it to its present form probably occurred at a later period, when there was no longer money easily obtainable for restoring it. The west front of the church was probably, with the exception of Crewkerne, the finest in the county. That at Crewkerne was very similar, but much more elaborate, and the hexagonal turrets were repeated here, so that it seemed probable that the architect came from the

Crewkerne district. Mr. Buckle then accompanied the party round to the north side of the church and pointed out that, unlike many churches where the north side was meanly treated, this north side at Yatton was as well finished as any other part of the church, and that from the north-west part of the churchyard one could obtain a very good view of the entire building.

Congresbury Church

was next visited. Mr. BUCKLE said that this church presented the greatest contrast to Yatton church as regarded the general effect, yet there were several features in which it bore a considerable resemblance to it. Here they found an Early English nave and aisles, and the first thing which must strike one in coming into the church was the remarkable difference between the two arcades. The one on the south side had four black shafts around it with nothing to support, while the other one was a simple natural arcade. The arrangement now existing on the south side, of a round central pier carrying the arches flanked by black shafts which carried nothing, was excessively ugly, and in its present state quite modern. Certainly when the arcade was first built the shape of the pillar was as at present, for the bases were genuine Early English, and provided for all five shafts. But that pillar was intended to carry perfectly plain, heavy, square arches, resting on all the five shafts, instead of the present light molded arches. When (probably in the 14th century) it was desired to lighten the appearance of the church, they took down the heavy square arch, but, like sensible people, they also took down the four shafts at the corners of each pier, and thus lightened the whole effect of the arcade. But when the time came for restoring the church, the ingenious restorer found from the bases of the pillars that four shafts had been there primarily, so he put up those four black shafts which presented such an extraordinarily foolish appearance. The north arcade was very different, probably a little

later in date, and was interesting as being as early an example as they could find of the pier which became practically universal in Somerset in the Perpendicular period—a pier with four little attached shafts, one on each face. The tower arch, like those of the south arcade, was presumably Decorated, and he thought the bases of the chancel arch were of the same period. Then came the usual Perpendicular enlargement, and in that case it consisted of the raising of all the aisle walls and the insertion in them of large windows; the raising of the nave walls and the addition of a clerestory of rather an unusual character, consisting of a large number of small windows all close together—two windows in every bay. Some of the arrangements of the church were exceedingly interesting. The step on which he was standing at the entrance to the chancel, seemed to have been intended as a seat. The base of the rood screen was a stone wall, which had been richly ornamented, but was now much damaged. The side screen, however, which was of similar design, was beautifully frescoed; the whole of the stone tracery remained with stone buttresses at intervals. That low stone wall was intended to carry the ordinary oak screen over, but that upper part had been very much pulled about, and had clearly been made up again at some subsequent period. How exactly that screen, the base of which stood there, was brought forward to meet the stone corbels left standing it was difficult to say. It looked as though there had been an elaborate piece of vaulting under the gallery, as at Dunster. The screen leading from the aisle into the chapel was again in two parts. The lower part of it was most interesting, for there was a seat attached to it, facing the altar that was in the chapel. Attention was called to the two corbels which carried the ends of the loft, on which were inscriptions not very easy to read. The most interesting Decorated work in the church consisted of the two square windows in the chancel and chapel. though, perhaps, their beauty was questionable, as they were rather bald-looking. Their date was of the 14th century. On

the outside they would observe that it was another church with a spire. Spires were distinctly uncommon in that county, but there was a band of them which ran across the county, from Kewstoke to Frome, and one of them, Croscombe spire, was almost identical with this one. Here, as at Yatton, there was a chapel in the churchyard, and in this case it was dedicated to St. Michael. There were remains of two crosses, one in the churchyard, and another just outside in the roadway.

The vicar of the parish, the Rev. R. H. MAUNSELL-EYRE, being away, the curate, the Rev. J. H. CRAVEN, read a few notes which had been prepared by the vicar. He called attention to the registers, which were in a chest in the vestry, which dated from the year 1543. Parts of the vicarage, dated from 1446, and the arms carved on the porch were those of the bishopric, Bishop Beckington's, and those of the Poultney family. What connection they had with it he could not tell. The font was the oldest part being early Norman. The stump of the yew tree in the churchyard was said to be St. Congar's walking stick. The cross in the churchyard was erected as a memorial to Mr. Hardwick, who was attacked by highwaymen and shot in several places, but delivered his assailants to justice.

The next stopping-place was

Wrington Church.

Here Mr. BUCKLE first of all alluded to the tower. He said that it had attained great distinction as being that which Professor Freeman had described as the finest square western tower of any parish church in this country (and therefore probably in the world), not intended for a spire or lantern. But Mr. Buckle did not share Freeman's views, he thought the tower had been over-rated, but he agreed that it was a remarkably fine one. In order to do the tower justice, it must be looked upon as intended for a much smaller church. The

CONGLESBURY

[illegible]

the east end than at the west end. Here, as at Yatton and Congresbury, the lower part of the rood screen was of stone. The position of the rood loft was indicated on the arch immediately above. There was one stone missing. That stone stood out, no doubt, as a corbel, and it was on the top of that stone that the gallery rested. He drew attention to the arrangement of the two altar reredoses. The central part of the principal reredos was entirely modern, but was set in the frame of stone work which was all old. On the top was a pretty cornice, the greater part of which was also old. On both sides of the reredos were niches for figures, but there was nothing now left of the ornamental work. Precisely the same arrangement was repeated at the end of the chapel. There was the same square recess over the altar for the reredos. He also called attention to the corbels on each side of the chancel. These corbels supported the ends of the Lenten veil, which completely shut out the east end of the church from view. At the west end of the aisle was a most magnificent Court pew of the Jacobean period. The oak had never been oiled, and so had turned to a soft white, as old oak did when left to itself. The roof was of the Perpendicular period, and part of it was new. The old rafters were nearly white. Here, again, the font was a Norman one. There was a little stained glass in the windows, including some coats of arms. The tower of the church was also like that at Brockley—a small west tower with no pretensions, and with just a diagonal buttress. There was a frame for an hour-glass by the pulpit, with the glass missing. The old seats were interesting, but they were a rough lot.

Chelvey Court was next visited, and what remains of the fine old mansion, once the residence of the Tynte family, was inspected with considerable curiosity. The house was well worth seeing, especially the staircase, though care had to be exercised in visiting some of the spacious rooms, on account of the decaying condition of the flooring. Enquiries were made for the secret chamber, but this was believed to have been de-

[illegible] own

[illegible] turned. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] chancel [illegible] had [illegible] The two [illegible] capitals. [illegible] The early [illegible] north side [illegible] The [illegible] arch [illegible] only [illegible] fine [illegible] had [illegible] thirteenth [illegible] and one [illegible] here and [illegible] chapel was a figure [illegible] In the aisle a good [illegible] Among them [illegible] Berkeley arms, the family [illegible] House. The arrangement of the [illegible] there was a squint window in the loft to enable the person standing there to see the high altar.

He had very little doubt that the person whose duty it was to ring the sanctus bell stood on the rood-loft.

The oldest entry in the parish register was 1538. The new altar was put in in 1812.

The party were afterwards driven into Clevedon, and this concluded the second day's proceedings.

Third Day's Proceedings.

The number of excursionists was not quite so large on Thursday, the third day, about seventy leaving Clevedon at 9.30 a.m. in the brakes to complete the last day of the programme. The weather was again delightfully fine. The first stopping place was

Clapton-in-Gordano Church and Court.

The Court House was first viewed from the exterior.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver explained that the house was originally the seat of the Arthur family, and on the front door was a coat-of-arms of the Arthurs. In response to a request to give the derivation of the nave "In Gordano," Mr. Weaver replied that Bishop Hobhouse considered it was a regional name, indicating a particular region in that district.

Mr. Buckle, in describing the church, said that for the most part it was Early English. The north side was the most interesting position from which to see the church. The tower was very early, it had got almost a Norman appearance on the outside. The screen leading into it was a fine massive piece of oak work, and had been recently brought there from Clapton Court. It was exceedingly rough though handsome, and in the middle was a coat-of-arms representing agricultural products. The spandrils of the screen above the arch were modern.

A gentleman explained that this screen stood originally in the manor house, and it was thought to be the latest

[illegible] in Indiana Church.

[illegible] said [illegible] said [illegible] the [illegible] only [illegible] The [illegible] church. [illegible]

[illegible] Bramble. [illegible] that it [illegible]

Proceeding inside, Mr. BUCKLE said it was an exceedingly charming little church, and besides the gallery already mentioned, the whole building was one of the most attractive, to his mind, of those they had on their round that day. There was only one feature about the structure which was not of any particular beauty, and that was the chapel which had been added to it on the east side of the tower, and which spoiled, to a large extent, the general view of the church as seen from the main entrance gate. Passing round the north side, it gave one the impression of being a Norman church, but he had hunted all round the walls with the greatest care, and he had been able to find no Norman masonry. But it must be a conservative re-building of a Norman church, although all the walls were of the Perpendicular period. The nave of the church was very highly finished throughout. The tower was Early English, 13th century work, which was the only remains of the older building. The nave was not parallel with the tower. The very curious little stone pulpit was partially of the same date. The chancel was a good deal later than the nave, but it was added on in an admirable manner, so as to give the idea that it was part of the same design. The windows were very elaborate, but they harmonised with those in the nave. There was in the outline of the roof the same trefoil which they had seen at Wrington and Yatton, which shewed that in this district there was a decided revival towards the end of the 15th century of the old 13th century trefoil. The tower of the 13th century had got an arch on its eastern face, which shewed that there must have been a chapel or apse on that side. When the chancel was built, however, there was no chapel there, and some time, probably in the 16th century, the chapel was added in what might be called the mean modern manner. The screen was a bit of patch work, and seemed to have been put together anyhow. The stalls in the chancel were of very great interest, but most of the carving was of a rough character. Many of the seats in the nave were old, and there was seen again the

unusual feature in the poppy heads. As a general rule the Somerset seats had square tops, not poppy heads. On the right-hand side of the church, facing the west, was a monument to Sir Richard Percival, which was elaborately painted. He died in 1483. The monument was remarkable for having an inscription in French, at such a late date. There was a monument in this churchyard with the modern inscription "R.P. 1190," but Mr. Buckle thought that was a misleading date, because the cross on the top of the tomb was of considerably later date than that. Besides the narrow pulpit in the wall, there was also a Jacobean pulpit.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER remarked that the manor house here used to be the principal seat of the Percival family.

The Rev. T. G. BIRD, the Rector, afterwards read an interesting paper on the church, as follows:

"This church, although it has not much to boast of as regards its size, may justly claim a place among the most interesting of the churches of this diocese. For there are few churches to be found at the present day retaining so much of their ancient fittings as may be found here, where the church presents almost the same appearance as it must have done in the middle ages.

Whether there was a church here previous to the Norman Conquest is uncertain, but if not, one was built at that period, most probably by Ascelin, son of Robert Percyvale, Lord of Ivery, who accompanied the Conqueror in his expedition, and was rewarded with a grant of land at Quantock and East Harptree. Ascelin is mentioned in Domesday book as possessor of the Manor of Weston.

The church was either rebuilt or restored in the fifteenth century by Sir Richard Percyvale, who died 1483, and whose tomb remains on the north side of the nave. It has been thought from the appearance of the north wall, that the work then carried out consisted principally of altering the windows to the present Perpendicular style, and raising the walls two or

three feet to admit of the addition of the tracery. If this be so, the church is practically the original building.

The Norman font remains *in situ*, together with the high altar, the pillars in front of which are, however, modern. In the porch should be noticed the choir gallery, immediately over the south entrance to the church, and approached by a flight of stone stairs in the wall. Some nine or ten other churches in this neighbourhood formerly possessed similar ones, but all, with the exception of this, have now disappeared. Its use was, doubtless, to accommodate the choir at certain functions. In the Sarum missal, which was the one in use in most of the province of Canterbury, it is ordered that during the procession on Palm Sunday, seven boys should sing, on the south side of the church, *eminente loco*, the verses of the hymn, "All glory, laud and honour." This "high place" seems to have been generally erected for the occasion, but in this church, and some others, assumed a more permanent form. It may also have been used at the benediction of the fields at Rogation-tide, and perhaps for the first part of the marriage service, which then began at the church door, not, as now, at the choir gates.

Returning to the nave, the bench ends, with one or two exceptions, are the original work—those at the west end being the oldest. In the south wall, adjoining the arch opening into the tower, is a curious thirteenth-century stone pulpit. It is of simple construction, but interesting as an early specimen of a fixed pulpit. Opposite to it is another pulpit of oak, of the time of James II.

Originally the church contained four altars. In addition to the two still remaining, there was one on either side of the rood-screen, at the east end of the nave. A bracket on the north side is all that remains of the altar which stood there, but the one on the south side was *in situ* at the time Rutter wrote his history (1829), and is thus described by him—"At the east end of the nave is a stone oratory with a consecrated water-drain adjoining, westward of which is a curious reading-

loft of stone, approached by two steps." This, of course, refers to the pulpit already mentioned. The aumbry and piscina belonging to this altar are still perfect, and the return screen separating the chapel from the nave was in existence some forty years ago. These return screens, on either side, explain the absence of doors to the rood-screen. This latter is of fifteenth-century work, and was, of course, surmounted by the rood loft, of which there are now no remains, except one of the corbels which supported it, and the stone stairs, cut in the tower wall, by which it was approached.

In the choir, the ancient oak stalls with misereres (an unusual feature in a village church) remain in good condition. They are of fourteenth-century design, and there were originally four return stalls on either side the screen, but these have, with mistaken zeal, been removed to make room for a couple of modern prayer desks.

The chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, on the south side of the choir, is the most modern part of the church. There appears to be no record of its erection, but it is mentioned in the will of Sir James Perceval in 1536, wherein he directs that "his body be buried in the chapel of Mary Maudlyn in the church of Weston-in-Gordano." Its south window, and the wall below it, were removed from the chancel to make the arch opening into it, the eastern wall being built of rubble, with a window above the altar, much inferior in design. At the west end of the chapel another arch opens into the tower. Some years since, in rebuilding the organ, the ancient slab of the altar of St. Mary Magdalen was found beneath the organ platform, and it was restored to its original position.

Although the Percyvale family resided here for upwards of six centuries, their monuments are singularly few. It is possible that the havoc wrought by the Puritans during the Rebellion may account for the destruction of some. The family were staunch Royalists, and their property suffered much during those troublous times. The manor house and church were

ansacked, and records, registers, painted glass and other ornaments ruthlessly destroyed. The earliest remaining monument s the altar tomb in the churchyard near the porch. It is to the memory of Richard Percyvale, a crusader, who, as recorded by Lodge, died in the second year of king John, and was buried "in the church of Weston Gordeyn, under a magnificent monument of brass, gilt." There are two full-length crosses upon it, and sockets for six pillars, formerly supporting a canopy. Round the margin was the inscription, "Orate pro anima Ricardi Percyvale qui militavit in Terra Santa cum Rege Rycardo A.D. MCXC."

It would seem that after being mutilated by the Puritans, the stonework, no longer any ornament to the church, was removed to its present position. A copy of the original inscription has recently been inserted on a metal plate, below the slab.

Another monument, fortunately in good preservation, is that on the north side of the nave, to the memory of Sir Richard Percyvale, the restorer of the church in fifteenth century. It is elaborately decorated in gold and colours, and has upon its canopy three shields, one bearing the arms of Percyvale, impaled with those of Hampton, this Sir Richard having married Catherine, co-heiress of Richard Hampton, a gentleman of this county. The left-hand shield contains the arms of Ballowe and Cheddar, and the third has the Percyvale arms, together with another, unknown. Three angels below the canopy bear a scroll with this inscription: "Richard Percyvale, ye Lord have mercy," and on another scroll below, "For Thy byttyr Passion bring hys soule to Thy salvacion." On the slab of the tomb, in Norman French, remarkable at so late a date, "Cy gyste le corps de Rycharde Percyval le quel mourut l'an de boinet Jesus M.CCCC.LXXXIII. Dieu ay pitie de son ame."

Of Sir James, before mentioned, who was buried in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, no monument remains. Whether

it was destroyed by the Puritans, or whether he thought the chapel, of which he was probably the founder, sufficient memorial, we can only conjecture.

A few small headstones in the churchyard are the only other memorials of the family. The manor house, a stately building of fourteenth century, was still standing, in a dilapidated condition, within living memory, but has now entirely disappeared. The farm buildings, below the church, mark its site, and are probably largely constructed from its remains.

The registers date only from 1684, the earlier ones, as I before remarked, having been destroyed by the fanatical Puritans. The entries up to the beginning of the present century are very carelessly made, in many cases by an illiterate clerk, and many years have no entry at all.

The list of the rectors dates back to 1314, and for the greater part of the last two centuries they seem to have been non-resident, the parish during that period having apparently always been held in plurality, and with praiseworthy impartiality it has been tacked on to every one of the adjoining parishes in turn, though they are all in different patronage.

I omitted to say that the ancient sanctus bell remains in its turret above the chancel arch, and in the tower is a fine peal of bells, four of which are dated 1645.

In the absence of the President, the Rev. F. W. WEAVER thanked Mr. Bird for his paper.

Portishead Church

was the next place *en route*, but as time was short the party did not stay long here. Mr. BUCKLE pointed out the modern gallery in the porch which appeared to be only an alteration of the ancient gallery. The wall between the gallery and the church had been taken out and a pew made looking into the church. Attention was also directed to the staircase leading to the gallery. Mr. Buckle also alluded to the pinnacles on

the tower, which he said were fine and distinctive, and like those to be seen at Evercreech. There was little to be said about the inside of the church, though the columns were of rather a curious shape, and appeared to be an experiment. A curious feature of the church was the position of the pulpit, as it was approached by a staircase in the wall in a manner which looked as if originally it had led to the rood-loft. The pulpit stood out from the wall, and was reached by a wooden bridge.

After luncheon at the Portishead Hotel, the drive was resumed to

Portbury Church

where Mr. BUCKLE again took up the part of guide. He drew the attention of the visitors to the fact that the church was entered by a Norman door. Outside the building were also to be seen indications of Norman pilasters on several corners, notably at the two corners at the east end of the chancel and both the corners of the aisle. All those corners were, if not Norman, very old. Everything pointed to the church having been a distinctly important one from an early date. One of the first things which struck one in entering the church was its great size, and the magnificent gangways helped to give dignity to the appearance of the church. There was Norman work in the arch of the chancel, though the arch had been very much altered since it was first built, for the original Norman arch was very much smaller. It had been taken down and rebuilt probably some time in the thirteenth century. The arches and the nave were rather characteristic from the fact that they had no capitals. The two windows at the east end of the aisles were noteworthy, each containing five lancets united under one arch. On the north side of the chancel there was an enormous squint which reached the dimensions of a small chapel. Just beyond there was another chapel with a stone barrel vault. The sedilia in the chancel and in the south aisle were of Early English date. Before closing he must

draw their attention to the magnificent yew trees in the churchyard. He had been told that the tradition in the place was that the trees were the same age as the tower.

Visit to Failand House.

A pleasant drive was then made to Failand House, where the members of the Society were kindly entertained to tea by the President (Sir Edward Fry) and Lady Fry. After tea there was a pleasant surprise in store, for the Misses Fry had trained some of the local school children to give an exhibition of old English pastimes. It was an excellent idea, and one well in keeping with the gathering, and it was much enjoyed by those present. The games were played on the tennis lawn, and the children were in costume; decked with garlands of flowers they looked pretty, and went through their sports with evident enjoyment. There were other old-fashioned dances and a modern one with ribbons, and the whole concluded with a pageant march. The pleasure of the scene was enhanced by a programme of music, in which old-world tunes were introduced. One of the Misses Fry and a cousin interpreted the vocal parts admirably, and Miss Bulton, of Clevedon, accompanied with a violin.

The sports represented by the Failand children were taken principally from the Rev. W. F. Galpin's "Ye olde Englishe Pastimes" (Novello and Co.). They were, as far as possible, reproductions of what used to take place, though, from all accounts, a good deal has always been left to the taste of the performers. Additional information was found in Chambers's "Book of Days" and Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes of the English People," and for the dresses the Encyclopædia of Costume was found useful, though in this respect it would have required too much elaboration to be strictly accurate. The music ranged in date from the thirteenth century—when the famous "Sumer is i cumen in" is supposed to

have been written — to the seventeenth. The songs were arranged for the occasion for two voices and a violin. The programme of music was as follows:

PASTIMES.

Enter Milkmaids and dance the Hey! Enter Foresters!
Enter Queen of the Revels, carried by Shepherdesses, and attended by Shepherds representing the Seasons.
Maypole Dance, interrupted by Morris Dancers representing Friar Tuck, the Hobby Horse, the Jester, and the Dragon.
Foresters shoot at Popinjay.
The Victor is crowned by the Queen.
Shepherdesses and Milkmaids dance.
Sellinger's Round, or the end of the world.
Ribbon Dance (modern).
Maypole Dance.
Pageant March.
Exeunt Omnes.

MUSIC.

"Dargason" (temp. Henry VIII).
"Tucket for the Horns" (17th century).
"The Hunt is up" (temp. Henry VIII).
"Summer is a-coming in" (cir. 1225).
"Under the Greenwood Tree" (temp. Charles I).
"Come, Lasses and Lads" (temp. Charles II).
"Trip and go," Morris dance (temp. Elizabeth).
"Now, Robin, lend to me thy bow" (before 1568).
"Sellinger's Round" (temp. Edward III).
"Joan to the Maypole" (temp. Charles II).
"Hobby Horse Dance" (temp. Charles II).
"Pageant March" (17th century).
"Golden Slumbers" (17th century).

At the conclusion, Mr. E. B. Cely-Trevilian, on behalf of the society, thanked Sir Edward Fry for his hospitality. In the domain of archæology, or in any other domain, between things which were purely ephemeral and things which were of a purely permanent character, they knew that they could not do better than place themselves under the guidance of a great judge.

Sir Edward Fry briefly returned thanks, and said it had been a great pleasure to him to take part in the proceedings of the Society's gathering.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver, on behalf of the society, also thanked Sir Edmund and Lady Elton for their hospitality, and Mr. Elton for his interesting paper on the history of Clevedon Court. He also thanked Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill for entertaining them to tea at Clevedon Hall, also Mr. Edmund Buckle for so kindly giving his time in describing the churches. The society were also indebted to the help rendered by the local committee, not forgetting the Hon. Sec., Mr. Day; also thanks were due to the clergy for opening their churches, and to the owners and tenants of the houses they had visited. Last, though not least, their sincere thanks were due to Mr. Charles Tite, who very kindly came from Wales and undertook, at a moment's notice, to supply the place of Mr. Bidgood, in his unavoidable absence.

One of the party also added Mr. Weaver's name to the list of those to be thanked for their services, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Weaver, in returning thanks, humorously remarked that he hoped it would be his last appearance on the scene as "excursion secretary." He, however, had undertaken the office because Col. Bramble was not well. He should go back to Taunton and tell the committee that they ought to undertake this duty in succession.

Wraxall Church.

A short visit was next made to Wraxall Church, which was described by the Rev. G. S. Master, in the absence of Mr. Buckle. He said that he always looked upon the church and the one adjoining as being the most beautiful instance that he knew of a restored church in this century. The church had been restored by the munificence of the Gibbs family, Mr. Antony Gibbs having restored Wraxall Church, and Mr. Martin Gibbs the church of Barrow Gurney. The work of restoration at Wraxall had been carried out under the direction of Sir Arthur Blomfield. The chancel had been entirely re-

built, and the beautiful roof had been introduced, also the screen, of which he (Mr. Master) knew no finer example of modern work in wood carving. The screen had been extended to the organ and the organ-gallery, and, in doing that, part of the old rood screen had been utilised together with the staircase. The church was originally built about the middle of the fifteenth century, probably 1450, and it was a grand instance of a church of that date. The only portion of it now visible was the chancel arch. The porch was Early English, and the inner doorway was Norman in character. Beautiful stained glass had been introduced into the church by Mr. Kemp. The interior of the church was rather dark even on a very fine day, but this had been somewhat remedied by putting in some white glass in the east window, and other of the windows had had a large proportion of white glass placed in them with the same object. The restoration had only just been completed. There was a very fine tomb there of the Gordon family.

The Rev. G. S. Master having been thanked for his description of the building, this completed the three days' programme. The return journey was then made, Clevedon being reached at about 8 o'clock, and thus the proceedings were brought to a close.

Treasure Closet, Deanery, Wells.

DURING the repairs of external stone-work, June, 1899, at the Deanery, a horizontal hiding-place was discovered. On the north, or garden front of the deanery, is the new building of Dean Gunthorpe (1472-98), with its fortified tower. The banqueting hall, with its flat ceiling, had a grand guest-chamber over it, now sub-divided into two spacious bedrooms; and the embattled heads of two fine bay-windows—carrying Gunthorpe's guns, and Edward IV's Rose en Soleil—rise six feet above the ceiling of the banqueting hall.

In removing the decayed stone-work that roofed in the fan vault of the southern bay window, richly carved with Gunthorpe's badges (gun and hand grenade) an unsuspected hiding-place was laid bare. The original entrance was twenty-one inches square, opening from the floor of the eastern half of the great guest-chamber. This entrance had been closed, with lath and plaster, at a comparatively recent date, perhaps early last century. The floor line of the recess is one foot below the floor line of the bedroom, and the top of the aperture is eleven inches below the curve of the arch (8ft. 7in. span) that supports the external roof. The floor of the recess is 4ft. 1in. in width, large enough to have hidden, for a short time, a fugitive, even while Henry VII, on his march into the West against Perkin Warbeck, was entertained in the Banqueting Hall below, Sept. 30, 1497. Probably the recess was usually a receptacle for plate, tapestry, and other valuables; and, perhaps, no house of any importance, built before the end of the fifteenth century, was without some well-devised hiding-place. Dean Gunthorpe, as is well known, was not only a great scholar, who had studied Greek in Italy, but chaplain to Edward IV, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal to Richard III, and in possession of other well-endowed Court appointments. He was an ardent Yorkist, like the Bishop, his co-temporary, Richard Stillington, of Bath and Wells; and his estate had to pay to Henry VII a

(4). This is confirmed by Miss F. Greville, niece of the Miss Frances Greville mentioned above.

(5). But there is no porch to this house of "The Glen." Not now; but Mrs. Squires, an old lady who lived there for over thirty years, assures me that it had a stone-and-stick porch, which was taken away in her day, and which was covered with honeysuckle and roses.

If you would but take note of this just now it would help to stop the falsification of history on this small point.

CHARLES L. MARSON,

Son of the late Vicar of Clevedon.

Additions to the Society's Museum and Library

During the Year 1899.

THE MUSEUM.

Two Ten-pound Notes, Bridgwater and Somerset Bank.—From Mr. ALBERT GOODMAN.

Copy of Certificate of Burial of Humphrey Blake, 1679; extracts from Close Rolls, &c.—From Mr. JOHN KENT.

Painted beam from Naish Priory; Casts of three Corbel Heads from Naish Priory.—From Mr. G. T. CHAFYN-GROVE.

Constable's Staff, Tithing of East Street, 1619.—(Purchased).

Engravings of the Interior of Westminster Hall, showing the Dinner and Manner of Challenge; Interior of Westminster Abbey at the Coronation; Inside of St. Peter's, Westminster, before the Coronation.—From the Rev. D. J. PRING.

Protest against Church Rates, Taunton, 3rd month, 1842.—From Mr. WM. GOODLAND.

Chard Borough Extension Medal, 1892. Public House and Trade Checks: Taunton—Coffee Tavern, Co-operative Society, Saracen's Head, Cridland's Fleur-de-Lis Inn, Old Angel, Harris's Corn Cure. Bridgwater—Pitman's Three Crowns, E. Wippell's Bowling Room. Keynsham—White Hart. Bath—Fox and Hounds, Walcot Street. Watchet—Balmer's Bell Inn (2). Dunster—Luttrell Arms. Frome—King's Head, G. Hillier. Wincanton—J. A. Bailey's Greyhound, 1857; J. Stay, Trooper Inn, 1846. Wells and Wookey Co-operative. Nine Portraits of Somerset Worthies.—From Mr. C. TITE.

A large Oil Painting of the Last Supper, which had been hanging in the Castle Hall for some years.—From Mr. F. C. SANDERSON.

Memoranda of the First Somerset Militia, 1763—1815—1828, made by Lieut. W. H. Chorley.—From Mr. W. JEWELL.

Photographs of the Cromlechs at L'Ancresse and De Hus, Guernsey.—From Mons. GIFFARD LE MESURIER.

Two old Glass Bottles, I. M. Nicholson, 1717.—From Mr. LAWRENCE.

Chuckram Travancore; *Somerset County Gazette*, No. 1, Dec. 31st, 1836, April 1, 8, July 1, 1843; *Somerset County Herald*, Oct. 28, Dec. 2, 9, 1843; Jan. 20, 27, Feb. 17, March 2, 9, 30, April 13, 27, 1844; Spirit of the Times, or the Social Reformer, March 27, 1847.—From Mr. H. READ.

Model of a Formosan Boat.—From Master FELIX BRICE.

THE LIBRARY.

Calendar of Bristol Deeds.—From Mr. J. W. BRAIKENRIDGE.

Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, vol. xi. —From the Academy.

Collections for a Parochial History of Backwell.—From the Northern Branch.

Slang and its Analogues, 4 vols.—From Dr. ROGERS.

Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting now remaining in England, by Carter, 1887.—From Mr. C. H. SAMSON.

Northamptonshire Naturalists' Journal, Nos. 73—76.

Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem, Henry VII, pt. 1. *Somerset Carthusians*, by Miss Thompson.—From Rev. F. W. WEAVER.

Bowen's Maps of All the Counties of England.—From Mr. F. C. SANDERSON.

Notes and Queries, vols i to xi (several missing).—From Mr. EDGAR BENNETT.

The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia; Folio Bible, 1770.—From Mrs. QUANTOCK.

Plymouth Institution, Reports and Transactions, 1830, vol. i, 1861-2, 1862-3, 1863-4, 1864-5, vol. ii, pt. 1, 2; 1865-7, vol. iii, pts. 1, 2, 3; 1867-9, vol. iv, pts. 1, 2, 3; 1869-71, vol. v, pts. 1, 2, 1873-5.—From Mr. P. D. PRANKERD.

Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club, vol. i, no. 1, 1898.

Chicago Academy of Sciences. *Fortieth Annual Report*, 1897.

The Pleistocene Features and Deposits of the Chicago Area.

Memoir of Robert Hibbert, by Murch.

Essex Feet of Fines.

The Ancient Church Fonts of Somerset, shown by description and draft.—From Mr. HARVEY PRIDHAM.

Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society Transactions, vol. v, pt. 6.

The Bishoprics and Lands of the Five Western Dioceses.—From the Rev. J. E. RISK.

Choice English Lyrics set to Music; Dainty Ditties, or Old Nursery Rhymes, set to Music.—From Professor ALLEN.

Sixtieth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

Guide to Queensland.

Side Light upon Coal Formation.—From Mr. W. S. GRESLEY.

The Bristol Royal Mail, by R. C. Tombs.—From Mr. E. J. THATCHER.

Castle Cary Visitor, Jan. to Dec., 1899.—From Mr. MACMILLAN.

Received from Societies in Correspondence for the Exchange of Publications.

Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland—*Journal*, nos. 220, 221, 222, 223.

British Museum (Natural History)—*List of Fossil Cephalopoda; the Genera and Species of Blastoidia.*

British Archæological Association—*Journal*, vol. iv, pt. 4; vol. v, pts. 1, 2, 3.

Society of Antiquaries of London—*Proceedings*, vol. xvii, no. 1.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*Proceedings*, vol. xxxii, 1897-8.

Royal Irish Academy—*Transactions*, vol. xxxi, pt. 7: *Proceedings*, vol. v, nos. 2, 3.

Sussex Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. xlii.

[illegible] Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—*Journal*, vol. ix, pts. [illegible]

[illegible] Society—*Collections*, vol. xiv, pt. 2.

[illegible] Society—vol. xiii.

[illegible] Archæological and Natural History Society—*Magazine*, [illegible]: *Inquisitiones Post Mortem*, pt. [illegible] *Liberty*, *appendix* 3.

[illegible] and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society—*Report*, vol. xiii, pt. 1.

[illegible] Archæological Society—*Transactions*, [illegible]

[illegible]—*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. xxx, pt. [illegible]

[illegible] Archæological and Natural History Society—*Transactions*, [illegible]: *Calendar of the Muniments* [illegible] *Borough of Shrewsbury*.

[illegible] Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. x, [illegible]

[illegible]—*Transactions*, vol. vii, pt. 3.

[illegible] and Archæological Society—[illegible]

[illegible] *Journal*, vol. xiii.

[illegible] Antiquarian Field Club—vol. ix, no. 2.

[illegible] vol. xvi, pts. 2, 3, 4, 5.

[illegible] *Proceedings*, vol. viii, pt. 6: *Transactions*, [illegible] vii, pt. 1.

[illegible] *Proceedings*, vol. viii, pt. 3.

[illegible] Archæological Society—*Proceedings*, [illegible]

[illegible] vols. x, xii.

[illegible] nos. 19—24: vol. x, [illegible]

[illegible] of Newcastle-on-Tyne—*Archæologia* [illegible] *Parish Registers*, pt. 3.

Clifton Antiquarian Club—*Proceedings*, vol. iv, pt. 2.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society—*Proceedings*, 1897, 1898; *Archbishop Parker's MSS.; List of Members.*

Chester Archæological and Historical Society—*Journal*, vol. vi, pts. 1, 2. 3.

Thoresby Society, Leeds—vol. ix, pt. 2; vol. x, pt. 1.

The Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist—vol. v, nos. 3, 4.

Geological Institution of the University of Upsala, Sweden—*Carl von Linné*, pt. 7; *Bulletin of the Geological Institution*, vol. iv, pt. 1.

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GEORGE BROOK, LORD COBHAM,—OB: 1558.

From the Drawing by Holbein

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

DURING THE YEAR

1899.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

Brook,

OF SOMERSET AND DEVON; BARONS OF COBHAM, IN KENT.

BY W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

Part II.

THE additional notes comprised in this *Paper*, allusive to the Brook family, are offered as supplementary to the account found in the preceding volume of Som. Arc. and Nat. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, and are designed to render the notice of their history to some extent more complete.

Their Early History.

THE following interesting confirmatory particulars relating to Brook, Cobham, Beauchamp, &c., are extracted from *Coll. Topog. et Geneal.*, vol. vii, pp. 320-354, therein stated to be taken from "*Charters, &c., in the hand-writing of Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, in a volume of the library of the College of*

Arms, marked Philipot, E. J., and were derived from the ment room at Cobham Hall," about 1574. These refer early possession of Olditch :—

"Brianus de Gomz (Goritz) D'n's de Kingesdon, dedit, &c., Henri Broke et Nicholea uxor suæ, &c., s. d. (Seal) 'S. BRIANI DE GOMZ.' *vaire, a bend lozengy.*

Henricus de Brok, de Holdyche, 3 Regis Edw.

Elizabeth quæ fuit uxor Henrici de Broke, 7 Edw'd. III—1334.

Henricus Broke, relaxavit Thomæ Broke nepoti suo et Constanti ejus, &c. Dat. ap. Holdyche, 8 Edw. III—1335.

Thomas Broke, et Constantia uxor eius, 9 Edw. III—1336.

Thomas de Broke, tenuit maner, de Broke juxta Yilchester in Com. 14 Edw. III—1341."

The following to Henry de Cobham, the marriage of l to Joan Beauchamp, his burial at Stoke-sub-Hamdo inventory of his goods. It will be observed the date son's attendance at the funeral is of a vague nature, sta "*anno 9 Edw. regis*"; if of Edwd. II, 1316; if of Edw 1336; and this would be nearer the correct date, for h in 1339, which agrees with the year the inventory was and exhibited.

"Johannes de Cobham miles quæritur versus Dn'm Thomam fratrem s qua querela dicit quod cum Joh'es de Cobham leur sage auncestor, le qu assoile, perquisivit manerium de Chessebury, quod descendit D'no patri eorum utpote hæridi per successionem: Et postea idem H. accep Joh'e de Beauchamp pro nuptiis dicti D'ne Johannis filii sui 400 lib. conditione quod nunquam dishereditaret d'cm J. filium suum. Id non o dict. D'ns Thomas ita rem tractavit cum eorum patre anted'co q'd ille f d'cm Thom. de advocatione eccl'sie pred'ce, &c. Tandem convenit inte præsentia Reginaldi de Cobham, Prioris Roffens', et aliis.

Henricus de Cobham, miles, d'n's de Chissebury, 6 Edward II—1313.

Joh'es de Cobham dedit D'ne Matilde de Columbariis et Henrico de (filio suo maneria de Chissebyri, &c., s. d. (seal) arms of Cobham, *dim* impaling *a bend* (Columbers).

Henricus de Cobham, miles, D'ns de Cobham, dedit Joh'i de C. filio Johanne uxori ejus, pro sexcentis marcis argenti ille præ manibus manerium suum de Henton in Com. Wiltes, cum omn' pertin', &c Londini die Lunæ in f. b. Mariæ Mag. 8 Edward II—1315.

Joh'es de Cobham, miles, filius D'ni H. de Cobham, salut in D'n univ. vestra me attornasse, &c., Will'm de Blanford ad capiend. *(p grant).* Dat. ap. Stoke-subtus-Hamedon die Martis p'x. p. f. b. 8 Edward II—1315.

D'ns Johe's de Cobham celebravit funus D'ni Henrici de Cobham apu in Com. (Somerset) anno 9 Edw. regis.

Henricus de Cobham sepelitur apud Merston Stoke in Com. Some Joh'es de Cobham filius ejus aderat apud funus suum, cujus quidam expensa itinerando et redundo ad'co funere adhuc extant.

Inventiarum omniu' bonor' D'ni Henrici de Cobham, mil. defun Assumpc'onis beatæ Mariæ virginis anno D'ni millo cccmo xxxixo. H iste habuit duos filios Joh'em et Thomam, milites, qui contraversar'rit tamento patris sui. (1339).

(JOHN BROOK, LORD COBHAM), AND MARGARET NEVILL HIS W

CH[illegible] [illegible]URCH.

THOMAS BROOK, LORD COBHAM, AND DOROTHY HAYDON HIS WIFE.

COBHAM CHURCH

Inventiarum omnium bonorum D'ni Hen. de C. mil. defuncti die Assumpt. b. Mariæ virg. 1339, exhibit Ep'o Roffensi per Thomam C. mil."

These relate to John de Cobham, his marriage contract with Margaret Courtenay, and receipt for the payment, "*pro le sojourn*" with her father subsequently.

"Joh'es Cobham dat terras Johi filio suo et Margaretæ filiæ Hugonis Comitis Devon. 5 Edward III—1332. (Seal) *on a spread eagle two shields,* 1 *vaire* (for Joan Beauchamp), 2 Cobham, *with label.*

Indentura facta 6 Edward III—1333, inter D'm'n Hugonem de Courtenay, Comitem Devon et Joh'em de Cobham testatur quod Joh'es filius D'ni Joh'is accipiet in uxorem Margaret filiam dicti Comites, &c.

Hugo de Courtenay Comes Devoniæ fatetur se recipisse de Johanne de Cobham mil. filio D'ni Johis de C. de Kent, militis, 5 libras sex solidos pro le sojourn de Margarete de Courtenay filia sua, 29 Edward III—1356.

Joh'es, D'nus de Cobham, habuit licent. fundare Collegium de Cobham—1362."

These exhibit the marriage contract of Thomas Brook, and Johanna Braybroke, Lady of Cobham, with the seals of Cobham and Brook; and a deed relating to the widowed Lady Johanna Brook, with her four sons (including Michael Brook), concerning Kingeston, one of the oldest of their possessions, and dated at Olditch. The seal to this document is specially interesting as displaying Lady Johanna's arms, *Ermine, on a chief gules, three bucks head's affronté or*, impaled with Brook, her second husband.

These arms are now assigned to *Hanning;* and their appearance here makes it questionable if she did not belong to a family so named, and not *Hannap*, or *Hanham*, unless all three are variants of the same name. The arms at present assigned to *Hanham* are altogether different.

"Indentura facta inter Sir John Oldcastell mil. D'n'm de Cobham et Johannem uxoris ejus ex una parte, et Thomam Broke, militem ex altera. Testatur quod Thomas filius et heres d'ci Thome Brooke accipet in uxorem Johannam filium d'ce Johannæ uxoris d'ci Joh'is O. D'ni de C. infra datum præsentium ad festum Pentecostes proxime venturum si Deus illis vitam concedit, &c. Dat. 20 Feb. 11 Henry IV—1410. (Seal) "SIGILLUM JOHANNIS OLDCASTELL D'NI DE COBHAM." (Arms) quarterly, one and four, *a castle*, two and three Cobham, (supporters) *two lions sejant affrontée*, (crest) *on a helmet and wreath, a Saracen's head wearing a cap.*

Joanna Brooke relicta Thome Brooke mil. defuncti fecit attornatus ad deliberandum Ric'o Chedder, Thome Brooke, Thome Chedder et Michaeli Brooke filiis meis seisinam in maner' de Kingeston. Dat. apud Holdyche 5 Henry V, 1418. (Seal) Brook, impaling, *Ermine, on a chief, three bucks' heads caboshed.*

Michael Brooke, fil. Thomæ et Johannæ B., 11 Henry V, 1424.

Deed dated 12 Henry VI, 1434. (Seal 1) 'SIGILLUM THOMÆ BROOK MILITIS,' (arms) *on a chevron a lion rampant* (Brook), (supporters) *two lions* (crest) *on a helmet and wreath a spread wing.* (Seal 2) 'SIGILLUM JOHANNE BROKE,' (arms) Brook, impaling, *Ermine, on a chief, three stags' heads caboshed.*

These notes to Johanna, Lady of Cobham, and Hemenhal and Hawberk, two of her husbands, and Hawberk's first wife.

"Rob'ts Asheley et alii demiserunt maner. de Creshale in Com. Essex. Joh quondam uxori Rob'ti Hemenhale mil. filiæ Joh'is de la Poole, militis, 19 Ri II, 1396. (Seal) 'SIGILLUM D'NE JOHANNE HEMENHALE.' (Arms) *on a fe between two chevronels, three escallops* (Hemenhale) impaling, *two bars wavy* (D la Pole).

Nicholaus Hawberk, miles, et Domina Matilda uxor ejus, 1 Henry IV, 139

Nich. Hauberk, miles, dedit Hugoni Lutterell, &c., omnia bona et catell sua ubicumque fuerint inventa exceptus centum sol. argenti quod sibi reseravit Dat. apud Couling, 6 Oct., 9 Henry IV, 1407.

Hugo Lutterell, miles, &c., confirmaverunt D'n'æ Johannæ, D'næ de Cobhan omnia bona et catella quæ habuerunt ex dono Nicholai Hauberk. militi 9 Henry IV, 1407. (Seal) 'SIGILLUM NICHOLAUS HAUBERK, MILITIS.' (Arm *checky, a chief per fess nebulée.*"

And these refer to John de Cobham, of Blackborough Devon.

"Joh'es Cobham de Blakeburgh, et Katerina uxor ejus 51 Edward III, 137 20 Richard II, 1396. *Cornub.* Johannes Cobham de Blakeburgh, miles, obi seisitus de reversione manerii de Hilton cum pertin. et de redditu. 10 soli annuatim Castro de Launceston solvendo. Quod quidem manerium tenetur Rege in cap. ut de Castro suo prædicto et de Ducato Cornubiæ per ser militare et per redd. 10 solid. per annum. Quodque Elizabetha soror dic Johannis est hæres. (Seal) 'SIGILLUM JOHANNIS DE COBEHAM.' (Arms) *on chevron, three spread eagles, in dexter chief point an estoile.*"

These arms of Cobham of Blackborough were quartered b Hungerford, as descending from Elizabeth, daughter of th first John Cobham of that place, who married Sir Hug Peverell. They are found on the large escutcheon of th splendid monument with their effigies, in the Chapel Farleigh Castle, of Sir Edward Hungerford, ob. 1648, and h wife Margaret Halliday, ob. 1672; and are, apparently, th only trace of remembrance of the Cobhams of Blackboroug existing.

Thomas Chedder

AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

IN Canon Jackson's *Guide to Farleigh Hungerford 1879*, th following "courteous and gentle epistle, &c.," appears, quote

from the fine *Cartulary of the Hungerford Family*, in the possession of the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, of Hadspen, near Bruton. An indenture by which Thomas Chedder does homage to Walter, Lord Hungerford (ob. 1449) for his land at Litleton near Wellow; 21 Henry VI, 1441.

"This Indenture made the Fest of Seinte Cutberd the Bisshoppe, the yeare of the Reigning of King Harry the Sext after the Conqueste the 19th, Witnesseth that Thomas Chedder, Scirer (*Esquire*) hath done Homage to Walter Lord Hungerforde for the Londes and Tenements which the saide Thomas holdeth of the saide Lord in Litleton. In witness whereof to the parties of this Indenture as well the saide Lorde as the forsaide Thomas enterchangably have set their seales the day and the yere above writen."

"To the worshipfull noble and my ryght gode and gracious Lord the Lorde Hungerford.

Worshipful Noble and my right gode Lord. I recomaunde me unto your ryght gode Lordeshippe, besechyng the same to have me excused of that I com not to your Presence atte this Tyme for the Doying of myne Homage: for trule, my Lord, God hath visited me with such Infirmite that I may not ryde without right grete Perell of mine Hele (*health*) as I hope my Brother Fortescu which hath sene myne Infirmite wlll pleynle enforme your gode Lordeshippe: Wherfore I sende unto you by the Berer hereof an Endenture ensealed with the Seale of myne Armys by which I have done unto you Homage.

Worshipfull noble and my ryght gode Lord, I beseech Almighti God alwey your gode and gracious spede.

Write on the Fest of Seinte Cutberde the Bisshoppe;—

THOMAS CHEDDER."

Thomas Chedder had no brother named Fortescue, and the Canon surmises it may have been the L.C.J. of the King's Bench, Sir John Fortescue, "who was connected with the neighbourhood of Wellow and Farley, by marriage (according to Lord Clermont) with the heiress of John James, of Norton St. Philip's." Thomas Chedder, then in ill health, appears to have died the following year, 1442-3.

Sir Edward Grey—Viscount L'Isle. He carried the Rod with the Dove at the coronation of Richard III—7th July, 1483. His first wife, Elizabeth Talbot, granddaughter of Thomas Chedder, died 8th September, 1487, and was buried at Astley, Warwickshire; he died 17th July, 1492, and bequeathed his body to be buried in the new chapel of Our Lady, begun by himself to be built in the College of Astley, where the body of his late wife lay interred. The interesting pair of effigies in Astley Church may represent them; the knight, in full armour, with collar of S.S.; the lady, with long

[illegible] collar [illegible]
[illegible] sentiments [illegible]
[illegible] represent he [illegible]

[illegible] Sir Rober [illegible]
[illegible] 1474-5 [illegible]
[illegible] She [illegible]
[illegible] Sir Robert [illegible]
[illegible] ently in- [illegible]
[illegible] were [illegible]
[illegible] the north [illegible]
[illegible] but, [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible]
[illegible] monu- [illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible]
[illegible] being one [illegible]
[illegible] creation of [illegible]
[illegible] his widow, [illegible]
[illegible] K.B., of [illegible]
[illegible] same date. [illegible]

[illegible] married Elizabeth [illegible]
[illegible] Dresser. [illegible]
[illegible] Garter. [illegible]
[illegible] First [illegible]
[illegible] Garter. [illegible]
[illegible] Calais. [illegible]
[illegible] 1st June. [illegible]
[illegible] the Tower. [illegible]
[illegible] a design [illegible]
[illegible] when Henry VIII. [illegible]
[illegible] release, he is said [illegible]
[illegible] March, 1541-2, and was buried there. He [illegible] the preceding year.

John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland. He was the eldest son of Elizabeth Grey-Dudley, by her first husband, and heir to the possessorship of Kingston L'Isle, and the title, as specified on the patent, dependant thereon. But before his mother's death, which occurred about 1540, during her lifetime, on the 27th March, 1538, he disposed of the reversion of the manor and estate of Kingston L'Isle, to William Hyde, whereby on her death, when he became heir to the grantees of the Barony of L'Isle, he failed to comply with the conditions of the grant, and the title so created became extinct. He was executed on Tower Hill, 22nd August, 1553.

The Brook Memorials

IN COBHAM CHURCH, ETC.

Although there were seven descents of Brook after their migration to Cobham, of whom six were summoned as Barons, only three memorials exist to them in the church there, wherein all, except the last—Henry Brook—were interred.

The oldest of these is the brass to Sir John Brook, fifth Baron of Cobham (grandson of Sir Thomas Brook, of Oldtch, who married Joan de la Pole, Lady of Cobham), and his wife, Margaret Nevill, which lies in the pavement of the chancel. He married first *Eleanor*, daughter of *Anstell* or *Anstie*, of Suffolk, who left no issue, and secondly *Margaret*, daughter of Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, youngest son of *Ralph*, first *Earl* of *Westmoreland*, by his wife *Elizabeth*, daughter and sole heir of Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, created Earl of Worcester in 1420, who married Isabel Despencer, sister and sole heir of Richard, eighth Baron Despencer and Baron Burghersh. This descent explains the impalement of the shields on the brass, namely Cobham, impaling Nevill, Warren, Clare, Despencer, and Beauchamp, *with a crescent for difference.* It is curious to note that the

arms of Brook, proper, are not included. By her he appears to have had eighteen children, as depicted at the foot of the brass, eight sons, and ten daughters. The inscription as it is now found reads thus:—

Hic Jacent Johanes Broke Miles Ac Baro Baronie de Cobh'm et Domina Margareta vxor sua quondam filia nobilis viri Edwardi Nevill nuper D'ni de Burg'eny qui quidem Joh'es obijt . . . . die mens' . . . . A'o D'ni Mo vc . . . . ip'a vero Domina Margareta obijt vltimo die me'sis Septembris A'o d'ni Mo vc vj quorn' animabus propicietur Deus: amen.

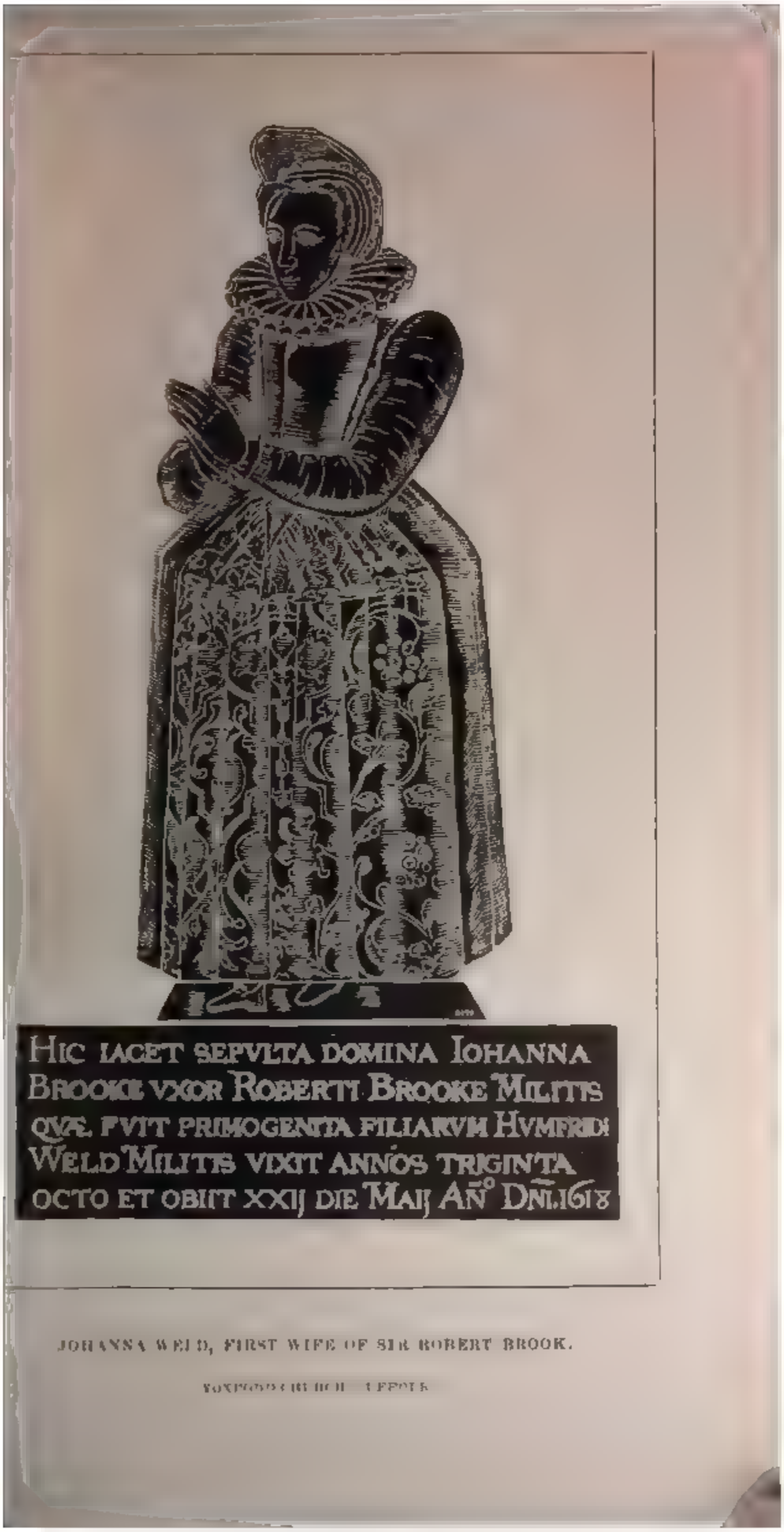
Only the figure of the lady now remains, but that of Sir John was in existence in 1597. The costume of Lady Margaret is very simple, gown with full sleeves guarded with fur, mantle with cordon, and pedimental head-dress. John Brook, Lord Cobham, died 9th March, 1511-12, but the date was never filled in upon the brass. Affixed to the central pinnacle is a square panel, whereon is a representation of the Trinity, the Father seated, with triple crown, and right hand raised in benediction, supports the Saviour on the Cross, which rests upon the orb of the Earth, and on the left arm of the cross is the Holy Spirit, sitting as a Dove, with partially extended wings; in the central compartments of the canopies are shields, on one the instruments of the Passion, and on the other the Five Wounds.

In Couling (*hodie* Cooling) Church, Kent, the parish in which Couling Castle, the original seat of the Cobhams, is situate, is the brass of Faith Brook, one of the ten daughters of the aforesaid John Brook, Lord Cobham (ob. 1512) which lies in the floor of the nave. The figure is of small size, and clad in pedimental head-dress, gown with fur cuffs, and ornamental girdle. Below is the inscription:—

Pray for ye soule of Feyth Brooke late ye dowgt'r of Syr John Brook lord of Cobh'm whiche Feyth decessed the xxj day of Septe'b'r ye ye'r of o'r lord m.vcviij o' whose soule J'h'u have m'cy.

LATE BROOK — COWLING CHURCH,

KENT.



JOHANNA WELD, FIRST WIFE OF SIR ROBERT BROOK.

YOXFORD CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

THOMAS BROOK, LORD COBHAM, AND DOROTHY HAYDON HIS WIFE.

COBHAM CHURCH.

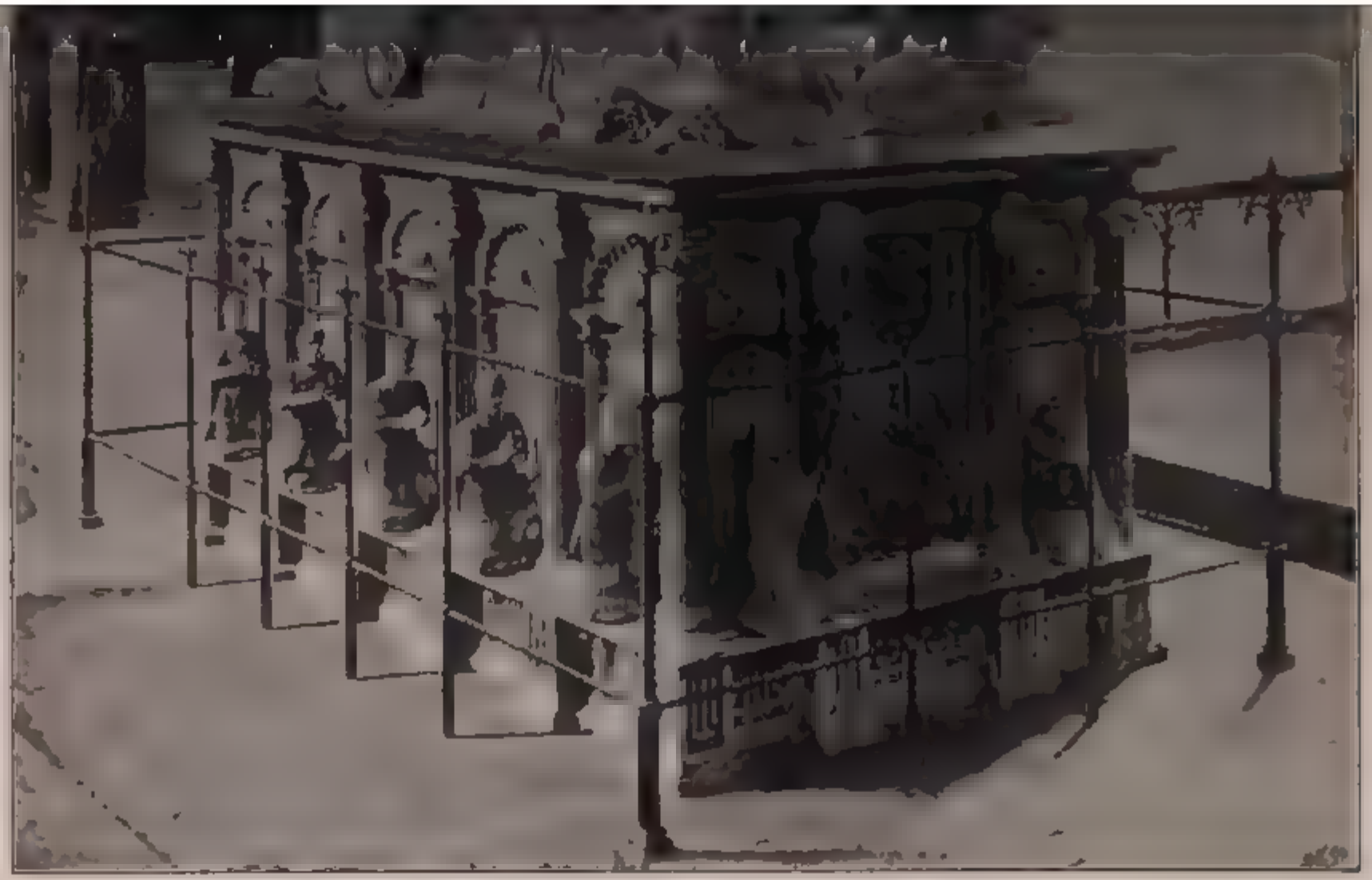
The second memorial in Cobham Church is also a brass (the last of the series), in the pavement of the chancel, and commemorates Sir Thomas Brook (eldest son of Sir John), sixth Baron of Cobham, his first wife, Dorothy Haydon, and their thirteen children. He died 19th July, 1529.

The inscription is:

Orate pro anima Thome Brooke militis d'ni de Cobham ac Consanguini et heredis Richardi Beauchampe militis qui quidem Thomas cepit in vxorem Dorothea' filiam Henrici Haydon militis et habuerunt exitu' inter eos septe' filios et sex filias et p'd'ca Dorothea obijt et p'd'cus Thomas Cepit in vxorem Dorothea' Southwell vidua' que obijt sine exitu et postea Cepit in vxore' Elzabetha' Hart et habuerunt nullu' exitu' inter eos qui quide' Thomas obijt xix die Julij A'o d'ni MCCCCCxxixti.

He is in the elaborate armour of the period, with skirt of mail, and broad-toed sabbatons, a chain with dependant cross suspended from the neck, an ornament found on many effigies about this date. The lady wears the pedimental head-dress of that era. The children are in two groups below. Arms, four shields at the corners, each charged alike with Brook, Cobham, Braybroke, and De la Pole *Azure, a fess between three leopards heads or, an annulet for difference*, being the bearings assigned to the younger branch of De la Pole: those on the brass of Lady Johanna Braybroke, as also on her mother's at Chrishall, being the older blazon of the main stem, *azure, two bars nebulée or;* in the porch at Chrishall *both* shields occur separately, dexter being the *fess and leopards heads*, sinister the *bars nebulée*. A Sir Henry Heydon, was made K.B. at the coronation of Henry VII, 30th October, 1485, his arms, *Quarterly, argent and gules, a cross engrailed counterchanged.* Lysons (*Environs of London*) in describing West-Wickham, Kent, says:

"The manor house, which stands near the church, was built by Sir Henry Heydon, temp: Henry VII. In a window of the hall are the arms of Heydon and his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Godfrey Bulleyne. The parish church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was re-built by Sir Henry Heydon temp: Henry VII. In the east window is the representation of a skeleton in kneeling



GEORGE BROOK, LORD COBHAM, AND ANNE BRAY HIS WIFE.

COBHAM CHURCH

Montfort, Croyser, and Dabernon. Beneath this is a large escutcheon, having as supporters, dexter, *an antelope*, sinister *a griffin;* with helmet and crest of a *lion passant crowned*, a cognizance of Brook; below, the motto, '*Je me fie en Dieu.*' In this escutcheon, the quarterings of Brook impale those of Bray, as above.

At the west end there are also two escutcheons, the upper Brook as before, with the quarterings of Bray on an escutcheon of pretence. It is surrounded by the Garter. Beneath is a large escutcheon of twenty-seven coats of arms, consisting of the quarterings of Brook and Bray, impaling the arms and quarterings of Newton, the latter representing the second wife of Sir William Brook, son and heir of Lord Cobham, by whom this monument was erected. It has supporters, and the motto as before, the crest being that of *the Moor's head.*" (These bearings of Newton have been before described).

The children, in varied costumes, with tabards emblazoned with their parents' arms, impaling their own alliances, kneel around, and have their names superscribed above them. They are carefully described by Mr. Waller, who continues :—

"The inscription, in Latin, very long, and expressed in capital letters, is well carried on the bevelled edge of the marble table on which the effigies lie, and is as follows :—

Honoratissimvs et clarissimvs vir Georgivs Brokvs fvit dominvs Cobhamvs ex oppidi Cobami possessione cognominatvs et idem laudatissimvs aliqvot annis Calesi præfectvs in illustrissimv' Collegivm cooptatvs eqvitvm Divi Georgii nec solvm hanc prestantissimam habvit honorvm et familæ comendationem sed etiam natura fvit optima et animo omni genere lavdis ornatissimo dvx fvit in bello prestantissimvs et sapientissimvs in pace consiliarivs principibvs in qvorvm temporibvs vixit egregie probatvs Cantianis svis inter qvos habitavit eximie charvs deniq: toti reipvblicæ propter honorv' splendorem et virtutv' notissimvs et dilectissimvs et hæc o'ia fvervnt in illo illustriora quoniam et professionem evangelii susceperat et defensionem ac eandem ad extremv' vsq: spiritvm conservavit. Iste nobilissimvs vir constantissimvs Dei servvs et ornatissimv patriæ membrv' cvm ad matvram senectvtem pervenisset annv' agens sexagesimv' secundv' et febris ardoribvs conflagrans tertio calendas octobris est mortvvs anno 1558 cvivs discessv liberi qvos post se mvltos et imprimis lavdatos reliqvit et amici ac necessarii tota deniq: respvblica magnv' et ivstv' dolorem accepervnt Gvlihelmvs autem Brokvs eqves appelatvs ex antiqvæ familiæ cognominac'oe d'ns Cobhamvs filivs Georgii patris et hæres benevolentissimvs hoc monvmentv' memoriæ Georgii patris svi charissimi dedicavit anno 1561, et Elizabethæ Reginæ tertio.

Patre fvit domino fœlix dominoq: marito alter erat Braivs Cobhamvs alter erat Anna fvit frvgi fvit et prosperima mater pauperibvs larga præbvit anna manv. Nil erat hac melivs nil fortunativs una. Donec erat charo charior illa viro Vltimvs hvnc annvs Mariæ cv' funere mersit illa pari fato mense novembre rvit Sic qvos vita dvos concordes semper habebat extinctos eadem nv'c qvoq: busta tenent."

As mentioned in the inscription, the tomb was erected by his son and heir, William Brook, eighth Lord Cobham, to the memory of his parents, 3 Elizabeth, 1561. Lord Cobham made his will 31st March, 1552, and died 29th September, 1558, aged sixty-one.

The sons of George Brook.

LORD COBHAM.

George Brook, his fifth son previously noticed), m[illegible] married Christiana Duke, of Otterton, Devon, and, apparently, three of their sons, *Peter*, *Duke*, and *Charles*, were of Templecombe, [illegible] Somerset, where they held influential positions as Lord [illegible] hi the Manor. *Peter*, his administration was granted to [illegible] il brother Charles, 12th July, 16[illegible]. *Duke*, his nuncupative [illegible] 27th May, 16[illegible], also to his brother Charles, 12th July, 16[illegible] *Margaret*, his widow and executrix, renouncing. Th[illegible] brothers appear to have died in date very near each other, ar[illegible] in a worldly sense, unprepared. *Charles*, the survivor, w[illegible] dated 4th April, proved 7th May, 1610, mentions his "kin[illegible] man," Richard Duke, of Otterton, Esq. (his cousin's son, wh[illegible] married Margaret, daughter of Sir Arthur Bassett, of Umbe[illegible] leigh, ob. 1641), with his sister, Elizabeth (wife of Humphre[illegible] Walrond, of Ottery St. Mary), and four hundred pounds fo[illegible] his funeral. There are no memorials to them in the churc[illegible] but interesting evidence of these descendants of Brook is foun[illegible] in the *Register* at Templecombe :—

"1587.—*Duke Brooke*, the sonne and heir of Duke Brooke, Esqr., wa[illegible] buryed xiij October.

1606.—*Duke Brooke*, Esquire, Lord of this Manor, departed this life a[illegible] London, the 27th day of Maye, and was buryed at Cobham, in Kent, on x[illegible] June.

1610.—*Charles Brooke*, Esquire, Lord of this Manor, dyed and was buryed [illegible] 5th Aprill.

These three brothers were cousins to the unfortunate Henry Brook, last Lord Cobham, and it appears that after his attainder, Duke Brook, who died in 1606, must have purchased in May, 1605, from King James, for £10,669, a considerable interest in the confiscated estate, and this accounts for his burial at Cobham. He left the residue of his property to his wife Margaret. From the large sum then paid, they appear to have possessed considerable wealth, as evidenced also by the amount ordered to be set aside by Charles, the surviving brother, for his funeral.

JOHN BROOK, NEWINGTON CHURCH, KENT

ROBERT BROOK AND ELIZABETH CULPEPPER, HIS SECOND WIFE

YOXFORD CHURCH.

Thomas Brook, fourth son, his tabard on his father's tomb displays Brook, with *a fleur-de-lys argent for difference*, impaling, *quarterly*, 1 and 4, *sable, three stags' heads caboshed argent;* 2 and 3, *a chevron gules between three cross-crosslets, sable, a crescent or, for difference* (CAVENDISH). (Waller). Is this the Thomas Brook mentioned by Collins (as being the fourth son of Thomas, Lord Cobham) as "of Wiltshire," who married Katherine, daughter of Sir William Cavendish, ob. 1562 (the ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire) by his first wife Anne, daughter of Edmund Bostock, of Wallcroft, Cheshire?

He appears to have been a man of infamous character, the "scapegrace of the family," and became a buccaneer of the worst class, with revolting cruelty, an instance of which, almost unparalleled in atrocity, is graphically described by Froude.

John Brook was his third son, born 22nd April, 1534, died 25th September, 1594, and was buried in Newington Church, Kent. He served with distinction as a soldier in the Low Countries. His monument is on the south wall of the chancel, and a very fine one. Of alabaster, Ionic columns, handsome design, and richly ornamented. He is represented kneeling before a prayer-desk with book on it, habited in armour, with great character in the features, all being of excellent workmanship. The inscription records :—

"*Hic sitvs est Johannes Brook, armiger, illvstrissimi herois Domini Georgii Brook, Domini de Cobham, filivs tertivs: qvi in pace apvd svos optima fama vixit, in praelio Belgico factvs peditv' eqvitvmq' Anglicorvm archistrategvs contra Hispanos fortiter faelicitvrqve pvgnavit: tandem in patria vita pie defvnctvs placide in D'no obdormivit vicesimo qvinto die mensis Septembris A'no D'ni 1594.*

Gvilielmvs et Georgivs Brook fratres, patrvo svo charissimo monvmentvm posvervnt."

Which may be read :—

"*Here is interred John Brook, Esquire, third son of the most illustrious and distinguished Lord George Brook, Lord of Cobham, who in peace lived among his people with the highest reputation; and in the war in the Netherlands, was made leader both of the English infantry and cavalry against the Spaniards, he fought bravely and successfully: at length in his native land he ended his pious life, and peacefully fell asleep in the Lord, 25th September, 1594.*

The brothers, William and George Brook, have set up this monument to their dearest uncle."

Arms—Brook, *with annulet*, and eleven other quarterings, Cobham, Braybroke, De la Pole, Peverel, Braye, Troughton, Norbury, Boteler, &c. Helmet with crest, *on a cap of maintenance a spread wing.*

He married *Alice*, daughter of *Edward Cobbe, Esq.*, and widow of Sir John Norton, of Northwood, Kent. She is also buried in the chancel, and on the floor is her brass memorial. She is represented in embroidered petticoat, gown with dependant sleeves, ruff, and close cap, and has her hand on the head of the eldest of her two sons, who are standing by her side. Below is the inscription :—

> "*The Lady Norton once she was, whose corpes is couched here,*
> *John Cobham's late and loving wyfe, of the Country of Kent, Esqr.,*
> *Who in her lyfe did well deserue to have a future fame,*
> *For that she was vnto the poore, a good and gratius dame,*
> *With charitie and modesty, and all the gyfte of grace,*
> *Acquanted so she was to good to tarry in thys place.*
> *She died ye 9 daye of September, 1580.*"

John Brook appears on his father's tomb, his tabard emblazoned with Brook, impaling, *Argent, a chevron between three cocks gules.* (COBBE).

Henry Brook, seventh son, was, says Mr. Waller :—

> "perhaps the most distinguished of them all, born 5th February, 1537, a good part of his life was employed in diplomacy at various Courts as Ambassador, but specially at those of France and Spain, where he proved himself an able public servant. He was knighted by the Queen at the festivities of Kenilworth in July, 1575, was Knight of the Shire for Kent 1586-9, married *Anne*, daughter of Sir Henry Sutton, Knt., and widow of Sir Walter Haddon, principal Master of the Court of Requests, ob. 1571-2."

He died in 1591, was described of Sutton-at-Hone, near Dartford, Kent, but no memorial or reference to him is found in the church there. His son was the Sir John Brook, to whom the peerage was restored in 1645. In the *Register*, of East Barnet (Lysons) is this entry :—

> "George Brookes *alias* Cobham, the son of Sir John Brookes *alias* Cobham, Knt., and Frances, his wife, born October 11th, and baptized 15th same month, 1636."

This was Sir John's only son by his second wife; he predeceased his father, at whose death the revived title became extinct.

ALICE COBBE, LADY NORTON, WIFE OF JOHN BROOK.

NEWINGTON CHURCH, KENT

LYEFA BVRIED THE BODY OF MARY BROOKE,
AS COBHVM WIDDO VNTO EDWARD BROOKE,
AS COBHVM ESQVIER, WHOE DEPARTED THIS
THE XXIJ DAYE OF IVLY AN DNI. 1600,

MARY, WIFE OF EDWARD BROOK.

NEWINGTON CHURCH KENT

Edward Brook was, apparently, the tenth and youngest of his sons. His widow, Mary Brook, is also buried in Newington Church. Who she was does not appear; no impalement appears on his tabard on his father's tomb, and he was probably unmarried at the time of its erection. The brass to her memory represents her in plain costume, with ruff and close cap. The inscription records :—

"*Here lyeth buried the body of Mary Brooke alias Cobbum, widdo unto Edward Brooke alias Cobbum, Esquier, whoe departed this life the xxijth daye of July, An'o D'ni, 1600.*"

Brook

OF YOXFORD AND ATHELINGTON, SUFFOLK.

Sir Robert Brook, of Cockfield Hall, Yoxford, was, according to Cotman (*Suffolk Brasses*),

"the son of Robert Brooke, Citizen and Alderman of London, descending from a younger branch of the noble family of Cobham. He purchased the estate of the Hoptons at Yoxford and Blytheburgh, about 44 Elizabeth, 1602, built the present Cockfield Hall, 1613; Sheriff of Suffolk, 1614; M.P. for Dunwich, 1623-5-8."

He married first, *Johanna*, daughter of *Sir Humphrey Weld*, knighted 26th July, 1603, Lord Mayor of London, 1608, died 29th November, 1610, by his wife Frances, daughter and heir of Nicholas Wheler, of Hollwell, in Hatfield, Co. Hertford. His grandson Humphrey, purchased of James, Lord Howard de Walden, and Earl of Suffolk, the Lullworth and other estates in Dorset, 20th January, 1641. He married Clara, daughter of Thomas, Lord Arundell of Wardour, died about 1685, and was buried in Henry VII Chapel, in Westminster Abbey. (Hutchins).

She is buried in Yoxford Church, where there is her brass; she is portrayed in Elizabethan costume, with large and elaborately embroidered farthingale. The inscription records :

"*Hic jacet sepvlta Domina Johanna Brooke, vxor Roberti Brooke, Militis, quæ fvit primogenita filiarvm Hvmfridi Weld, Militis, vixit annos triginta octo, et obiit xxij die Maij, A'no D'ni, 1618.*"

Arms destroyed, but were those of Brook of Cobham, impaling—*Azure, a fess nebulée, between three crescents, ermine.* (WELD).

Secondly, he married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *T Culpeper*, of Wigsale, Sussex. By her he had three *James*, *John*, and *Robert*, and four daughters, *Mary*, *Eli Anne*, and *Martha*. Their monument is in Yoxford Cl thus inscribed :—

"*Robertus Brooke Miles Fortunis æque ac moribus Par Honori Hic c acet. Cui proxime accubat sua Lectissima et Dilectissima Conjux Eli Rari Exempla Femina: Omnibus et Naturæ et Gratiæ dotibus Ornati Ingenio, et Judicio, supra Sexum, Prudentia Singulari, Pietate admi Cognominis Zachariæ Conjugis Effigies Expressima: Thomæ Culp Wigsale, In agro Sussexienci Armigeri, Filia: Jacobi, Joannis, et Utidem ut Pater Militis) Mariæ, Elizabethæ, Annæ, Marthæ q' m Quibus Maria sola Superstes Lugens curavit Hæc Apponenda Marmori Jul: 10 An' Chr', 1646—Ætat 74—Hæc, Jul: 22 An' Chr', 1683—Æ*

Memoria Justi Benedicta.

Arms—1, Brook of Cobham, impaling, *Argent, a bend engrailed* (CULPEPER). Crest, on a helmet—*a cap of maintenance, thereon a sprea rect, charged with the arms of Brook*—being an antient cognizance of Brook, impaling, *A fess dancetté between three roses or roundels*; 3 *chief two mullets* (ST. JOHN) impaling Brook; 4, Brook impaling, *Thre ampant*: 5, *Gules, a bend vairé argent and azure, between two fleurs argent* (BLOIS) impaling Brook."

Sir Robert Brook, his son and heir, M.P. for Aldeb 660-1, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Mild Wanstead, Essex (ob. 1666), and was drowned ir hone in 1669, aged 33, s.p. Martha, his sister and ulti eiress, married Sir William Blois, Knt., of Grundisb all, Suffolk, to whom she brought Cockfield Hall. Hei r Charles, was created a baronet 15th April, 1686. S ried at Grundisburgh, and on the north wall of the ch her monument thus described :—

"Mural of marble, and inscribed :—

Martha natu minima Roberti Brook, Eq., Aur. filia V: A: 28—O. 1658.'

Arms—Blois impaling Brook. Beneath are the figures of a man and v eling at a faldstool facing each other, behind him four sons, behir e daughters, all kneeling. Below is

Gul. Blois: jun: arm: conjugi dulcissimæ ac p'petuum deside P.C.'

Topographer and Geneal., vol. i, p. 552)."

Sir Robert Brook probably descended from one of the s of Sir Thomas Brook, and his wife, Joan de la y broke.

n Athelington churchyard, Suffolk, is the genea

rial of *John Brook*, a descendant of Reginald Brook, of ll, in that county, *second* son of Thomas Brook, and Joan Pole Braybroke, Lady of Cobham :—

H.S.E. (Hic situs est)—Johannes filius Edwardi, filii Edwardi, Georgii, ii, Georgii, Edwardi, Reginaldi Brooke Arm: de Asphall in hoc tu—Filii natu secundi D'ni Thomæ Brooke, Militis, Baronis Cobham bham, in agros Cantiano—Filii Thomæ, Thomæ, Johannis Brooke, (filii) Henrici, Henrici, Willelmi de la Brooke arm: de la Brooke Comit: t: Obeuntis anno xv Henrici III, Domini Manerii de la Brooke juxta trii.

ra memoratus Johannes Brooke uxorem duxit Mariam filiam Georgii n de Brundish in hac viciniâ ex qua Georgium et Penelopen liberos tites reliquit. Obiit, Ille, xx° Novembris, A.D.—M.D.ccxxxiij; Illa, Januarii--A.D.—M.D.ccxxxij. In memoriam inclytum majorum, et tem erga charissimos parentes Georgius filius unicus et hæres posuit."

Other memorials record the deaths of

George Brooke, 8th Dec. 1732: Mary, his wife, 13th March, 1733; George m Brooke, their son, 3rd March, 1764: Rebecca Brooke, 28th October, ; Penelope Brooke, wife of Rev. Nath. Rye, of Hepworth, Suffolk, 15th ril, 1741.

[The brasses in this Paper, as in the former one, have been engraved from ubbings specially taken and completed.]

Cobham Hall, of the Brooks.

A REFERENCE to the portions of the structure of Cobham Hall, existing as completed, or in process of erection at the date of the attainder of Henry Brook, and especially of the ornamental details, at present remaining, may be interesting. Of the main edifice, the north and south wings appear to have been the principal portions then existing. The large expansion and completion of this fine edifice as it now appears is due to its subsequent possessors the Dukes of Lenox, and their descendants and present owners the Earls of Darnley.

An excellent detailed history and description of it is given by Canon Scott-Robertson—in vol. xi *Archæologia Cantiana*, pp. lxv-xc—and from it we extract the following account of the ornamental portions that had their origin with the Brooks now found therein. Of these—

"The southern door of the south wing, dated 1584, which suggests that

Lord Cobham commenced the work in that year, and another date 1587, and the initials W.C. and F.C. (Frances Newton) upon the heads of the leaden shooting, points to the completion of the roof of the south wing."

But the most conspicuous remnant of the exterior of the Brook mansion as then existing appears to be the handsome doorway in the south face of the north wing.

"In 1591, Lord Cobham obtained permission, under the sign-manual of King Henry IV of France, to transport, from the city of Caen, 200 tons of stone for building. Much of this stone was devoted to the construction of this doorway, which, being designed to lead directly towards the chapel is inscribed :—'DEO. OPT. MAX.' And in addition to the date 1594, bears the text, 'CUSTODI PEDEM TUUM INGREDIENS' (Eccles., chap. v). In the spandrels of the arch appear on one side the twelve-quartered coat of William Brooke (Lord Cobham), and on the other side, within a lozenge-shaped shield, the coat of twelve quarterings, borne by his second wife, Frances Newton (of Harptree). In the second stage, we see the same shield of Lord Cobham sculptured on a large scale, with lion supporters, and the Cobham crest. The whole flanked by huge vases of flowers sculptured in stone."

The principal reminiscences of Cobham within the mansion are three fine mantelpieces, one of these is in the entrance hall, brought hither from the south wing.

"It is of coloured marble and reaches to the ceiling, dated 1587. The emblazoned heraldic coat of William Brooke (Lord Cobham), with its twelve quarterings, its huge lion supporters, and its crest (a Saracen's head), are fine examples of Elizabethan work."

The other two are in the picture gallery.

"The first (or easternmost) of these is the more handsome of the two. Its lower stage, containing the fireplace, is flanked on each side by two coloured marble columns with Corinthian caps. The two inner columns project considerably in front of the others, their shafts formed of black marble, banded with others of light colours. The cornice above them supports the second stage, which is boldly carved. The arms of Henry (Lord Cobham), encircled by the Garter, occupy its central space, which is flanked on each side by two demi figures, issuing from small altars, ornamented with flowers, carved in bold relief. Between each pair of altars and figures the space is carved with shields and weapons. The demi figures support a large projecting, quarter-round cornice of marble. The date upon this mantelpiece is 1599, which shows it was erected by Henry Brook, the last and hapless Lord Cobham. Remembering this fact, it is very remarkable to read the motto inscribed upon the marble, '*Nihi quisque sanctimonium facit.*'

The second mantelpiece, also of marble, reaches to the ceiling, but looks poor and tame in comparison with the bold and massive character of its fellow. Both the upper and under stages are flanked by pairs of Corinthian columns, sculptured in delicate coloured marbles, but the columns are thin, and are all upon the same level, neither do the cornices above them project as in the other mantelpiece. In the upper stage appears a sculptured representation of the Fates with their human victim, who sits in the middle of the design. A nearly vertical scroll of marble on his right hand probably once bore a bronze inscription, descriptive of him and his fate. One of the Fates is seated above, another with the distaff is on his right hand, while the third appears on his left."

This curious allegory, coupled with the significant inscription on the other mantelpiece, seems to imply a presentiment of the dark fate that subsequently overwhelmed their erector; at any rate the coincidence is very striking.

The sculpture on these chimney-pieces and on the fine porch appears to have been the work of a carver named Jellis (or Giles) de Whitt, but the work proceeded very irregularly, and his steward, in 1601, thus writes to Lord Cobham—

"That he 'must resolve what and how muche you are pleased to have doen by Giles de Whitt, either upon some newe chymney piece, or upon my Lo: yo'r father's tomb, that the poore man, have some worcke, to get wherewithall to maintaine and susteyne himself.' It seems pretty clear that, at least, the chimney-piece, dated 1599, must have been the work of Giles de Whitt, and that he was afterwards engaged to make two others. It also seems probable that he had been brought over from the Low Countries expressly for the Cobham work, and if so all the sculpture about the house was done by him. It is interesting to identify the sculptor to whose skill we owe the work that adorns this stately mansion."

The "yo'r father's tomb" was probably one designed by Henry, Lord Cobham, to be erected to William, Lord Cobham, his father, but never carried out.

Frances Howard, wife of Henry, Lord Cobham.

COUNTESS OF KILDARE.

HER first husband, Henry Fitzgerald, twelfth Earl of Kildare, died 31st July, 1597, aged 37, and by him she had two daughters, Bridget, wife of Nicholas, Viscount Barnewall, of Kingsland, and Elizabeth, wife of Lord Killeen, first Earl of Fingall.

"Lady Kildare seems to have been extremely unfortunate in her husbands. She appears to have suffered so much illtreatment from the Earl of Kildare, that Queen Elizabeth caused the Lord Deputy in Ireland to interfere with remonstrances, and to order him to send the lady to England. She did not fare better when, as her second husband, she married Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham, who, at the age of thirty-three, had succeeded to his father's title and estates, in March, 1597, a few months before Lord Kildare's death. Soon after their marriage, Lord Cobham was arrested on a charge of high treason.

Whatever may have been the treatment received by Lady Kildare from her husbands, all testimony seems to agree in charging her with cruel neglect of Lord Cobham in his misfortunes. Yet she obtained for herself the enjoyment of (nearly) all his vast possessions during her life. Immediately after Lord

Cobham's arrest, the King seized the whole of his estates. In October, 1603, he granted to one of the Grooms of his Privy Chamber, Miles Ransford, the custody of Cobham Hall, its deer-park, gardens, orchards &c., and in the May following, the King granted a lease of the whole of the forfeited estates in Kent, Middlesex, and Leicestershire, in trust for Lady Kildare for a hundred years, if she should live so long, dated 13th May, 1604, including Lord Cobham's house in Black-friars, London. The King reserved no rent for himself, and she had simply to pay those reserved rents, upon certain lands, which her husband had been accustomed to pay before his attainder Yet it would seem she left him utterly unassisted during his imprisonment, which extended over more than fifteen years, and to subsist upon the royal bounty, while she enjoyed his estates." *

But some twenty years afterward, and when Henry Brook had for three years been laid in his unknown grave, and his wife was still occupying Cobham Hall, King James

"desired her to sell her life interest in Cobham, to his cousin, the Duke of Lenox, and her own cousin, the Duchess of Lenox, in order that they may obtain immediate possession, but she was not easily persuaded to do so. In June, 1622, when the King was going to Rochester to inspect his navy, he said he would call at Cobham Hall and dine with Lady Kildare hoping that he might then be able to persuade her to sell the (reversion) of the place on reasonable terms to the Duke and Duchess Probably the King succeeded, although not at once. Within a year or two, however, it is evident she made some bargain with the Duke, and retired to a house she had purchased at Deptford." *(Ibid.)*

Here, she made her will, dated 20th June, 1628, and in it this hard-hearted woman, who styles herself the "*right honorable Dame ffrances Countes Dowager of Kildare*," begins with this religious exordium—

"I give and commende my soule into the hands of Allmightie god my maker and Creator, and to his deere sonne Jesus Christ my onelie Saviour and Redeemer, by the merritts of whose most bitter death and painefull passion I faithfulhe trust and stedfasthe believe to be saved and to be partaker of his most blessed and glorious resurreccion and with him for ever to live in the Kingdome of Heaven. And I will that my bodie shal be decenthe buried in the Chappell of the Cathedrall Church at Westminster in the night season, as neigh the place whereas the bodies of Ffrances late Countesse of Hartford my late Aunt (her father s sister) lyeth buried as convenienthe may be."

From the *Register of Burials* of the Abbey, we learn—

"1628. The Lady Frances, Countess of Kildare, was buried in St. Benedict's Chapel, July 11."

Fitting and consistent sequel; the noble outcast in his obscure and unidentified grave; his wife if she may be so called sepulchred with the kings of the land. Ignored in death as well as life, the last indignity had now been offered to his memory.

* *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xi, pp. 218-19, by Canon W. A. Scott-Robertson.

Elizabeth Brook, Lady Cecil.

She was the eldest daughter of William Brook, Lord Cobham, ob. 1596-97, by his second wife, Frances Newton, of Harptree, ob. 1592; and married Sir Robert Cecil, Knt., Principal Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, afterward first Earl of Salisbury; was Lady of the Privy Chamber and of the Bed-Chamber to the Queen. She was sister to Henry Brook, the last Lord Cobham, and

"on his re-committal to the Tower in 1603, he amused himself with classical study making translations from Seneca, and dedicating them to Cecil, his brother-in-law, with feeble hopes of release. But Cecil hated him, and was not above bargaining for shares in the estates. So hope died within him, and he became as lost to the outer world." *(Waller.)*

After his death, which took place in 1619, and incredible as it may appear—

"The King, too, enters his prison-house and seizes '1000 volumes of good books of all learning and languages,' which had been the solace of his imprisonment."

By which it seems that not even death could appease the implacable revengeful meanness of this King toward his victim.

Lady Cecil left two children, William and Frances, and died after the birth of a third, "*at her house in the Strand,*" on 24th January, 1596, to the great grief of her father, "which event seems to have hastened his own end, as he died the 6th March following, aged seventy-one."

She was buried by the Queen's order in Westminster Abbey, in the Chapel of St. Nicholas, with great state; her pall-bearers were interesting from their local derivation, being Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Thomas Gorge, Sir George Carew, and Sir Edward Dyer. There is a marble monument to her memory, with a long inscription in Latin and English.

Sir William Brook, Knight.

He was the eldest of the three children of George Brook (brother of Henry Brook, the last Lord Cobham), who was beheaded at Winchester, 5th December, 1603, and, according to the will of his great grandfather George, Lord Cobham, at the death of his attainted uncle Henry, was heir both to the title and estates, but under the cruel rule of James it will be seen what happened; and, narrates Mr. Waller—

"By the will of George, Lord Cobham, 1552, the estates were so elaborately entailed that the Crown could only be entitled to a life interest after the attainder. This the King immediately sold to Duke Brooke for £10,669, 4th May, 1605. To understand this transaction, we must recall that the immediate heirs were the three young and friendless children of George Brooke, executed at Winchester. Now the Crown had usually waived the absolute claim by which the innocent were attaint in blood, and restored the heir, possibly through the jealousy of Parliament.

But King James knew nothing of the prerogative of mercy, so nobly taught by the great and then living poet, the mercy which 'is twice blessed, which blesseth him that gives and him that takes.' He went in for his bond, his pound of flesh. The infants, whose innocence might have pleaded for them, were not thought of. It was some years later, in 1610, after he had done his best to beggar them, that he restored them in blood. But it was bitter irony that in this Act a strict clause was inserted, that William Brooke, the heir, was not to claim *any* of the property of his father, nor of that of Henry, Lord Cobham, nor was he *ever to assume* the title of Lord of Cobham without the King's especial grace, which was never accorded.

Thus, the great feudal barony passes away like an insubstantial dream. William Brooke seems almost like a phantom on the scene, or as an *ignis fatuus*, now visible, now eluding the mental vision. A peer by the law of the land, but with no title, by law entitled to large estates, yet not allowed to claim them. Scarcely one of his ancestors but had not played a part in his country's history. But shall we not record an act of his in accordance with these traditions of his family?

William Brooke was knighted, and a small pittance was granted to him out of the large estates to which he was the heir. He was married twice, first to Pembroke, daughter of Henry Lennard, first Lord Dacre; secondly, [illegible] Penelope, daughter of Sir Moyses Hill, Bart., and by her had three daughters, Hill, Margaret, and Frances. He represented Rochester in 1628. And now year by year, was the long accumulating cloud growing blacker and blacker and more ready to burst. Great issues were at stake, which were to define our future history. King James taught kingcraft, and his son followed in his steps but to be the victim.

Sir William chose his side, in a spirit similar to his ancestors with De Montfort and in the repression of Richard II, and he died a soldier's death at Newbury, in 1644, of those wounds received in that battle, fighting on the side of the Parliament.

Thus there with the rightful heir of Cobham lying dead upon the field of Newbury, the curtain appropriately falls as upon the last scene of a great drama. In him the barony by writ became extinct, and no more 'than a tale that is told.'

Here we take final leave of the three last direct representa-

lives of Brook, and their disappearance from this rightly-named "great tragedy," which overwhelmed them with its avalanche of misfortune. Of Henry Brook, weak and unfortunate, led with all its terrors up to the very jaws of death, there to experience a cat-like reprieve, but subsequently condemned to be socially dead, stripped of all his honours and possessions, dependant on his jailer for means of subsistence to eke out the remaining fifteen years of his life of hopeless captivity, disowned by his wife, and comparatively all others, until death entered the obscurity of his prison-house, and released him from his misery. Of his brother, George Brook, with existence summarily extinguished in the prime of life, carried in a blood-stained shroud from the scaffold at Winchester, 5th December, 1603. Of his, George's son, William Brook afforded the wretched mockery of being "restored" literally "in blood," and a small sustenance doled out to him from the wreck of the family estates, but absolutely prohibited otherwise to assume the honours, or make any claim to the extensive possessions of his ancestors, to whom he was the legal heir, except "by the king's especial grace," which was never accorded him; and his life was ended, stretched in death upon the battlefield at Newbury, 20th September, 1643, fighting for the return of that mercy and justice, which in life had been so rigorously denied him.

It is interesting to enquire what befel the descendants of the royal oppressor of their race, and despoiler of their home. Retribution sometimes appears to follow with halting step, but it rarely stops, and its ultimate approach is generally sure. It is written "the iniquities of the father will be visited on the children unto the third and fourth generation," and it is instructive - although a matter of common knowledge - to observe how completely this declaration became fulfilled in them.

King James himself, after narrowly escaping a violent death, passed unscathed to his great account. Not so his unfortunate

son, who, nurtured in the hazardous pretensions of irresponsible king-craft, perished on the scaffold so often set up for others. His elder grandson, generously recalled to the nation's rule, meanly revengeful, licentious, and passively cruel, left one of the least honoured names on the roll of its kings: while the younger, forgetful of his father's fate, unscrupulous and merciless (whose memory linked with his blood-thirsty minion Jefferys, lives with undying horror in these western parts) hated and deserted by his subjects, forsaken at last by his own kindred and deprived of his crown, fled for refuge to a foreign land; and when at Rochester, on Sunday, 23rd December, 1688, he "privately withdrew himself," and stepped on board "a small frigot" that immediately set sail for Ambleteuse, in France, the foot of the last Stuart king had trod the English shore. And the same adverse fate followed him and his descendants; who, after futile attempts to recover their lost position, lapsed into the comparative indigence and obscurity of exile, and at their deaths, this royal dynasty, of which they were the last direct male representatives, became as completely extinguished as that of their victims, the knightly Brooks.

The Descent of the Manor of Allerton.

BY PREBENDARY COLEMAN.

I PROPOSE to set down in order the notes that I have collected on the manor and the "Libera Capella" of Alwarditone, more familiarly known as Allerton. Distinguished from Stone Allerton, it has been designated in recent times Chapel Allerton, as possessing the "Capella" erected in the thirteenth century. In Domesday book it is written Alwarditone or Aluuarditona, and this form undergoes many changes between the eleventh century and the present day. In the twelfth century it is found as *Alwareton*,[1] in the thirteenth, as *Alewortun*,[2] *Alvrinton* and *Alverinton*,[3] and *Alvarton*[4]; in the fourteenth, *Alwerton*,[5] *Alwardtone*[6]; a favourite form in later years was *Alwerington*, and sometimes *Alvington*, a multiplicity of modes of spelling which is not a little confusing. But the prefix "Chapel" is not found on any map of Somerset until the year 1792,[7] nor is it used in the leases of the manor granted by the Dean and Chapter of Wells until the year 1708. The origin of the place-name is perhaps to be found in the "ton" or parcel of ground belonging to "Alward." Who

1. Pipe Rolls, 16 Henry II.
2. Kirby's Quest, Fo. 313, dors.
3. Somerset Pleas Memb. 12 and 19, 22.
4. A.D. 1246.
5. A.D. 1302.
6. A.D. 1327.
7. In a map printed for C. Dilly.

this Alward was we have no means of knowing, but the
survived in the neighbourhood at the time of the No
Conquest. "Alward and his brother held Stocke.[1] T
father held it in the time of King Edward."[2] There was
an Alward who was the Saxon owner of Ternoc, now
Stock,[3] some two miles distant from Alwarditone. The
was sometimes spelt "Alvert," and hence "Alverton"
Alwerton as forms of the place-name.

Both the Exchequer Domesday and the Exon. Dome
give the survey of Alverton: the latter is of importanc
that it leaves no doubt as to who was the first Norman te
of the manor, and it enumerates the cattle belonging to
but no less than the serfs and villeins and cottagers.

The Exchequer Domesday is as follows: "Ralph hol
Walter[4] Alwardtone. Ulnod held it in the time of
Edward and gelded for five hides. There are added
hides which two thanes held in the time of King Edwar
two manors. The arable in all is eight carucates. In dem
are nine hides wanting one yard land, and there are
ploughs and four servants and nine villeins and nine cott
with four ploughs. There are forty acres of meadow,
three hundred acres of pasture. When he received it, i
worth eight pounds, now one hundred shillings."

The Exon. Domesday has some variations: "Walte
one manor which is called 'Alnuarditona,' which Ulnod
in the day when King Edward lived and died, and gelde
five hides. To this are added two manors which two t
held in the time of King Edward equally (pariter), o
whom held one manor of five hides: the other another man
one hide. The eleven hides have eight carucates of ar
Radulfus de Contuilla holds these now of Walter for

1. Now Rodney Stoke.
2. Domesday Survey.
3. Eyton's Domesday Studies, ii. 13.
4. Walter de Douai.

manor. Of these [eleven hides] R. [Ralph] has nine hides in demesne wanting half a virgate. There are three ploughs. The villeins hold two hides and half a virgate. Here R. [Ralph] has nine villeins, nine cottagers, four serfs, four animals, thirteen hogs, forty acres of meadow, three hundred acres of pasture, and is worth one hundred shillings a year. When Walter received it, it was worth eight pounds."

The important point brought out by the Exon. Domesday is that the Ralph mentioned in the Exchequer survey as the Norman sub-tenant under Walter de Douai, was Ralph de Contivilla, the foster-brother of the king himself.

Mr. Eyton's observation[1] on this survey must be added to the above. He says: "This was a case of excessive hidation. The measured contents of the three manors here combined were only 1,300 acres—960 + 40 + 300. This leaves only 118 acres of profitable land to the gheld hide. What extent of moor and waste may have attached to the three manors does not appear; nor does the present extent of the parish (1,169 acres) say much more than that the ancient manor land was considerably and perhaps indefinitely greater."

Ulnod, the owner of the manor before the Conquest, is a name met with also as owner T.R.E. of Ile Brewers. He gelded for no more than five hides. Ralph de Conteville, by two other manors being added, gelded for eleven hides, an estate of greater extent than any other in the hundred of Bimastane, as far as hidage went, greater even than the episcopal manor of Wedmor, by one hide. Walter de Douai *alias* Walscinus de Duaco, was the tenant in capite, of by far the larger part of the hundred: so that Mr. Eyton does not hesitate to say that "it would seem that the old hundred of Bimastane was formed chiefly with the object of concentrating the tenures of Walter, both those which he held in capite of the crown, and those which he held contiguously under Glaston-

1. Somerset Domesday, i, 109.

bury Abbey."[1] Bempstone hundred has still a portion of it hundred-stone, but it has long since been removed from it original site, a commanding position on the high ground c Allerton, which retains the name of Hundredstonefield, an had been appropriated by some former tenant of the farm, fo use as an "uppin-stock." It was not a monolith, as was tha of the hundred of Stone, but consisted apparently of three o more blocks of stone, placed one upon the other, the largest o which survives. Forty years ago the "old inhabitant" pointe out two other stones as parts of the structure, but it woul probably be difficult now to recover them. It is matter o regret that so venerable a monument of antiquity, reaching back perhaps to the time of Alfred, or to a still earlier period, "the old and long continued trysting place of the hundred," should have been treated as of no account.

Radulfus de Contivilla then was the first sub-tenant of the manor, after the Conquest. In him we have the ancestor of a long line of de Contevilles, who were lords of Allerton for a period of nearly three hundred years. In Richard de Conteville (1348), whose issue was an only daughter, the name died, so far as Allerton Manor was concerned.

Conteville (Comitis villa—is a village situated in the department of Eure, and distant three-quarters of a mile fro the rapidly flowing river Risle, before it empties its water into the wide expanse of the mouth of the Seine. It may b approached from Pont Audemer, the nearest town, or fro Honfleur. The inhabitants are for the most part occupied i agricultural pursuits, especially in the cultivation of fruit tree The village lies on ground which slopes to the Seine, but part of it is situated on the top of a hill which rises out of flat plain.[2]

Conteville has its church dedicated to St. Maclou, parts c

1 Domesday Studies, Somerset, Vol. i. 109.

2 For this information I am indebted to M. Jules Charlesson, the Britis Vice Consul at Honfleur.

which belong to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and it possesses a font of earlier date.

From this brief description of the place which gave its name to the lords of Allerton, it is time to pass on to some account of Ralph, and his connection with the Conqueror.

For more than a hundred years before the Conquest there had been an alliance between the family of de Conteville and the dukes of Normandy.[1] But Ralph could claim the relationship of foster-brother to William, by the marriage of his father Herluin, to Herleva, or Harletta, the tanner's daughter of Falaise, the mother of William. Ralph was the son of Herluin by his first marriage, and William now loaded not only his step-father with great honours, but also enriched with large possessions, in Normandy and in England, his step-father's sons, Ralph, born to him before his widowhood, and his half-brother Robert, Earl of Mortain, and Odo, the famous bishop of Bayeux. Although little is known of Ralph,[2] beyond the fact of his being the eldest son of Herluin de Conteville, and that he accompanied William in the invasion of England; it is stated that it was he who built the tower of the Basilica of the Priory of St. Vigor, in Normandy, which was overthrown in the year 1579.[3] Herluin, his father, occupies a more conspicuous place in history. William of Jumièges speaks of him as "Herluinus quidam probus miles."[4] William of Malmesbury describes him as "vir mediocrium opum."[5] But for us the interest in this "petit chevalier" is that he was the founder, in the year 1040, of the abbey of Grestain, within some two or three miles of Conteville, an abbey which became the patron of the church of Norton-juxta-Hamedon, in this

1. Anderson's History of House of Yvery ii, 88.
2. Orderic iii, 246, "C'est la seule mention de ce fils aîné d'Herluin de Conteville que nous rencontrions dans l'histoire." Footnote in loco.
3. Nobiliaire de Normandie, par. E. de Magny.
4. Will. Gem., vii, 3.
5. Gesta reg. Angl., ed. *Hardy*, vol. ii; iii, § 277.

county, and to which, just two hundred years afterwards, in the year before Bishop Jocelin's death, it was appropriated.[1]

From Ralph's close connection with William it might fairly be supposed that he held other estates in Somerset besides Alwarditone. And such was the case. In the Hundred of Bempstone he held two virgates, in Hecui-wicca, alias Ecewicke, a manor said to be obsolete,[2] and one virgate in Hiwis (Hewish-juxta-Highbridge), both under Walter. In the ancient Hundred of Meleborne (now Horethorne), he held one hide one virgate in Adber, in Trent, also under Walter. Besides which he held two estates, the modern names and situation of which have not been identified. They were in "Comtuna al Contune," and contained together five hides (4 x 1) still under Walter. Here in this double manor Ralph possessed (inter alia) one hundred and twenty sheep and seventy goats, a circumstance which certainly suggests that the situation was on the Mendip Hills. Collinson[3] identified it with Compton Bishop, but after a thorough investigation into the probabilities Mr. Eyton feels it impossible to say where it was.[4]

But we must return to Ralph and his nine hides in demesne at Alwarditone. The physical features of the landscape in broad outline cannot have been very different then from what they are now. The Mendip Hills were seen on the one side and the Polden Hills and the Quantocks on the other. The Bristol Channel came into the view in clear weather then as now. Brent Knoll rose out of the level in the near distance. The manorial lands, as we have seen, were then as now partly arable, partly meadow and pasture. But the proportions of the one to the other have been entirely altered. In 1086, the plough land was more than twice as much as the grass land

1. Lib. Alb. iii, fo. 185, in dors.
2. May it not be identified with North Wick or South Wick in Mark?
3. iii, 382.
4. Domesday Studies, i. 215, 216.

ilst now there is comparatively little of the former remain- A.D.
g. Allerton moor was at that date a waste swamp, unenclosed, unmeasured in the Survey, and of no value. There were no roads through it, no rhines to carry off the water, no drainage. The main watercourse from the higher grounds was Rawlins' lane and the village street, on the one side, and Stone Allerton street on the other. Of the ancient cultivation there remain the traces, in the acre and half-acre strips of land in Northfield. A manor house existed, not improbably on the same site as the present one. Ralph's dependants were only twenty-two adults, the majority of whom would naturally dwell around the manor house. "Poolhayes,"—the park and the pond—in close proximity to the house, is another landmark of the earliest times.

We have no record of the year in which Ralph died. Assuming that he was about the age of 35, at the battle of Senlac, he may have lived through the reign of William Rufus, and during the earlier years of Henry I, until 1108 or 1109. Nor is it known who was his immediate successor in the manor, but towards the end of the twelfth century we meet with *Adam* de Conteville, as lord of Alwarton. From A.D. 1169-70 1169
(16 Henry II), his name occurs in the Pipe Rolls until 1175, as debtor to the crown of five marks for one knight's fee in Alwareton.

"Adā de Contevill deb ṽ m̄ ꝑ recto feodo 1 mil in Alwareton." In 1170-71 the entry is headed[1] "De plac Alan de Nevill Junioris," and so also in the two following years.[2] In 1174-75, "De Aux ad Mar̃ fil R;" that is to say, "concerning the aid for the marriage of the king's son."[3]

A memorandum is added to the entry in 1172-3, and following years "sz n pot inv̄eri," "cannot be found." Adam had disappeared, and had not yet reappeared in 1175.

1. Pipe Roll Soc., xv, 116.
2. Id. xvi, 15.
3. Id. xxii, 23.

1).
32 In 8 Henry II Adam de Cunteville gave a fine to the king to have a writ of right to a knight's fee in Alvoceston, that is Alfoxton.[1]

The manor of Stringston came into the possession of Adam de Cunteville (temp. Henry II), by his marriage with Amelia de Stringston, daughter and heiress of Ranulph de Stringston, the owner and inhabitant of that township. Adam and Amelia had two sons, William and Hugh de Cunteville. William settled at Dodington, and took the name of Dodington, which continued in his descendants ever after: Hugh inherited Stringston.[2]

In the time of King John (1199-1216), William granted all his lands in Dyche and Lymbury to John de Alfakeston.[3]

96 A few years later, in the seventh year of Richard I, th "Feet of Fines" of that year has preserved the name c "Richard, the son of Robert, of Aluerton." It occurs in a agreement made between Ralph de St. Barbe and Richard, a to three virgates of land, with their appurtenances, in Alue ton. This document has not been printed in the Somers Record Society's volume, but it is to be found in the Pip Roll Society's publication, and[4] certainly deserves a place in ou county history. It is particularly interesting for the purpo of this paper, because it shows us how soon the sub-division o landed estates began, and it supplies us with the name o Robert as lord of the manor, as the successor, most probably of Adam.

7 Richard I, 1196. 30 Jan.

"This is the final concord made in the court of the lord th king, at Westminster, on Tuesday next after the conver sion of St. Paul, in the 7th year of king Richard, befor Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, Gilbert, Bishop o

1. *Collinson* i, 264. Rot. pip., 8 Henry II.
2. *Collinson* iii, 518.
3. Idem. i, 266.
4. P. R. S., vol. xvii, p. 91-92.

Rochester, Ralph of Hereford, Richard, Archdeacon of Ely, Osbert Fitz Hervey, Richard de Hiet, Symonde Patishull, and others, the faithful of the lord the king, then there present, between Ralph de St. Barbe, claimant, and Richard de Cuinteuill, tenant, as to three virgates of land, with their appurtenances, in Aluerton, by a fine of a duel in arms, waged between them, that is to say, that the aforesaid Ralph acknowledged the whole of the aforesaid land to be the right, by inheritance, of the aforesaid Richard, and quit-claimed it from himself and his heirs, to him and his heirs for ever, and for this acknowledgment and quit-claim the aforesaid Richard granted to the same Ralph, for his homage and service in Aluerton, one virgate of land, with its appurtenances, out of the aforesaid three virgates of land in Aluerton, that is to say, that one which Richard, the son of Robert, of Aluerton, held of him and his heirs, to be held by him and his heirs for the service of the twenty-fourth part of one knight's fee, for all the service which belongs to Richard himself. And besides the same Richard gave to the same Ralph two marks in money." A.D.

Three months after this, on May 11th, we have the first mention of Robert Tortesmains and his wife, in connection with Allerton, in a plea taken at Westminster. It appears in the original in P. R. S., vol. 17, p. 127, and in English, in "Somerset Feet of Fines," No. 1. 1196

7 RICHARD I (A.D. 1196).

"This is the final concord, made in the court of the lord the king, at Westminster, Saturday next after the feast of S. John Evangelist ante portam Latinam, in the seventh year of King Richard, before Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Richard, Bishop of London, and Gilbert, Bishop of Rochester, and Richard Barr, Archdeacon of Ely, and Ralph, Archdeacon of Hereford, and Thomas de Husseburn, and Simon de Pateshull, and Osbert Fitz

Hervey, and Richard de Hiet, justices of the lord the king, and others, the faithful, and barons of the lord the king, then there present. Between Richard Parfet, claimant, and Robert Tortesmains and Matilda, his wife, tenents by the same Robert, her husband, put in the place of the aforesaid Matilda, to gain or to lose in the aforesaid court, for half a virgate of land, with its appurtenances, in Alurinton, when plea was brought between them in the aforesaid court: that is to say, that the aforesaid Robert and Matilda acknowledged the said half virgate of land, with the appurtenances, to be the right and inheritance of the said Richard, and they quit-claimed the same for themselves and their heirs, to him and his heirs in perpetuity, as his right and inheritance, and for this acknowledgment, and quit-claim, and concord, the aforesaid Richard gave to the aforesaid Robert and Matilda twenty shillings sterling."

There are two documents of the third year of King John, relating to Allerton which follow: The one belongs to the month of June, the other to October, 1201-2. The former is No. 49 of "Somerset Fines," and is an agreement between Richard de Cunteville and Robert and Matilda Tortemains. These names we have had already; but two other names mixed up with the estate now come before us, viz.: those of "William Turkil"[1] and of "Richard Bulgun." This instrument reads as follows:

"At Ivelcestre, Wednesday next after St. Barnabas, between Richard de Cuntevile, claimant, and Robert Tortemains and Matilda his wife, tenents; for three virgates of land in Aluerinton; recognizance of mort ancestor was summoned: Robert and Matilda acknowledged the land to be the right and inheritance of Richard; and for this concord Richard conceded all the said land to Robert and Matilda, to be held of him and his heirs for the life of

1. *Turkil* held Clewer, and Backwell, T. R. E.

Matilda by the service due to the king. And after the decease of Matilda one virgate of the aforesaid land which William Turkil held and one ferlingate which Richard Bulgun held shall remain to the said Robert Tortemains and his heirs, to be held of Richard and his heirs, doing therefor such service as belongs to five ferlingates: for this Robert and Matilda gave Richard three marcs in money. And be it known that the residue of the three virgates other than the five ferlingates ought to come back again. And Richard de Cunteville and his heirs freed Robert and his heirs after the decease of Matilda."

The latter is from Somersetshire Pleas (S.R.S.), Roll No. 1171, Memb. 12d., in the Assize taken at Taunton. In this matter Hugh de Grenton and his wife Sabina, with others seek against Robert Tortemains one virgate of land with the appertenances, in Alverinton, as the right and inheritance of Robert,[1] father of Sabina, Rohesia and Amabel, the first being the wife of Hugh, the second, Rohesia, of Thomas le Border, and the third, Amabel, of William de Vauton or Walton."

"Robert came and demanded a view. So let him have a view. A day is given him in the month after Michaelmas, at Westminster. In the meantime let the view be had. And be it known that the writ speaks of the same Robert, and of Henry de Cunteville who essoined himself *de malo veniendi* and that Robert answered of his own free will without any coercion."

In this third year of King John, Ralph Lovell of the Barony of Kary, representing Walter de Douai, was the overlord of Richard de Conteville, and was succeeded by Henry Lovell in 1207. He died in 1218, leaving a widow Christiana and a son and heir, Richard. Henry had settled on her in lieu of her dower (inter alia), the services, reliefs, marriage, and wardship due of the manor of Alwarton, held of him as of his honor of Kary by Richard de Counteville. In

1201

120

[1] This Robert is shewn to be one Robert Pakerel.

A.D.
218–19 3 Henry III (1218-19), Christiana became the wife of Richard Cotel.[1] Accordingly, Richard and Christiana put in their claim at Ilchester in the same year for "the services, escheats, wards, reliefs, marriages and fees" of Richard de Counteville, in respect of "one knight's fee and two hides, and one virgate of land in Alwarton."[2] Richard was a witness to the transaction.

1242 There is a writ of the grand assize for 26 Henry III,[3] in which Andrew, son of William le Fraunceys, tenant, appears against Robert de Cuntevill concerning half a ferling of land with the appurtenances in Allenuarton, and prays a recognition to be made which have the greater right in that land."

Pleas of the crown at Yhevelcest'r on the quindene of S. Hilary before Roger de Thurkileby and his companions in the 27th year of the reign of King Henry, son of King John.

1243 At this date one mode of bringing an offender to justice was "the appeal" or private suit of the injured person.[4] And we have now a case to record of Richard de Cuntevill *appealing* Nicholas Eylward and Matilda his wife, of breach of the peace and robbery. Richard comes and sues against them.[5] Nicholas and Matilda do not come. They were attacked by Walter Emeri, Walter Tortemayns, and Richard de Alverington. Therefore, all are in mercy; that is to say, they are at the arbitrament or discretion of the court for punishment.

What would be termed to-day a cross summons follows:

"The same Nicholas Aylward appealed Richard de Cuntevill, David Costentin, Peter de Cuntevill, and many others of breach of the peace of our lord the king. He does not come, and he had no pledges beyond the aforenamed. All the appealed come, and have not compromised, and are

1. *Anderson's* History of House of Yvery I. 230.
2. Somerset Feet of Fines, p. 33.
3. Somersetshire Pleas, p. 122, memb. 13.
4. Introd. to Somerset Pleas, xlviii.
5. Pleas, p. 249, 250.

not guilty. Therefore all are quit, and Nicholas and his pledges are in mercy." A.D.

It appears, as will be seen later on, that ill feeling existed between the Eylward or Aylward family and the de Conteville family: and this little quarrel may have been the beginning of differences in time to come; but we must not anticipate an event of the 14th century when we have not yet reached the middle of the 13th.

In this year we have a notice of Robert, and of Nicholas de Cuntevill. It occurs on the roll of the Eyre, of 31 and 32 of Henry III. They are summoned after non-appearance at Newport Pagnel, where the assize was held, in the matter of restoring to Muriel, formerly wife of Robert de Sancta Barba, chattels of hers to the value of £10, which they owe her.[1] 1247

Richard de Cunteville, one of the jurors is fined half a mark for default at assizes, at Lambeth, before Henry de Bracton, 38 Henry III. 1254

Item. Ricardus de Cunteville tenet Alewortun de Hugone Lovell, per servicium feodi unius militis, et idem Hugo de Rege in capite.[2] 14 Edward I. 1286

Richard de Conteville held a knight's fee in the village of Bagdripe, of Hugh, Lord Lovel, of Castle Cary (Lib. feod. 19 Ed. I).[3] 1291

He also held two knights' fees and a half in Cricket S. Thomas, of Sir Hugh Lovel, Knt.[4]

Both Hugh and Richard de Conteville are named as among the possessors of land of most note in the time of Edward I.[5] 1301–2

Sixteen years later the manor was still held by Richard, for in that year a cause was tried at York between Richard de Cuntevill, of Alwerton, and John, son of Isabella de Wyk,

1. Somersetshire Pleas, p. 351, memb. 32d
2. *Kirby's* Quest., S. R. S., vol 3, p. 8.
3. *Collinson* iii, 91.
4. Id. iii, 116.
5. Id. Introd. xxvii.

.D. querents, and William de Burne, deforciant, for a messu: and a ferling and forty acres of land in Alwerton and Ov were. The fine proceeds: "Plea of covenant was summon Richard acknowledged the right of William; for this Willi: at the request of Richard, granted the same to John to h(to John and the heirs of his body, of the chief-lords of t fee. If it happen that John shall die without heirs of his bo then the said tenement shall wholly remain to Agnes, daugh of Richard de Cuntevill and the heirs of her body, to hold the chief-lords of that fee. If it happen that Agnes die wi out heirs of her body, then the said tenement shall whc remain to Egelina, daughter of Richard, and her heirs, quit the other heirs of John and Richard, to hold of the chief-lo of the fee by the services belonging."[1]

It so happened that both John de Wyk and Agnes Cunteville died without issue, and so the lands came into hands of Egelina, who married one John Bole, of whom shall hear again in the year 1345 (19 Edward III). The ab(Richard, who appears to have died in 1303, was the father six children, two sons and four daughters. His heir v Baldwin. The four daughters were Isabella, Agnes, Margare and Egelina. Isabella had become the wife of — de Wy and was the mother of a John de Wyke. Egelina, as alrea stated, was the wife of John le Bole. Margaretta marr Nathaniel Pecche. Agnes appears to have died unmarri Besides Baldwin there was a son, whose name was John.

[The signature of Baldwin is found on a Wells chart A.D. 1307,[2] and among witnesses, in A.D. 1339, to documer is Sir John de Wyke, knight.[3]]

08–9 Hitherto no mention has been made either of that part the parish which is known as Ashton, or of the existence of t mill, or of the church. But in the early years of the fo

1 Feet of Fines, S.R.S., vol. 6, p. 320.
2. Lib. Alb. i., Fo. 123.
3. Wells Cath. MSS., No. 261.

teenth century, in the Feet of Fines of 3rd and 11th Edward II, we have reference made to them. A family of considerable importance in the county was that of the Langelondes, and a name which occurs in the after history of Allerton was Welsh. Ashton and Allerton are mentioned together in the year 1308, in connection with these names. A.D.

"At Westminster, in three weeks of Easter, between Nicholas de Langelonde, querent, and Robert le Walys, of Wollavygnton, and Isabelle, his wife, deforciants, for a messuage, forty acres of land, twelve acres of meadow and nine shillings rent, in Asshton and Alurinton. Robert and Isabelle acknowledged the right of Nicholas to hold of the chief lord by the services due; and they warranted. For this Nicholas gave Robert and Isabelle forty marcs of silver."[1]

Baldwin de Counteville, son of Richard who died circ. 1303, was lord of the manor of Allerton, in succession to his father. And in the Fine subjoined, of the 11th year of Edward II, is the first recorded notice of "a mill" and "the advowson of the church." A mill was one of the most necessary adjuncts to a manor house, and probably a mill has stood on the site where the Allerton mill stands to-day for more than 800 years. In the reign of Edward VI the old mill was in ruins, and was rebuilt, as will be shewn under the year 1549. From the manor house to the mill, and from the mill to the hundred stone must in old times have been a frequent walk. 1317–18

There is reason to believe that the church, the advowson of which is referred to in this Fine was built in the early part of the thirteenth century. It has been said that the old font is Norman, but that is doubtful. There is no trace of Norman work in the fabric of the church, but there is an early thirteenth century window in the south wall of the nave, to the west of the porch. And that a church existed in the year

1. Som. Fines, S.R.S., vol. xii, p. 16

A.D. 1247, as a "capella," appertinent to the church at Wedmore, can be shewn by documentary evidence.

317–18 "At Westminster, in the octave of S. Michael, between Baldewin de Countevill, and Richard his son, querents by John Manship in their place; and John le Riche of Wedmor, deforciant; for a messuage, a mill, a carucate of land, and twenty-four shillings rent in Alewarton and the advowson of the church. John granted the tenement and advowson to Baldewin and Richard to hold to them and the heirs of the body of Richard begotten; and if Richard die without such heirs, then after the decease of Baldewin the same to remain to John, the brother of Richard and the heirs of his body; and if John die without such heirs then to Constantia the sister of John, the brother of Richard; and if Constantia die without such heirs, then the whole shall remain to the right heirs of Baldewin. For this concord Baldewin and Richard gave John one hundred marcs of silver."

1327 The Exchequer Lay Subsidies, as they are termed, were a
ov. 23rd. tax of $\frac{1}{20}$th granted by Parliament to Edward III in the first year of his reign, of all movables which were in each man's possession on the preceding Feast of S. Michael and All Angels. The Rolls of Parliament give us the lists of those taxed in each hundred. The special object of the tax was to provide the king with money to defend the kingdom against invasion by the Scots.[1] The sum total of the assessment in the hundred of Bempstone was £17 10s., whilst that of Alwardtone was three shillings. The highest sum received from Alwardtone was xii$^{d.}$ paid by Nicholas Kyle; four others paid vi$^{d.}$ each, viz.: Peter Bygoyn, Elias Talpayn, Henry Wyne, and Henry Wylles. This is by far the smallest amount paid by any place in the hundred, and this fact leaves the impression on our minds that the Contevilles were certainly not resident at this time. It must, however, be remembered that

1. cf. Preface to Vol. iii, S.R.S., p. xxvii, note.

the names under Alwardtone refer to the Tything, and not to the parish. In the list of those paying in Boydesham and Tornock (Biddisham and Tarnock), John Contyvylle's name appears as one of the larger payers.

With the name of John de Conteville, two incidents connected with Alwarton come before us. The first is a petition of John, as "rector of the free chapel of Alwarton," to the Archbishop of Canterbury to restrain Bishop Ralph de Salopia, bishop of the diocese, from interference with him, on the ground that the Dean of Wells was his "ordinary," and not the bishop. The free chapel of Alwarton had now been standing on its present site for more than a hundred years. Chaplains or rectors had been presented to it by the lords of the manor. It was among the "pertinenciæ" of the Church of Wedmore, and the Dean of Wells, as rector of Wedmore, exercised jurisdiction over it.

In Bishop Ralph's register is the inhibition of the bishop from disturbing John in peaceable possession of his benefice. It explains how matters stood.

"The Official of the Court of Canterbury to Bishop Ralph.

"The petition of John de Conteville, rector of the free chapel of Alwarton, exhibited to us contained that, although the same John had possessed the said chapel, being notoriously exempt from your immediate jurisdiction, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Dean of Wells, and on the part of the said John, fearing prejudice, it was appealed to the apostolic see. You, nevertheless, *at the instance of John Alward, priest*, ordered the said John to show his title to the said chapel, and as well by yourself as by John de Middelton, rector of Bledon, and Stephen Tripp, rector of West Cammel, your commissaries disturbed the said John de Counteville. Wherefore we inhibit you and your commissaries pending the matter of appeal in the Court of Canterbury, xviii Kal., May, A.D. 1338.[1]

1. Fo. 174.

Who this John Alward, priest, the instigator of the bishop was, we cannot say—there was one of this name who was Vicar of Timberscombe in 1336[1]—but, if he was a descendant of Nicholas Aylward, A.D. 1243, this looks like a continuance of the animosity of the previous century.

The second incident is a dismal one. It is recorded in the Liber Ruber,[2] that in the month of September, 1338, Cristine Cokes de Cokelake was charged with the crime of fornication with John de Countevyle the younger of Albartone; and that she was sentenced to walk twice barefooted round the church of Banwell, a penance which may possibly have been performed in the presence of Bishop Ralph.

5 In Somerset Fines, p. 229, vol. xii, there is reference to a messuage, and a ferling and forty acres of land in Alwerton and Overwere when John Bole and Egelina are deforciants, and Nicholas Fraunceys and John Queynt, querents.

Richard de Conteville, the son and heir of Baldewin and Margerie, was lord of Allerton in 20 Edward III, and with him the direct male line of the de Contevilles came to an end. This Richard had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Thomas de Gournay, son of Anselm de Gournay, Lord of Overwere, and by this marriage the two manors of Allerton and Overwere became united for a time in the one family of de Gournay.

To Thomas and Elizabeth de Gournay was born an only daughter, Joan or Joanna. She married George de la More, or Bythemore, lord of Nailsay, with whose descendants the manor of Allerton remained for one hundred years. The family of Bythemore, alias de la More, alias Attemore, alias More of Nailsea, was an ancient and honourable one. It traced its descent from Ralph de Mora, who lived in the reign of Henry I. The name of Richard de Mora occurs in connection with Somerset in A.D. 1205. The immediate ances-

1. Somerset Incumbents, p. 457.
2. Fo. 67.

tors of George were Stephen, his father, and Bartholomew, his grandfather. A.D.

In the 14th year of Richard II, George and Joan Bythemore were party to a Fine in which the reversion of the manor of Overwere was limited to George, and to the heirs of himself and Joan after the death of Aleanor, then wife of Richard Power, and widow of Thomas de Gournay, who held the same in jointure. 1391

Another deed of the 7th Henry IV is a suit in which William Howys and Philip Cliffield were plaintiffs, and George and Joan Bythemore were defendants. The estate is described as containing at this time 11½ hides of land together with the advowson of the church of Alwarton, and was limited to George and Joan for the term of their lives. Remainder to *William*, son of George, and Isabel, his wife, and the heirs of their bodies. 1406

William succeeded his father before the 7th year of Henry VI. Among the Wells Cathedral MSS. is a charter (No. 630), in which William More, of Naylsey, esqre., grants his manor of "Alverton" to Thomas Brown, Baldwin Brown, John Torell, John Whytynge, and John More, of Brydcombe,[1] and the heirs of Baldwin. It was signed and sealed at "Alverton," on the Saturday after the Feast of S. Bartholomew the Apostle, in the 25th year of Henry VI, and the witnesses to the deed were Sir Walter Rodney, Knt., Thomas Wake and Richard Arthur, esqres., William Gascoigne, mayor of Wells in that year, and M.P. for the city of Wells, Thomas Whytton, and many others. 1429 1447

William Bythemore was a man of high standing in Somerset, for when in the 7th year of Henry VI an order was issued from the crown to the sheriffs and justices of the different counties to select a certain number of men-at-arms from among the most ancient knights and gentlemen, of the respective 1429

1. For an interesting account of Brydcombe see S.A. and N.H. Soc. Proceedings, xxvii pt. 1, 37, 38.

counties, whose ancestors had borne coats of arms from time of antiquity, to serve the king in their own persons, for the defence of the realm. this William Bythemore was among the twenty men of Somerset who were chosen.

William's first wife was Isabel . . . . who appears to have died without issue. His second wife was Joan Warre, by whom he had a son and heir, John Bythemore, lord of Nailsey, Overwere and Alwarton.

The notices of John extend over the years 1462-1481, a period almost corresponding with the reign of Edward IV. His wife was Alice Toky, alias Pedyll, of Bridgwater, and by her he had a son, William.

Among the Wells Cathedral MSS. there is a charter, No. 668, an abstract of which is given in the report of the Historical MSS. Commission, p. 309. It does not bear immediately on the history of the manor of Allerton, but it does so indirectly, and may therefore find some notice here. Besides which it is a document of some interest in itself. It is an arbitration between John More, and a man of Mark, named Robert Deye, alias Robert Kykke, about lands in Wurcheston, Wynnesmere and Burnham. The three arbitrators were men of great eminence. They were first, Humphrey, Lord Stafford of Southwyke, who had fought on the Yorkist side at the battle of Towton, the year before, and was knighted by Edward IV on the field, and whose execution, at Bridgwater, by order of the same king, only seven[1] years afterwards, is matter of history; second, Nicholas Carent, Dean of Wells, the "nobilis ac facetus decanus," of Ferrandus, a distinguished visitor to Wells;[2] third, Sir Richard Chok, then Justice of the Common Pleas, and four years after this Lord Chief Justice of England.

The award was given in favour of John More, "as kinsman and right heir of Baldewyne Countevyle, late lord of Alwarton, viz.: son of William, son of Johanna, daughter of Elizabeth,

1. Dict. of Nat. Biog., vol. liii, p. 454.
2. Correspondence of Bishop Bekyngton, ii, 321.

daughter of Richard, son and heir of the said Baldewyne," In A.
two minor points the document is also of interest. The names of the sons of the soil in 1462 are the names of the inhabitants of the district to-day, after more than four hundred years. They are Hykkes, Gyllinge, Day, Roper, Adams, Chappell. Even the unusual name of Kykke survives in the parish of Mark. Looking back, too, over the preceding century, and the struggle for independence of the lord, on the part of the labourers, it is, perhaps, worthy of note that a release is given to these men as "*labourers*," and to one of them as a "*wener*," *i.e.*, wagoner.

From this, and from the documents that follow, it is evident 14
that the ancient lords were relaxing their hold on the land, and that a new system of farming was beginning to find place. The growth in the fifteenth century of a farming class, and the increase of leases, were facts that the landlords had to face. Loans of money to the landlords appear among the documents: for instance, John and William Bythemore, father and son, "of Alwarton," bind themselves for the sums of two hundred, and one hundred pounds, to four men, three of whom were clergymen.[1]

Through his marriage with Alice Toky, John Bythemore appears to have become associated in the business of his estate with men of standing in the neighbourhood of Bridgwater, like William Dodesham[2] and Thomas Tremayle.[3] In 1475 we find that he had made over to these the rents and services due to him from lands and tenements "in Alwerton and Overwere." Walter and Johanna Sparke, and Thomas their son, the tenants of John, accordingly engage to render the same to Dodesham and Tremayle.

John died in 1480, leaving his son William, then of the age 14
of thirty-eight years, as his successor. He is the last of the

1. Wells MSS., 668, 669.
2. Of Cannington.
3. Wells MSS., No. 696.

A.D. Bythemores connected with the manor. He held it for eight
1488 years, but in the third year of Henry VII he obtained a license from the Court of Common Pleas, to defeat the settlement, and effect a sale, thus conveying it away from himself and his heirs. He claimed "the manor of Alwarton and the advowson of the church, also twenty messuages, six tofts, a dovecot and a mill, six hundred acres of arable land, two hundred acres of meadow, two hundred of pasture, and a rent of twenty-four shillings in the manor."[1]

1481 The Inquisitio post mortem of 20 Edward IV, makes John Bythemore to be possessed at his death of the following estates:[2]

"Johe's More Armiger
Alwarton maner' et advoc' Capell.
(Castelcary maner' membr')
Overwere maner'
Batelbourgh maner'
Navlesey maner'
Edyngworth
Burnham } Septem mess'
Hurteote et } cum divers
Lytelton } terr'."

1488 One Thomas Ustewayte, and a Richard Isham, the former connected with Wells, and the latter with Isle Brewers, were the purchasers; but four years after, they too obtained a
1492 license for the sale, and the estate was conveyed to John Gunthorpe, Dean of Wells, and the aforesaid Thomas Ustewayte. There is in the possession of the dean and chapter the deed of renunciation of the manor, by Thomasine the widow of William Bythemore.[3] Thus, after the lengthened ownership through more than 400 years by the Contevilles, Gournays, and Bythemores, an uninterrupted lineal descent, Allerton, with

1. *Anderson's* House of Yvery, ii. 36.
2. I.p.m. 20, Edw. IV, No. 69, Vol. iv. 401.
3. Wells Cathedral MSS., 727.

A.D.
3 H. VII., Rot. 434.

its manor, its windmill, and the advowson of the church passed into the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, through the gift of John Gunthorpe. If the Dean and Chapter had not commuted their estates with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for a fixed income in 1866, they too would have held the estate for another 400 years. As it is, they were the owners for about 370 years, and still retain the patronage of the rectory in their hands. It is not a little remarkable that for the long period of more than 800 years there should have been virtually one family, and one ecclesiastical body, lords of the manor.

Dean Gunthorpe died in 1498, having appointed John Ustewayte, and Richard Hatton, a canon of Wells, and chaplain to Henry VII, his executors. His death occurred in the spring, for, on the 9th of June, the sub-dean and chapter appoint Thomas Cornish and Thomas Gilbert, as seneschals and guardians of the deanery, *vacant by the death of John Gunthorpe.* The manor of Allerton, their new possession, comes at once to the front. Being now patrons of the benefice, they appoint Thomas Gilbert, "to the Free Chapel of Alberton, vacant by the death of William Stevens." Six months after this, "in mutual convocation assembled," they "transacted the business connected with the manor of Alberton."[1] It now appeared that the purpose for which Dean Gunthorpe had granted the manor to the Chapter, was to support and find a mass to be celebrated daily at certain altars, in the Cathedral church, for the repose of his soul. It was resolved "to begin it, and to continue it daily and for ever." It will be seen presently that the resolution was more easily made than carried out. 1498

But to keep to the documents in order of time, notice must be taken in passing of a deed relating to an annual rent charge of six-shillings and eightpence on a property described as "Benam's Place within the Manor of Alwerton," and so designated as the deed asserts "ab antiquo." It is a release of this 1501

1. Wells Cathedral, *Reynolds*, p. 197.

A.D. rent charge from Thomas and Juliana Squery, William Trev body, junior, and Alice, his wife, and John and Johann Spereman. It had come to them from one William Boteler Westbury, and to him from four men who were feoffees of th late William Bythemore, viz.: Thomas Overay, John Cho Walter Parys, and John Bowle. And now it is conceded Thomas Cornysh, "Episcopus Tinensis," and his assigns fo the remainder of a term of eighty years. The witnesses to the deed were men of repute in Wells and the neighourhood, viz. Sir John Rodney, John Poulet, William Vowell, Richard Parker, and John Ustewayte. It is dated on the feast o S. Thomas the Apostle, in the 17th year of Henry VII.

To return to the resolution of the Wells Chapter to carry out the conditions of the late Dean's will. For some five year this was done. But they were now involved in two difficulties

1506 First, the estate had found its way into the Court of Chancery Second, Henry VII was pressing Gunthorpe's executors fo the repayment of the remainder of a "benevolence" of tw hundred marks, forty only of which had been paid in th Dean's lifetime. They had to deal with both these matter There is a letter extant, from the Archdeacon of Wells (Beau mont) to the Chapter, of April 3rd, 1506, from London, which he says:[1] "We have made serche in the Chancery f the ammortysment of Alverton, and as yet we cannot find The vi clerks of the said Chaunceryc be so besyed in the King causes that they can attend no pore men yet. I assure you I ther license Humfrey, my servant, hadd a sight of oon bok ab anno VI Henrici sexti, usque annum xviii ejusdem. Y must pardon us thoughe we can make no perfite answere to yo at this tyme."

On May 13th Philip Usthwaite was deputed to ride t London to see the executors of the late Dean about Alberton and on May 25th the newly-elected Dean (Cousyn) the Pre centor, and John Edmunds were appointed to go to London . . . . to see about the late Dean's gift of Alberton. Wha

1. Lib. Rub., Fo. 126.

e result of these journeys to London was does not appear.

But the second difficulty was more troublesome than the rst. And it can be understood by the following letter from e Chapter to Richard Hatton:

After due recommendation so it is that John Ustwayte, co-exôr. with you unto the right honourable Maister John Gunthorpe, whose sowle God pardon, sheweth unto us howe that the king's grace demandeth of you and hym cc marks for the benyvolence accordyng as ye have written unto us afor tyme. And that neyther ye nor he can fynd remedy or discharge for the same. Wheruppon he thynketh that the king's grace will have this money contented unto him, or ells that by your meanes ye may fall to some compromyse with the commissioners for the same. And by cause, as ye bothe affirme, that ye have disposed the goods of the same Mr. Gunthorp, and have not to content or to paye any suche somes of money of his goods left or remaynyng in your hands, the said John Ustwayte with good mynde hath instantly moved us that we wold be contributorie unto the payment of the same by parte of suche lyvelode as the said Mr. Gunthrop gave and amortysed unto our churche. Maister doctor this it is. We knowe well and considre the good and faithfull mynde of this honorable man departed, howe he purchased this lyvelode, and theruppon for the helthe of his soule at his grete labour and cost, and by reason of a certeyn graunte made unto us by the king's grace, sufficiently amortesied the same as we have to shewe by our writyings. Neverthelesse as the said John Ustwayte hath amoved us, seyng that ye have not of his goods to content the king's grace, but that ye must levy hit of suche lands as he left to his kynfolke and gave unto us, we must for a season surcesse of such suffrage as we dayly doo for hym. And so to take a portion yerly of his said lyvelode towards the payment of the same some. And the remanent to remayne for his masse and obite. Sir, we trust, consideryng the grete

A.D. mynde and favour he hadde unto you, remembryng also ye be oon of the brethren of our churche, that ye will take of the same lyvelode, for the tyme, as little as ye may. And thus orderyng yourself we shalbe as gladde to folowe your mynde as ye shal desire us. Praying you that ye will give credence to our brethren, berers herof, in that they shall move unto you in our behalf to whom we geve full auctorite to conclude with you for this matter and other we have to do. And thus Jhesu have you in his blessed kepyng. At Wells, the xxxth day of May. By your lovying brethren, Deane and Chapitre of Wells.

"To our wel-beloved brother Mr. Richard Hatton, Chapelayn to our sovereigne lord the king."

Notwithstanding the difficulties with which the Dean and Chapter had to contend in securing the possession of their manor, the early part of the sixteenth century saw the system of leases and fines in operation, and tenants of "the farm," paying an annual rent.

1530 In the 20th year of Henry VIII the farm was leased to Thomas Bowyer, of Tornock, and Mary, his wife, and Luce, their daughter, at a rental of £18. At the death of Thomas, Mary and Lucy continued as tenants, certainly down to the 1549 second year of Edward VI, for at that date an indenture was made with John Mawdley, of Wells, a celebrated "clothier,"[1] for the rebuilding of the windmill, conditions in favour of "Marye Hill and Luce, her daughtr, now farmers of the manor of Allerton," being inserted. "Marye" had apparently "changed her name" from Bower to Hill. The windmill has been mentioned in 1317-18 as part of the manorial possessions, and had been included in the holding of the farm. But being now in a ruinous condition, it is leased as a separate property to a man who had capital at his command wherewith to rebuild it.

1. *Leland* in his Itinerary, ii, 69, 1540-42, says "Mawdelyne was a late a great clothiar, in Wellys, and so is now his sunne."

Hide-Unit in the Somerset Domesday.

BY THE REV. E. H. BATES, M.A.

outset an explanation of the agglutinated expression, ive-hide-unit," is necessary. Every reader of Domes- s that in that mighty record four statements in par- s set down for each vill or holding,—the new owner value of the vill when he received it, and the late d the number of hides for which the vill paid Dane- the reign of King Edward the Confessor.

with the last fact of the four that this essay is con- The statement about the geld is simple enough in It was a species of land-tax instituted, likely enough. elred the Unready, to obtain money to buy off the Or, if this is assuming too much, then an older pay- intimately connected by the English with the incur- their enemies, as to retain their memory in its name as the days of Henry II, when the Danes were as be feared as the legions of Rome.

hat was the Hide, the unit of assessment on which the levied? As the hide was undoubtedly an areal meas- ome purposes, it was only natural to answer the question Divide the acreage of the vill by the number of hides at was assessed, and the result will be the size of the But as early as the days of Sir Edward Coke this was found unsatisfactory, because no six results er the same; and down to the time of Kemble, anti-

quaries wearied themselves in trying to solve the puzzle as to the number of acres in a hide.

At length Eyton in his preface to the *Key to the Domesday of Dorset*, 1878, referred to the hide as "a measure of qualities, conditions, and values," rather than a fixed area; and considered the hide, with its sub-divisions, the virgate and the ferndel, to be "names merely borrowed from the vocabulary of other systems of areal mensuration, or if from any single system involving these proportions, then from a system which was antiquated long before the Conquest." And he refers elsewhere to the "fallacy of the Domesday hide being an areal measure at all." Having cleared his mind of this fallacy, he unfortunately picked up another one—that the land for one plough, "terra ad unam carucam," was always 120 acres. So Eyton must be set down as one who believed in an exact and universal area in the Domesday measures, merely substituting the "carucate" for the hide.

Another view has now been set forth by Mr. J. H. Round, of which I endeavour to give a précis from the essay in *Feudal England*, 1895. In examining the *Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis*, which he calls the true key to the Domesday system, Mr. Round was struck by the number of vills which were assessed at five hides apiece. This fact is more or less obscured in Domesday, because the vills are arranged not locally but personally, that is, in each county the vills are surveyed under the owner's name, so that vills held by two or more owners are widely separated. In the *Inquisitio* the total number of hides in each vill is given before the survey of the aliquot parts; and the hundreds of the county arranged in tabular form showed that, in Cambridgeshire at least, neighbouring manors possessed of diverse acreage and an ever varying number of plough lands, might be all rated at the same number of hides, which are nearly always five or a multiple. The Domesday of other counties having been worked over with the same results, Mr. Round deduced the following statement: that the ass-

ent in hides bore no ratio to area or to value in a vill; that e assessment was not objective but subjective, that is, not xed relatively to area or to value, but so far as possible arnged that each vill or part should have an assessment of five ides, a multiple, or a fraction of this figure.

So the theory of the principle on which the hidage was ranged must be reversed. Instead of starting from a vill refully assessed in hides according to the actual size or value, nd so increasing through the hundreds up to a grand total for he county, the exact opposite took place. So many hides eing supposed by the Witenagemot to be in the county (the otal being based on traditionary estimates), the county court divided the sum among the hundreds, these having already lost any connection with arithmetical ideas; then the hundred court settled the assessment on each vill or part, again relying on traditionary figures.

At this point Mr. Round calls a halt, until "there can be for the whole hidated region of England a complete and trustworthy analysis of assessment."

Now Mr. Eyton's analysis of the Somerset Domesday[1] can be brought into action. By making use of the Exeter Domesday and the Geld Inquests bound up therein, he endeavoured to arrange the vills, whole and fragmentary, hitherto scattered nder the owners' names, in the hundreds to which they beonged, and to identify them with modern places. Somehow r other he overlooked the coincidence of the hidage of so any vills being assessed in five-hide-units, although in more han one instance he was evidently struck by it.

Perhaps, after all, it has been for the best that Eyton conned his labours to identifications. Without his work much ime must necessarily have been taken up in correcting the dentifications of Collinson;[2] and even that accomplished, the esults would always have lain open to the suspicion of having

1. *Rev. R. W. Eyton*, "Domesday Studies in Somerset," 2 vols, 1880.
2. *Rev. J. Collinson*, "History of Somerset," 3 vols., 1791.

been subordinated to the needs of the theory. As it is, I have applied a theory adopted from independent study, to an analysis made without any reference to it; for to use the catch-word of another controversy, Eyton "knew nothing" of the five-hide-unit theory, and the result is, I venture to think, a confirmation alike of theory and analysis.

In the following tables Eyton's analysis has been arranged according to Mr. Round's theory. For this purpose the county has been arranged in twelve districts, containing one or more hundreds apiece; and each district has been sub-divided into blocks containing assessments of twenty hides, with a few double and triple instances. The reasons for producing two new sets of areas are these.

I very soon found that though a large number of vills either severally or re-unitedly contained five hides or a multiple, yet many did not fall under this rule. Then it gradually became clear that adjacent vills were combined to form units or multiples; and after a good deal of calculating, it seemed that an aggregation of twenty hides, that is a quaternion of five-hide-units, practically brought all the vills under the law of five hides or a multiple.

The two rules I laid down for my guidance in the matter were: (1) that the several vills making up the block must be adjacent; (2) that all the portions of a divided vill must be in the same block. To this second rule there is only one exception, Merriott in District X. The exceptions to the first rule, though more numerous, are nearly all due to the presence in the district of some one very large vill, whereby the smaller vills were cut off from the blocks to which they by arithmetic belonged. These exceptions will be discussed in the notes on each district.

The effort to arrange the whole county on the Procrustean rule of twenty hide blocks, also led incidentally to the discovery of certain errors, either clerical or topographical, in Eyton, and of certain omissions in Domesday, in addition to the one

already pointed out. In every instance I have been able to produce, either from Domesday itself or from other good authority, evidence for each case, without which my claim would be rightly put out of court at once.

I do not at present feel able to decide whether there is sufficient evidence to show that those blocks were in reality a portion of the scheme of assessment; or, to use an architectural similitude, if they are to be regarded as the framing in a half-timbered house, an integral part of the building; or simply as a builder's scaffolding, to be removed as soon as the work is completed. In the latter case the vills will still remain in units and multiples.

With regard to the other new area, the district, the case is very different. In the process of building up the twenty-hide blocks, it was evident that to complete them it would be necessary to overleap the limits of single hundreds; and again a survey of the whole county showed that the hundreds and free manors could be aggregated into districts containing 300 or 200 hides apiece. The rule employed was that the district should contain every vill locally situate within it, thus excluding vills detached from the main bulk of the hundred within the district, but including the vills belonging to other hundreds. To this rule there is only one real exception, Whitox-Meade, which locality, situate in District III is reckoned under District IV. In, I think, two instances, vills on the borders of their hundred and district have been transferred to the adjoining district.

Although Group would be perhaps a more natural term for these aggregations of hundreds, I have chosen the term District to emphasize my belief that the present hundreds are divisions of the larger area, and not that the larger area was formed by grouping the hundreds together. But the real importance of the districts will be discussed after they have been passed under review.

The map is based on the index map of the Ordnance Survey,

which gives the boundaries of the civil parishes after the changes of 1884. It is hardly necessary to remind readers that the modern civil or ecclesiastical parish may be composed of vills which temp. Domesday were absolutely distinct. But while I have often separated vills now grouped together, it has not always been possible to alter the boundaries of the parish (indicated by dotted lines); and so these must be looked on as only approximately correct.

In the Tables, the first column contains the Domesday vills under the modern names as identified by Eyton; the second column the different parts of divided vills; the third column the hidage of each vill. The hide was divided into four virgates, each virgate into four fertines or ferndels, and each ferndel contained seven-and-half acres, of which 120 made up one hide.

DISTRICT I.

	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Tintinhull				7	1	.
Montacute				9	.	.
Thorne ...	2	.	.			
	1	1	.			
				3	1	.
				19	2	.
[illegible] Dennis	3	2	.			
[illegible] ...	1	2	.			
				5	.	.
[illegible]				7	.	.
[illegible] ...				2	.	.
[illegible]	3 – 2 – 1			6	.	.
				20	.	.

DISTRICT I—*continued.*

	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
ote ...				2	.	.
ngton				3	.	.
ford ...	5	.	.			
" ..	4	2	.			
" ...	3	.	.			
				12	2	.
e ...				2	.	.
				19	2	.
npton				3	.	.
ndstone				1	.	.
ton Pl.				2	.	.
r ...				15	.	.
				21	.	.
il ...		6+2		8	.	.
...				2	.	.
wick ...				2	3	.
worth				7	.	.
				19	3	.
lington				10	.	.
lomer				5	.	.
on Bing.				5	.	.
				20	.	.
t ...				7	.	.
ford Or.				6	.	.
on Den.				7	.	.
				20	.	.

11.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Adber ...	1	1	.			
" ...	.	3	.			
" ...	1	.	.			
				3	.	.
Marston ...		5+2		7	.	.
Rimpton ...				5	.	.
Whitcombe				5	.	.
				20	.	.
12.						
Poyntington				2	2	.
Charlton H.		10+5		15	.	.
				17	2	.
13.						
Goathill ...				1	.	.
Milborne P.				1	.	.
Ilchester ...				3	.	.
Henstridge		10+4		14	.	.
				19	.	.
14.						
Templecomb		8+5		13	.	.
Turnie ...				.	3	.
Stowell ...				3	.	.
				16	3	.
15.						
Horsington				11	.	.
Cheriton S.				6	.	.
Cheriton N.				5	.	.
				22	.	.
TOTAL ...				295	.	.

District I is made up of the Domesday Hundreds of Milborne, Givelea, and Liet, now Horethorne, Stone and Yeovil, Houndsborough Barwick and Coker, and Tintinhull hundreds.

In Milborne hundred, Eyton's identifications are taken as they stand, for reasons will be given in the notes on District II for believing that the duplicated entry of Charlton here and there is an error in Somerton hundred.

In the other part of the group several changes will be necessary. The first alteration is in the items making up the ten-hide vill of Stoke-under-Ham. Eyton has two parts, but a third Stoke he identified with Birchenstoke *i.e.* Bichenstoke in Chew hundred. As the three fragments together made exactly ten hides, I became suspicious of Eyton's view, and made a search for the evidence which should connect Bichenstoke with the family of Beauchamp, after whom it is supposed to have received part of its name; but answer came there none. In fact this is one of the cases where Eyton allowed himself to follow Collinson's lead, without the independent enquiry which would have shown his error. In the exhaustive article on the family of de Beauchamp, by Mr. J. Batten,[1] Bichenstoke is never alluded to as in their possession, except in this Domesday connexion, their holdings in the northern part of the county coming in with the marriage of John de Beauchamp with Cecilia de Vivonia, c. 1270. Bichen is not an uncommon prefix: Bichen-stock in Wilts, identified by Canon W. H. Jones with Beechingstoke; Bykennalre now Bicknoller in West Somerset; and divers places in the Devonshire Domesday. Bichenstoke belonged to the Barry family in the reign of Edward I.

"Achileia" is said to be Hurst in Martock, apparently because Domesday reckons it as part of that manor. But as it is well understood that a place might be said to be in such and such a manor, when, as a matter of geography, it was

1. *Proceedings*, Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, 36, ii, 20.

several miles away; instead of supposing a change of name, some existing place, manor, tithing, farm, or even less should be searched for to represent the Domesday vill. This seems to be Oakley in Chilthorne Domer, which is mentioned as a separate holding in a fine of 3 John; three hides in Akeler and Ciltone, *see* also Kirby's *Quest*. I have also brought into this hundred one of the few places which Eyton left undeterminate, Eslide, a manor of Roger Arundel. It seems to be the same place as Lyde, a tithing in Yeovil parish. In Kirby's *Quest*, Robert fil. Pagani holds Lude in Stone hundred of the king, and it is on record that he succeeded to many of Arundel's manors.

One other identification must be touched upon. In the Gheld-Inquest there is a reference to an unnamed manor of two-and-threequarter hides held of the bishop of Sco. Laudo by Osbern, which is in Yeovil hundred, but pays its Gild in Liet hundred (now Coker). There is no entry in Domesday which can be identified with this manor. There are two parishes in this neighbourhood which are not given in Domesday, though in existence by 1200, Barwick and Chilton Cantelo. Barwick was part of Stone hundred in the reign of Henry III; though soon after its owner was enabled to hold them as a separate hundred.[1] Barwick being on the frontier of Stone and Coker hundreds, seems to answer very well to the status of the Gheld Inquest Manor which was connected with both these hundreds; and the silence of Domesday, though a very great, is not an insuperable bar, as at least one Somerset manor was omitted (see after Group IV) in the Survey. I have therefore resuscitated the anonymous manor as Barwick.

In Block 13, Ilchester seems an exception to the rule that the component vills should be adjacent. The regal possessions in Ilchester were reckoned as a member of Milborne; and this attachment was probably the reason why the hidage of the two boroughs should be united.

1. *J. Batten*, Historical Notes on South Somerset, pp. 3, 29.

By means of these alterations, for all of which I have been able to bring forward some evidence, the greater part of the manors may be arranged according to the theory—five hides, multiples, or fractions. An occasional overplus in one block, *e.g.*, 7 is counterbalanced by deficiencies in adjacent ones 4 and 6. No. 5 is one virgate short. In blocks 12, 13, 14 there is a more serious deficiency, amounting to two-and-half hides in No. 12, one hide in No. 13, and one-and-quarter hides in No. 14, for I think that this block was only intended to be eighteen hides, to counterbalance the twenty-two hides in the adjacent block, No. 15. An explanation will be attempted afterwards, but at present it can only be noted that four hides and three quarters are wanted to make these three blocks conformable.

DISTRICT II.

	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.		H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
1.							**4.**						
Brewham ...				12	.	.	Milt. Cleved.				10	.	.
Stony-Stoke				3	.	.	Upton Noble				3	.	.
Redlynch ...				4	.	.	Bruton ...	$1\frac{1}{4}+1+\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{5}$F.			2	3	$1\frac{1}{5}$
Discove ...				1	.	.							
							Ansford ...				5	.	.
				20	.	.					20	3	$1\frac{1}{5}$
2.													
Yarnfield ...				2	.	.	**5.**						
Kilmington .				5	.	.	Pitcombe ...				5	.	.
Penselwood .				3	.	.	Shept. Mont.				5	.	.
Cucklington				7	.	.	Knowle ...	$1\frac{1}{2}+1$			2	2	.
Stoke Trist'r				3	.	.	Yarlington .				7	.	.
				20	.	.					19	2	.
3.							**6.**						
Charlton M.				5	.	.	Maperton ...				5	.	.
Wincanton .	$3\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$			4	.	.	Blackford ...	$4+1$			5	.	.
Bratton S. M.				4	.	.	Compton P.				6	.	.
Holton ...				2	.	.	Woolston	3	1	2	4	1	2
Clapton ...	$3+2$			5	.	.		1	.	.			
				20	.	.					20	1	2

District II—*continued.*

	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
ury N.				12	.	.
ury S.	$2\frac{1}{4}+\frac{3}{4}$			3	.	.
Montis				5	.	.
				20	.	.
t. Bam.	2	2	2			
	1	2	2	4	3	.
	.	2	.			
kford ...				5	1	.
row N. .				5	.	.
row S. .				5	.	.
				20	.	.
tle Cary .				15	.	.
ord ...				5	.	.
				20	.	.
ington .				6	.	.
eathill ...				3	.	.
lford W.				9	.	.
ton pt. ...				1	.	.
n. in Bar.				1	.	.
				20	.	.
t. S. Dav.	$3\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}$			5	.	.
gweston .				5	.	.
nt. Mand.				5	.	.
cary ...	$2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}$			5	.	.
				20	.	.

12.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Foddington	1	1	2			
	2	1	.	5	.	.
	1	1	2			
Queen Camel				15	.	.
				20	.	.
13.						
Stert ...				2	.	.
Cary Fitzpn.				.	3	3
Lytes Cary .				1	.	1
Milton Pod.				6	.	.
Charl. Ad. ?*				2	.	.
„ Mack.				3	.	.
„ addita				.	2	.
Denesmodes				.	2	.
Lydford E. .				4	.	.
				20	.	.
14.						
Camel W' .				10	.	.
Yeovilton ...	8 + 2			10	.	.
				20	.	.
15.						
Long Sutton				10	.	.
Somerton ...	$4+1+\frac{1}{2}$			5	2	.
Pitney ..	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$			1	.	.
Aller				2	.	.
Worth ?§ ...				1	2	.
				20	.	.
TOTAL ...				300	2	$3\frac{1}{5}$

* "Cari."

§ Oathe.

[illegible] hundreds of Bruton (no[illegible] [illegible] Somerton, and that pa[illegible] [illegible] It contains thre[illegible] [illegible] It also includes Milto[illegible] [illegible] Lemmetter was in Frome hundred.

[illegible] stand, with th[illegible] [illegible] have already given reaso[illegible] [illegible] Notes and Queries, v. p. 346, fo[illegible] [illegible] Milton i[illegible] [illegible] Milton of Matthew d[illegible] [illegible] Lytes had omitted alto[illegible] [illegible] in the blocks, an[illegible] [illegible] In Somerton hundred Eyte[illegible] [illegible] Charlton Ada[illegible] [illegible] Milverne hundred as part [illegible] [illegible] The item of five hides was wanted [illegible] hundred to make the figures of Domesday agr[illegible] [illegible] For the instances whe[illegible] [illegible] figures a[illegible] [illegible] with the instance[illegible] [illegible] For Somerto[illegible] [illegible] can be derived thence. Th[illegible] [illegible] The Charlton in disput[illegible] [illegible] Vale-Tera under the Court o[illegible] [illegible] was rated at five hides. The undisputed mano[illegible] [illegible] held by Robert Fitzgerald was rate[illegible] [illegible] that the two parts of Charlton were one-thir[illegible] [illegible] Now it is confirmatory of this division tha[illegible] [illegible] Stephen, 1139–40, Gerard de Campville gave two parts [illegible] the tithes of Charlton to Berdmonsey Abbey, and that his s[illegible] Richard gave to Kenilworth Abbey the remaining third wi[illegible] the church, perhaps after the divided parts of the manor h[illegible] been reunited under the same owner.

As it will be necessary to point out at intervals, the fa[illegible] that by far the greatest part of the vills in Somerset fit in

twenty-hide blocks, tends to make it probable that in the very few instances to the contrary, the difficulty is rather due to the lapse of time and loss of evidence than to an actual disagreement. An examination of block 13 will show how perfectly the small vills and fragments combine together if this identification be allowed. An additional five hides here would upset the system, just as much as their absence would District I.

Then what is the Domesday prototype of Charlton Adam? The Charlton now left in the hundred, divided into two parts rated at three hides and a half, is identified by Eyton with West Charlton or Charlton Mackrell. Then there are three vills called Cari. One held by Roger Arundel, rated at three virgates three fert.,[1] is no doubt Cary Fitzpaine. Another Cari held by Humphrey the Chamberlain was rated at one-and-quarter hides, that is one quarter of five hides. As five hides composed one knight's fee, *vide* Pedes Finium, 3 John, No. 41, 5 John, No. 26, in *Somerset Records*, vol. vi, pp. 17, 21; this Cari may be assigned to Lytes Cary, set down in Kirby's *Quest* as held by William de Lit for the fourth part of one knight's fee. Then there is the third Cari, rated at two hides, also held by Humphrey the Chamberlain. This was identified by Eyton, but as we have seen superfluously, with a part of Lytes Cary. At the same time, Charlton Adam is apparently omitted in Domesday, unless it can be identified with this third Cari.

Mr. Batten, in *Historical Notes on South Somerset*, p. 125, discusses the title of de Mandeville to Charlton Adam, but as this was only acquired in the reign of Henry III, its earlier history was not necessary. In the Cartulary of Bruton Abbey (*S. R. S.*, viii,) are some early charters relating to Charlton Adam, which seem to supply the missing link between Cari and Charlton. During the episcopate of bishop Robert, 1142-1166, John Fitzhamon presented the church of Charlton Adam

1. Eyton, by a slip, enters it as three hides three virgates.

to the abbey, and the charter of confirmation by the b
contains a clause that Roger, son of Odo, quitclaimed his
to the advowson, concerning which he had begun a
Well, in the Pipe Roll for 14 Hen. II, 1167-8, *i.e.* just
the latest possible date of the confirmation charter, Roge
Viliers paid a fine of forty shillings, "pro defectu," that i
not putting in an appearance or abandoning some suit alr
begun.[1] This is a coincidence of some value. But Roge
Viliers was the son-in-law and (in the person of his son)
heir of Helias de Orescuil, whom Eyton considered to be
representative of the Chamberlain (*Som. Domesday*, i, 66,
The weakest point in this chain of evidence is the presen
Roger claiming in his own right as early as 1167. In the
place the Orescuil property was not divided between the re
sentatives of the female coheirs until 1210 (Rot. Pip. 12 Jo
and even supposing that Charlton Adam with apparently o
weak title had been the *dot* of Roger's wife, Alice de Ores
then her name would have been mentioned with his in the
claim clause. This last difficulty makes it probable that R
was fighting for his own hand. His claim may have
based upon nothing better than an exercise of the good
rule and simple plan, which in the troubled reign of Ste
was a favourite means of conveyance, or he and Fitzh
may have had a royal grant and fallen out in the divisi
the spoils. A seizure of the father's lands may seem a cu
prelude to wooing the daughter, but such an introduction i
altogether unknown in modern times.

In block 1, Brewham will be found by itself. Eyton p
with it a certain "addita" of three virgates, and a porti
Witham "ablata de Brewham." As these two portions
an integral part of block 1 in District III, wherein With
situated, I have transferred them thither, without prejudi
to their rightful hundred temp. Domesday.

In block 2, Yarnfield and Kilmington are separated

1 Stubbs, "History of the English Law," edit. Finlason, i. 411.

the other manors by an intervening piece of Wiltshire—Stourton; and a smaller portion, Gasper, which used to belong sometimes to one county and sometimes to the other, until a Local Government Order put a stop to such vagaries.

In block 4, Upton Noble is separated from Bruton by a part of Brewham. It will be found generally that these divided blocks occur on the borders either of other districts or of the county itself. The one-and-one-fifth fertine was an "ablata de" Bruton in Redlynch, and the half hide lay in Kilmington, though a part of the royal manor of Bruton. One must notice that these two pieces, with the two fertines in Woolston, make up the superplus over three hundred hides, and that if they are omitted, the contiguous blocks, 4, 5, 6, are twenty-and-quarter, nineteen-and-half, and twenty-and-quarter hides respectively, or an average of twenty hides. With this result should be compared, in District I, the three adjacent blocks, 4, 6, 7, containing nineteen-and-half, nineteen-and-half, twenty-one hides. The two items in Bruton may be accounted for as becoming liable to hidation at a later period, but the two fertines in Woolston are not so easily disposed of.

In block 10 I have included two pieces of Barton St. David, which are certainly not wanted with their namesake in block 11, and do just as certainly fit in where I have placed them. There is a geographical point where West Lydford meets a piece of Keinton, pushed up between itself and Barton St. David, and this may mark the position of the two hides.

In block 13, East Lydford is included, although it is separated from the block by Kenton Mandeville and Babcary. This seems to be its proper home, and it is curious that it still belongs to the hundred of Somerton, to which all the other constituent members of the block (with the exception of Milton Podymore) belong. Also it would be possible to pass from Lydford East to block 13, without trespassing into the parishes aforenamed, by keeping along the great Fosse road, which may have been looked upon as a bridge. The excess of

the total number of hides in this district is quite minute, and as I said above, may be partly accounted for by portions of exempt royal domains becoming the property of a subject and then hidated.

DISTRICT III.

1.	H. V. F.	H. V. F.
Witham ...	1 + 2	3 . .
Brewham, in		. 3 .
"Ufetone" .		1 . .
Eastrip ...	1 + ¼	1 1 .
Wanstrow ...	5 + 4	9 . .
Marston Big.		3 2 .
Keyford ...		. 2 .
Egford ...		1 . .
		20 . .
2.		
Cranmore ...		12 . .
Downhead .		3 . .
Whatley ...		5 . .
		20 . .
3.		
Cloford ...		10 . .
Nunney ...	5 + 5	10 . .
		20 . .
4.		
Rodden ...		1 . .
Berkeley ...		2 2 .
Standerwick		1 2 .
Beckington .		10 . .
Orch'rdleigh		5 . .
		20 . .

5.	H. V. F.	H. V. F.
Road	9 + 1	10 . .
Laverton ...		10 . .
		20 . .
6.		
Norton S. Ph		10 . .
Hinton Char.		10 . .
		20 . .
7.		
Englishco'be		10 . .
Twerton ...	7½ + 2½	10 . .
		20 . .
8.		
Newt. S. Loe	7 + 3	10 . .
Corston ...		10 . .
		20 . .
9.		
Combehay...		2 .
Dunkerton .	3 + ¼	3 1
Carlingcott .		3 2
Eachwick ...		. 1
"Evestia" .		1 .
Camerton ...		10 .
		20 .

DISTRICT III—*continued.*

	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.	14.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Lit'ton	2,	1½,	1½	5	.	.	Mells				14	2	.
ote ...				5	.	.	Millescote ...				5	2	.
ılingt'n				6	.	.							
ɔn ...				3	.	.					20	.	.
				19	.	.							
							15.						
ıngton .				21	.	.	Ashwick ...				.	2	.
							Stratton ...				3	.	.
							Pitcot ...	3½ + 1½			5	.	.
ld. Din.				12	.	.	Kilmersdon .				.	2	.
ngton .				7	.	.	Radstock ...				7	3	.
							Woodboro' .				1	.	.
				19	.	.							
											17	3	.
... ...				5	.	.							
ington .				4	.	.							
ergrave				2	.	.	TOTAL ...				297	3	.
ngton...				5	.	.							
ington .				5	.	.							
				21	.	.							

District III, though as large as Nos. I and II, is peculiar that it consists of only one Domesday hundred, that of me. This is now divided into the hundreds of Frome, llow, and Kilmersdon, besides certain liberties. Eyton's es require but the smallest of corrections. Keyford ivert) is not two hides, but two virgates. "Caivel" is tified by him with another part of Keyford, but this would fit in with the theory of the five-hide-unit, and was in her way objectionable. I have identified it with Cholwell 'ameley (see District V, 6), which is more likely from the netics, and the vill fits in perfectly in its new home.

'he second manor in Nunney is without a name in Domes- (Exeter and Exchequer). Eyton, by an examination of

[illegible] manor of the abbey of [illegible] and its presence [illegible]

[illegible] and Farleigh Hungerford [illegible] combine with [illegible] Domesday for 1084 [illegible] hundred: Exton gives [illegible] Kaiwen has been [illegible] the amount is reduced [illegible] Domesday for five-and- [illegible] manors mentioned [illegible] will be stated later on.

[illegible] Newham, three vir- [illegible] which is noted as [illegible] Eastrip, which is [illegible] hundred, was at this [illegible] account for [illegible] are added to- [illegible] The Exchequer [illegible] Newham as three hides, [illegible] Codex. Here the [illegible]

[illegible] the hundred temp. [illegible] VI.

[illegible] "Evestia" is [illegible] places it be- [illegible] the Bath Chartu- [illegible] "Geofanstiga," *i.e.* [illegible]

[illegible] situate on the right bank [illegible] Kilmersdon parish, now re- [illegible] with Luckington (i [illegible] parish of Kilmersdon, u[illegible] mentioned in Domesday, except as regards its church, whic[illegible] was endowed with one half [illegible] This block falling short [illegible]

the ideal number by one hide, is exactly balanced by the twenty-one hides of the huge vill of Hemington, which touches all the four vills.

Blocks 12 and 13 also balance each other, but in the case of 13 I must confess the rule of contiguity breaks down. This is is partly caused by the proximity of the two large vills of Hemington and Mells. Elm is separated from Hardington by Buckland Dinham, while Mells intervenes between the latter and Babington with Luckington. The two blocks could be re-arranged into two contiguous combinations of thirty and ten hides apiece.

In block 15, Radstock seems to want two hides and a quarter to make it a vill of ten hides, to make block 15 up to twenty hides, and to round District III into 300 hides. Of this again.

DISTRICT IV.

1.	H. V. F.	H.	V.	F.
Freshford .	½ + ½	1	.	.
Woodwick .		2	2	.
Firford ...		2	2	.
Monk. Com.		9	.	.
		15	.	.
2.				
Claverton .		5	.	.
Bathampton		5	.	.
Bathford ...		10	.	.
		20	.	.
3.				
Bathcaston .	3, 2, 1½	6	2	.
Bathwick ...	4, 2, 1	7	.	.
Tatwick ...	1½ + ½	2	.	.
Woolley ...	1 + 1	2	.	.
Langridge...		2	2	.
		20	.	.

4.	H. V. F.	H.	V.	F.
Weston ...	15 + 5	20	.	.
5.				
Kelston ...		5	.	.
Charlcombe .		4	.	.
Widcombe .		10	.	.
Whitoxmead		1	.	.
		20	.	.
6.				
Bath		20	.	.
TOTAL ...		115	.	.

District IV contains only 115 hides, being the patrimony of the religious establishment at Bath. An unusual wealth of charters enables the historian to trace their history back to the reign of Osric, king of the Hwicii, c. 676. He gave one hundred "manentes," which are adjacent to the city which is called "Hat Bathu," to the abbess Bertana and the nunnery (*Bath Cartulary*, S. R. S., vii, 7). By Domesday twenty hides had been added, being the assessment on Bath itself, but on the other hand five hides had disappeared from the district. By a process of exhaustion, these hides can be localised at either North Stoke or South Stoke. Either vill has an Anglo-Saxon charter of dotation, mentioning the number of hides as five. Kemble marks both these charters as spurious, still, one of them must represent a genuine gift. As the position of South Stoke fits in the best with the twenty-hide block theory, the blocks are arranged accordingly, to the exclusion of North Stoke, which under the circumstances may originally have been the smaller (five hide) portion of Weston. This curtailment of the assessment by five hides, with the similar diminutions in Districts I and III, will be noticed later on.

As regards Freshford, the Rev. T. W. Whale[1] would identify it with Vexford, in Stogumber, a situation more in accord with its position in Domesday. But this test cannot be insisted on, and all other evidence, both that collected by Eyton and the new test of the five-hide-unit, retain it here.

Block 1 is accordingly five hides short. Block 5 now presents a somewhat disintegrated appearance, which is yet not incompatible with original symmetry. Kelston is cut off from the district by Weston, a complete block in itself. This manor is omitted in Domesday, though clearly referred to in the Geld Inquest. As Eyton says "it is an omission of the Great Record, a thing not lightly to be suspected, but nevertheless a fact." But for this manifest default it would have been impossible to postulate the omission of Barwick (Dis-

1. *Proceedings* Bath Field Club, ix, no. 2, p. 136.

t I). Then Kelston is joined in the same block with arlcombe, Lyncombe, and Wittoxmead. The first two are r divided by Bath itself, and the last-mentioned vill is ally situate in Wellow parish in District III. The first ficulty may be got over by remembering that Bath was a ral possession, and therefore not included in the hidation ieme, until the time of Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor. iere are no charters to explain when Wittoxmead was added the original donation of king Osric. It is hardly likely to ve formed part of his gift, as it lay in territory beyond his ay, and one can only suggest that when some later royal nefactor (for Wellow was regal property) gave the vill, the iessment of one hide placed on it was compensated by a rresponding relief on the Charlcombe assessment.

DISTRICT V.

	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.	4.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
ford ...				4	.	.	Chew Magna				30	.	.
nsham .				50	.	.	Clutton ...				10	.	.
ton Malr.				5	.	.							
											40	.	.
				59	.	.							
							5.						
							Farmboro' .		5 + 5		10	.	.
:on ...				6	.	.	Timsbury ...		5, 3, 2		10	.	.
nington				3	.	.							
t. Prior				3	.	.					20	.	.
ksbury .				10	.	.							
				22	.	.							
							6.						
							High Littlet.				5	.	.
							Hallatrow ...				4	3	2
p. Dund.				10	.	.	Cameley ...				9	.	2
wood ...		5 + 3		8	.	.	Cholwell ...				1	1	.
				18	.	.					20	1	.

[illegible] V—[illegible]

	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.		H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
[illegible]				[illegible]			Hampton E.		5	5	10		
[illegible]				[illegible]			Hampton W.		5	5	10		
[illegible]				[illegible]									
[illegible]				[illegible]							20		
				[illegible]									
[illegible]							[illegible]						
[illegible]				[illegible]			[illegible] Marc.				5		
[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]			[illegible]				5		
[illegible]				[illegible]			[illegible]				10		
				[illegible]							20		
[illegible]													
[illegible]				[illegible]									
[illegible]				[illegible]			Total				300		
[illegible]	[illegible]												
	[illegible]			[illegible]									

[illegible]

District V includes the Hundreds of Keynsham, Chew, and the greater part of Chewton, omitting the isolated vills of Yatton and Kingston Seymour. In the notes on Districts I and III will be found my reasons for removing Birchenstoke from this hundred, and adding to it Cholwell. There is a discrepancy in the Domesday entry relating to Hinton Blewett. It is said to geld for eight hides, but the different items of holdings only amount to seven hides, which Eyton considers to be the correct amount. I have therefore entered it as a seven-hide vill, and this correction makes the total of the District exactly 300 hides. In the hundred of Chew, Eyton enters Hawkewella 1v. 1¼f., and identifies it with Norton Hawkfield. This is an extraordinary blunder, caused by following Collinson. Hawkfield is simply a corruption of Hautville, Latin, de Alta Villa, the family name of the holders

in the thirteenth century, just in the same way as the Malrewards gave their cognomen to the other portion of Norton; the vill having been divided at some date subsequent to 1066. Hawkewella will be found in Hawk-well; there are two places of this name in West Somerset, one in Dulverton, the other in Cutcombe (see notes on District XII). Eyton did not proceed further in the identification of Haia beyond the certainty that it was in Chewton hundred. I identify it with Hay Street in Stone Easton. The totals of the blocks look rather ragged at first sight, compared with the results in the earlier districts, as out of eleven, only four contain twenty hides exactly. But on the other hand it is very noticeable that the gaps balance; the deficit in block 1 corresponding to the overplus in block 8, while blocks 6, 7, 9, with a total of sixty hides, meet on the confines of Hinton Camely and Farringdon. In block 7 Chilcompton is isolated from the other vills by Binegar, reckoned to be in Wells, and Midsomer Norton with its detached member of Downside. These places, as well as Paulton, are not mentioned in Domesday, and were included in other manors, apparently Wells and Chewton.

DISTRICT VI.

	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.	4.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Batcombe				10	1	.	E. Pennard		19 + 1		20	.	.
A 'member'				2	.	.							
Westcombe				7	3	.							
				20	.	.	5.						
							Ditcheat ...				5	.	.
2.							A 'member'				7	.	.
Evercreech				20	.	.	"				1	.	.
							Lamyat ...				5	2	.
3.							Alhampton				6	2	.
Doulting ...				14	.	.	Hornblotton				5	2	.
A 'member'				2	3	.	Baltonsboro'				5	.	.
Charlton ...				3	1	.	Stone ...				5	.	.
				20	.	.					40	2	.

DISTRICT VI—*continued.*

6.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.	7.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Pilton ...				2	.	.	Wells ...	50 + 2			52	.	
Croscombe				3	.	.	Westbury ...				6	.	
Pylle ...				5	.	.							
Wootton ...				5	.	.					58	.	
S. Mallet ...				6	2	.							
							TOTAL ...				200	.	
				21	2	.							

District VI contains the hundreds of Wells Forum and Whitstone, with the vill of Baltonsborough, now in Glaston Twelve Hides. It does not include Downhead, an isolated manor of Whitstone. At the date of the Survey, Wells Forum was included under the spacious heading, "Terra Episcopi Gisonis." Whitstone hundred was, in Eyton's words, "in a somewhat indefinite status." Domesday makes it to contain 120 hides with Downhead and Baltonsborough, whereas the Geld Inquest is only levied on 115 hides. As Downhead had in all probability a distinct inquest (now lost), there is only a difference of two hides between the two sets of figures, which is not so large a discrepancy as in many other hundreds. What is of more importance at present is that the total of 117 hides added to the seventy-eight of Wells Forum is only 195, five hides short of a symmetrical result.

An entry in Domesday will I think account for this shortcoming. At the end of the list of the Glastonbury estates are a series of entries relating to lands which at this time had passed into the hands of others. Among the land-grabbers was the earl of Moretain, who held Stane, valued at £9, Stoca and Stoca, worth forty shillings, and Dregcota, also worth forty shillings. Eyton identifies Stone with Stone in East Pennard; Stoca and Stoca with Stoke Lane; and Dregcota with Draycott in Shepton Mallett. In no case is the hidage of the vills given; the only means of identification, other than the owners' names, being their value.

Now an examination of the table will show that no increase of hidage is required in the case of Doulting and Shepton Mallett. At the same time it appears that Draycote in Limington Moretain's property was valued at forty shillings; also that an Estochet al. Stochet (late Beechenstoke) and Estochet (Stoke-under-Ham) are each worth forty shillings apiece. It does not seem too much to conclude that these statements are simply duplicate references to the same vills. With regard to Stone the conditions are reversed. The only other Stone in Domesday is the one in Stone Hundred, owned by Serlo de Burcy, and worth ten shillings. Other men and other value. The high value of the Stone of the Count of Moretain presupposes a fair hidage, and curiously enough, five hides in the adjacent vill of Ditcheat are rated as high as £12. So, all things considered, it does not seem too great a demand on the liability to err of Domesday, to suppose that here again is a case of omission. It is the third and last time that Domesday will be required to confess to a slip. The first, that of Kelston, was established by Mr. Eyton; the second, that of Barwick, seems borne out by the testimony of his witness, the Geld Inquest; and for the third there is the indirect evidence of Domesday itself. The risk involved in entering the ownership of a vill, disputed by the highest secular and spiritual persons in the county, with king William as the final court of appeal in the background, may have caused such perturbation in the minds of the jurors, as to result in a temporary loss of memory in the case of Stone. The difficulty that then arises from the excess of the hidage in the Domesday entries over the figures of the Geld Inquest, will be met by removing Baltonsborough back into Glaston Twelve Hides. Eyton remarks that the "dominicum" of the abbot in Baltonsborough is necessary to complete the figures in the Geld Inquest; but if Stone had passed from the abbot to Moretain between 1084 and 1086, this objection would not apply, and the recent date of the transfer would account for the confused nature of the entries in 1086.

Another very interesting point occurs here. "The Domesday details of hidage amount to 120 hides for twenty-one items of estate (including Downhead), but when Domesday masses these items into groups, it supplies a total of only 118 hides."[1] Now reverse this true statement, and it means that when the large vills in Whitstone were broken up by subinfeudation, two hides were added to the original assessment; in Ditcheat half a hide, in Pilton one hide and a half. The table shows that these additions destroy the symmetry of the block-system, but that at the same time they balanced a deficit in Wells. It seems very plain that the bishop had contrived to shuffle the liabilities attaching to two hides on to his neighbour and rival, the abbot of Glastonbury and his tenants.

DISTRICT VII.

1.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Easton-in-G.				12	.	.
Portbury ...				8	.	.
				20	.	.
2.						
Portishead .				8	.	.
West.-in-G.	7 + 3¼			10	1	.
				18	1	.
3.						
Clapt.-in-G.				5	2	.
Walt.-in-G.				3	2	.
Clevedon ...				5	2	2
Kingst. Sey.				5	2	.
				20	.	2

4.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Wraxall ...				20	.	.
"addita" ...				1	.	.
				21	.	.
5.						
Tickenham .	8½ + 1¾			10	1	.
Chelvey ...	1 + ¼			1	1	.
Midgehill ...				1	.	.
Brockley ...				4	.	.
Claverham .				2	.	.
Kenn ...				.	2	.
				19	.	.
6.						
Yatton ...				20	.	.

1. *Eyton*, i, 195.

DISTRICT VII—*continued.*

7.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.	10.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Long Ashton				20	.	.	Winford ...	10 + 1			11	.	.
							Regilbury ...	2, 1¼, ½			3	3	.
							Butcombe ...				3	.	.
							Aldwick ...				2	.	.
8.							Haryat ...				1	2	.
Backwell ...				10	.	.	Shepbwurda				.	2	.
Barrow Gur.				10	.	.					21	3	.
				20	.	.							
9.							TOTAL ...				200	0	2
Wrington ...				20	.	.							

District VII contains the hundreds of Hareclive (but not Bedminster), Portbury, the isolated portion of Chewton, Kenn, now in Winterstoke hundred, and Havyat Green, now in Wrington, but placed by Eyton after Collinson in Burrington. These vills are all to the north of the river Yeo, which I have taken as the southern boundary of the district. I have also brought into block 10 "Shepbwurda al. Scepeworde," for which Eyton could find no modern equivalent. No more can I at present, but its presence here is desiderated for several reasons. With its figure, half hide, block 10 exactly balances block 2; and the district is brought up to a round figure, as the two fertines in Clevedon are a negligeable quantity. Then there are a number of small holdings in this block, one of which, in Ridgehill, was already held by an Englishman. Finally Shepbwurda must be somewhere in the county.

Block 5 is broken up by the intervening mass of Wraxall, which apparently then included Nailsea, and forms block 4. These two blocks, however, mutually correct one another.

DISTRICT VIII.

1.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Woodspring				9	1	.
Kewstoke ...				1	2	.
Worle ...				6	2	.
Pantesheda .				.	2	.
Milton ...	$1\frac{1}{2}+1$			2	2	.
				20	1	.

2.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Ashcombe .	$2\frac{3}{4}+3\frac{1}{2}$			6	1	.
Uphill ...				6	2	.
Hutton ...				5	.	.
Elborough .				3	.	.
				20	3	.

3.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Bleadon ...				15	.	.
Loxton ...				5	.	.
				20	.	.

4.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Congresbury				20	.	.

5.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Banwell .				30	.	.
Compt. Bish.	$3+4+1$			10	.	.
				40	.	.

6.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Winscombe .				15	.	.
Langford ...				5	.	.
				20	.	.

7.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Shipham ...				4	.	.
Cheddar ...	$2\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{3}$			2	1	2
Draycot ...				.	1	.
Stoke Rod .				5	1	.
Weare ...				6	.	.
Badgworth .				2	.	.
				19	3	2

8.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Clewer ...				.	2	3
Alston Sutt.				4	2	.
Chap. Aller.				11	.	.
Tarnock ...	$1+1$			2	.	.
Edingworth				2	.	.
				20	.	3

9.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Brent ...				20	.	.

10.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Wedmore ...				10	.	.
Bodeslega ...				1	.	.
Eachwick ...				.	1	$3\frac{1}{13}$
Huish ...				.	2	.
Burnham ...				4	.	.
Huntspil ...	$1+\frac{3}{4}$			1	3	.
Alstone ...				1	.	.
Brean ...				2	.	.
				20	2	$3\frac{1}{13}$

	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
TOTAL ...				221	3	$0\frac{1}{13}$

District VIII contains the hundreds of Winterstoke, Congresbury, and Cheddar (now all united under the first-named), Bempstone (less Cossington), and parts of Brent with Wringham and Huntspil with Puriton. The total hidage amounts

221¾ hides, plus a fraction of a fertine, that is nearly two les more than a round number. As this is the only district here the actual figures differ from the ideal by anything over mere fraction, it is worth while to try and see if it can be xplained. In the adjoining District IX, the total, if Eyton's igures be followed, comes to 200½ hides. But Eyton (i, 175) points out in his notes on Locheslei hundred that probably the separate entry relating to Stawell two-and-half hides is redundant; and that the hidage of this vill, as of several others, had been already included in the thirty hides of Shapwick. If this be followed, then District IX will contain only 197 hides, 2 vir., 2 fer., the deficiency almost exactly balancing the overplus in District VIII, now under review.

The system of equalizing blocks, which has been noted several times already, appears to have been also applied to the districts on occasion.

From this surplusage it follows that the figures of the blocks will present a ragged appearance. Block 1 contains Milton, one-and-half hides, which Eyton considered to be Milton Clevedon (see note on District II); also "Pantesheda." The situation of this small vill had been left indeterminate by Eyton, with the remark that it would probably be found near Banwell. His extraordinary acumen in this department is amply confirmed by an entry in the twelfth volume of the Somerset Record Society, p. 67, Pedes Finium, 11 Ed. II, No. 28, "Ponteside juxta Bannewelle." I cannot, however, find any modern representative, unless it may be Puttingworth Farm, which is in an angle of the parish adjoining the other members of the block. Block 5 is made up of Banwell thirty hides; and separated from it by the curiously shaped parish of Winscombe, Compton Bishop, ten hides. Eyton put down hree vills of Compton as indeterminate in regard to their dentification, as they were all in the hands of lay owners emp. Domesday; and concluded that the present parish of Compton Bishop was then part of Banwell, as Churchill and

Puxton certainly were. But by this time one expects to find twenty-hide blocks: and as there are ten hides wanting to complete this block, and a parish of Compton handy, the three vills of Compton aggregating ten hides can be accommodated at once. Block 6: Langford is now superseded as a parish-name by Burrington. Block 10 appears to cover an enormous area, but at this time it was easily navigated; Brean is isolated by the intervening mass of Brent, block 9.

DISTRICT IX.

1.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.	5.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Butleigh ...	7½	8	2	½	18	.	.	Stretcholt .	½ + ½		1	.	.
Lodreforda .					2	.	.	Paulet ...			.	1	.
								Walpole ...			.	3	.
					20	.	.	Puriton ...			6	.	.
								Pegnes ...			1	1	.
								Crandon ...			.	2	.
2.								Sydenham .			.	1	.
Compton ...					5	.	.	Cossington .			3	.	.
Dundon ...					5	.	.	Bawdrip ...			2	.	.
Lega ...					4	.	.	Horsey ...			2	.	.
Ashcott ...		3 + 2			5	.	.	Bradney ...			1	.	.
								Bower ...	½ + ¼		.	3	.
					19	.	.	Doneham ...			.	1	.
								Ham ...			1	.	.
											20	.	.
3.													
Walton ...					14	2	.						
Pedwell ...					3	.	.						
Greinton ...					2	2	.						
								6.					
					20	.	.	Huntworth ..			1	.	.
								Pether. chur.			.	3	.
								Newton ...	1¼ 1¼ ¾ ½ ¼		4	.	.
4.								Lyng ...			1	.	.
Ham ...					17	.	.	Durston ...			2	3	.
Nowi ..					12	.	.	Creech ...			10	2	.
Shapwick ...					30	.	.						
											20	.	.
					59	.	.						

DISTRICT IX—*continued.*

.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.	8-*continued.*	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Edgeboro. .				2	.	.	Lexworthy .				.	3	.
Monkton ...				15	.	.	Goathurst ...				1	3	.
Broomfield .				3	.	.	Rexworthy .				.	1	.
							Bower ...				.	2	.
				20	.	.	Durleigh ...				.	2	3
							Wembdon .				2	.	.
8.							Chilton Trin.	$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$			1	1	.
Michaelchur.				.	2	.	Bridgewater				5	.	.
Shurston ...	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}$			.	3	.	Ulueroneton.				1	.	1
Melcombe ...				.	1	2	Cruce ...				.	1	.
Wolmersdon				.	3	2	Rima ...				.	.	2
Hadworthy .				1	.	.							
Hunstile ...				.	1	.					19	2	2
Halswell ...				1	.	.							
Blaxhold ...				.	1	.	TOTAL ...				197	2	2
Enmore ...				1	.	.							

District IX contains the hundreds of Ringoltdeswea and Locheslei (now united as Whitley), North Petherton, and Andersfield, together with the independent manors of Monkton, Creech St. Michael, and Ham. It also includes Cossington, which Eyton considered to be in Bempstone at this date. It was in Whitley 1242 A.D. (*S. R. S.*, xi, p. 256). I have omitted Pury Furneaux, containing four hides or thereabouts, and placed it for the nonce in District XII, block 1 (see notes on that block). The total in this District is 197h., 2v., 2f.; but the deficiency in the four blocks on the western side adjoining District XII is only 1 virg. 2 fert., which is almost exactly balanced by the overplus of 1 virg. $1\frac{13}{20}$ fert. in that district.

The deficit is therefore on the eastern side of the district. Now Ringoltdeswea hundred contains fifty-nine hides, one hide short; and curiously enough block 4, containing Ham seventeen, Sowi twelve, and Shapwick thirty, works out at fifty-nine hides, also one hide short; and this deficiency of

two hides practically balances the overplus of one-and-three-quarter hides in District VIII. This equation, however, depends on the omission of Stawell two-and-half hides. As I have already stated in the notes on District VIII, this entry is probably subsidiary to, and redundant of, the entry relating to the thirty hides of Shapwick. Its omission would reduce the total of Locheslei hundred from fifty hides and a half to forty-eight hides, as compared with forty-seven hides given in the Geld Inquest; but too much stress must not be laid on this apparently satisfactory result.

Blocks 2 and 3 are somewhat intermixed. It may be that Sedgmoor being a watery no-man's land at this time, the block containing Compton Dundon and Street could contain also Pedwell and Greinton, without encroaching on Walton. Block 4 simply contains the manors which it seems impossible otherwise to combine. The only point to be brought forward in its favour, perhaps, is that it exactly balances blocks 1–3. Block 5 contains a group of vills all situate, with the exception of Ham, on the right bank of the Parret, below Bridgwater.

As many of the vills are in the modern parish of Bridgwater, the map shows it as being in this block, although part with Chedzoy may have been reckoned in the five hides of Bridgwater. Eyton would identify Doneham with Dunball, but I think that Donwere is more probable, but in either case it is in this block. In block 8, Hattewara may be identified with Hadworthy in North Petherton; Hunstile is now a part of Goathurst. Idstock, another detached part of Chilton Trinity, will be found in District XII, under Cannington. Blaxhold, in Enmore, represents the Blachesalla of Domesday; and Rexworthy, in Durleigh, is Rachedeworde, identified by Eyton with Radway Fitzpayn, in Cannington. For these two identifications the reader is indebted to a note in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, ii, 134. Cruce, Rima, and Ulveronetona are still to seek; the last is probably in Wembdon.

DISTRICT X.

	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
1.						
Martock ...				38	.	.
in Martock .				2	.	.
				40	.	.
2.						
Comp. Durv.				3	.	.
„ ablata de M.				1	1	.
ablata de Barr.				.	2	.
Stratton ...				2	.	.
sacerdos in S.P. ...				1	.	.
Wigborough				2	.	.
Shept. Beau.				6	.	.
Lopen ...	2, 1, 1			4	.	.
				19	3	.
3.						
Seavington .	7, 3, 2			12	.	.
Kingstone ...				8	.	.
				20	.	.
4.						
Dinnington .				3	.	.
Crickt.S.Th.				6	.	.
Winsham ...				10	.	.
				19	.	.

	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
5.						
Chaffcombe .				5	1	.
Cudworth ...				3	2	.
Ckt.Malerbe				3	.	.
Dowlish ...	4, 3, 2¼			9	1	.
				21	.	.
6.						
Street ...				1	2	.
Whatley ...				1	.	.
Leigh ...				3	.	.
Chard ...				8	.	.
Litelande ...				2	.	.
Whitestant.				3	.	.
Knw. S. Gil.				2	.	.
				20	2	.
7.						
Comb.S.Nic.				20	.	.
8.						
Hint. S. Geo.				13	.	.
Merriott, pt.				7	.	.
				20	.	.
9.						
Merriott, pt.				5	.	.
Crewkerne c				10	.	.
Eastham ...				2	.	.
Seaborough .	1½ + 1½			3	.	.
				20	.	.
TOTAL ...				200	1	.

District X contains the hundreds of Martock, South Petherton, Crewkerne, and Kingsbury East, excepting, however Kingsbury itself. It also includes Kingstone, politically in Tintinhull hundred, but locally here; two hides in Martock placed by Eyton in Yeovil hundred, and Cricket Malerbe temp. Domesday and since in Abdick and Bulstone. One of the manors called Dowlish is no doubt the prototype of West Dowlish adjoining Cricket, and like it now in Abdick and Bulstone, but Eyton ranges them all in South Petherton. Still these two manors may have formed a small cantle transferred from District X to XI. The total number of hides is 200 plus one virgate, which counterbalances a deficiency of the same amount in the adjoining District I. Further, there are two small vills placed by Eyton in this district: "altera terra ablata de Martock," one hide and a half; and "ablata de South Petherton," half hide. At first sight, these portions evidently belong somewhere here, and they certainly counterbalance a deficiency of two hides in District XI, block 4. But this block contains the parish of Buckland St. Mary; and down to this century, Dommett tithing in this parish was reckoned part of South Petherton; and another tithing called Westcombland was supposed to be in Martock! This double coincidence may well be allowed to correct the silence of Domesday, and to replace the "ablata" in their original block.

There is not much to add to this explanatory note. Notice how the adjoining blocks 4 and 5 correct each other's totals. In block 6 is included Whitestanton, which is isolated by the large manor of Combe St. Nicholas. Litelande is part of Chard. Blocks 8 and 9 make up the hundred of Crewkerne, and here occurs, so far as I can see, the only case of placing parts of the same vill in different blocks to make up twenty hides apiece. One part of Merriott combines with Hinton St. George, and the other part with the rest of the hundred.

1 [illegible], i, 80; iii, 2.

DISTRICT XI.

	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.	6.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
y .				20	.	.	Isle Abbots .	5 + 1½			6	2	.
							Isle Brewers	6 + 2			8	.	.
							Bradon ...	2, 1, 1, 1			5	.	.
...				15	2	2					19	2	.
on .				3	1	.							
...				1	.	2							
							7.						
				20	.	.	Ilton ...	6 + 2			8	.	.
							Puckington .				3	.	.
							Whitelack.				10	.	.
el c.				.	2	.					21	.	.
C.				.	1	.							
...	1 + ½			1	2	.							
...				3	.	.	8.						
l ...				1	2	.	Ilminster ...				20	.	.
er...				1	2	.							
allet	3½ + 3½			7	.	.							
eau.				5	.	.	9.						
							North Curry				20	.	.
				20	1	.							
							10.						
itzp.				10	.	.	Taunton ...				58	3	.
all .				5	.	.	Angersleigh				.	2	.
. M.	1½ + 1			2	2	.	Sampford ...				2	.	.
ett .				.	2	.							
mbl.				1	2	.					61	1	.
				19	2	.							
							11.						
							Thorne Falc.				6	.	.
y ...				1	.	.	Chedd. Fitz.	3½ + 2½			6	.	.
...	1 + ½			1	2	.	Tetton ...				1	.	.
...	5 + 2			7	.	.	Norton Fitz.				5	.	.
om.				5	.	.	Ford ...				.	2	.
...				5	.	.	Allerford ...				.	2	.
				19	2	.					19	.	.

DISTRICT XI—*continued.*

12.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.	13—*contd.*	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Stoke S. My.				2	.	.	Hillfarrance.				3	.	.
Thurlbeer ...				3	.	.	Oake ...				3	2	.
Pitminster...				15	.	.	Heathfield...				3	2	.
							Halse ...				4	.	.
				20	.	.					20	.	.
13.													
Heale ...				1	.	.	TOTAL ...				300	.	.
Bradford ...				5	.	.							

District XI contains the hundreds of Abdick and Bulestone, North Curry, and Taunton Dean, with the manors of Thurlbeer and Thorne Falcon, now part of North Curry. An isolated part of Taunton Dean is, however, included in District XII. Eyton also includes in Taunton Dean a part of Sampford Arundel in Milverton hundred, being led thereto by the fact that part of Sampford is locally situate in Pitminster (Coll., iii, 25). But it is rather doubtful if in such a case the part would be called Sampford also, as it is in Domesday. Three of the vills belonging to the earl of Chester in the county, are placed with a query by Eyton in Taunton Dean, and their hidage fits in so well as to confirm his suggestion. But in only one other instance is even a single hide belonging to one district found in another; and in this case, Whittox Meade, the circumstances are unusual (see notes on District IV). There is, however, no trace of a Sampford in the hundred; so one is thrown back on the idea that the name of the place has been changed. The name of the earl of Chester's tenant, Maubank, is often found in the early records of the county, but seems to be connected rather with Williton Freemanors. The case will be noticed again. Blocks 1–9 present no unusual features, as the two distinct vills in Buckland St. Mary have been treated of in the last District X. With regard to blocks 10–13, containing 120¼ hides, the presence of the huge

Taunton, 58¾ hides, causes a number of smaller vills to ted, and to form a fringe round it. Thus block 11 is , fringe on the eastern and northern sides of Taunton. his vill I have placed the detached vills of Angersleigh mpford. The latter because I am not quite certain as real locality, and the former as it may originally have member of Taunton. The two blocks, 10 and 11, make total of 80¼ hides, the quarter combining with another e in block 3 to counterbalance a deficiency in block 4, s has been pointed out before in similar cases, these s adjoin one another. This is also the case with blocks and 7.

DISTRICT XII.

	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.	1—*contd.*	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
urnea.	1	.	1				Beere ...	.	1	.			
"	.	2	2½				Petherham .	.	.	2			
"	.	2	.								4	3	3⅖
ta" to							Combwich...	1	2	.			
meton.	1	.	.				"	1	2	.			
...	.	.	½				Otterhampt.	1	2	2			
ll ...	1	.	.					.	2	.			
Trepit	.	1	.					.	1	.			
lney .	.	2	.								5	1	2
				5	.	.							
nch ...	1	2	.								20	1	1⅖
on ...	2	2	.										
ey ...	1	.	.				2.						
				5	.	.	Stockl. Brist.	4	1	.			
pool .	1	.	.				" "	.	3	.			
ma ...	.	1	.				" "	3	.	.			
nore .	.	1	.				" "	1	2	.			
addita	.	.	·1⅕								9	2	.
ngton .	.	2	.				Idson ...	2	2	.			
church	.	2	2				Stogursey ...	4	2	.			
ddida.	.	.	1⅗				"	.	2	.			
Alwini	.	1	1				Honibere ...	1	.	.			
Tedrici	.	1	.				Durborough	2	.	.			
olgrini	.	.	2								10	2	.
ham .	.	3	2⅔										
k ...	.	1	.								20	.	.

DISTRICT XII—*continued.*

3.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Terra Okta	.	1	.			
Wdieta ...	.	3	.			
Holcombe ...	.	1	.			
Merridge ..	.	2	.			
Tuxwell ...	.	1	.			
"	.	.	2			
Plainefield ...	1	.	.			
Marsh Mill	1	.	.			
Radlet ...	.	3	3			
				5	0	1
Stowey ...	3	.	.			
"	2	.	.			
"	.	3	.			
"	.	1	.			
Fiddington	4	.	.			
				10	.	.
Newhall ...	.	1	.			
Holford ...	1	.	.			
"	.	2	.			
"	.	.	2			
Stringston	1	.	.			
"	.	1	2			
"	.	.	2			
Dyc.&Alfox	2	.	.			
				5	1	2
				20	1	3

4.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Lilstock ...	5	.	.			
				5	.	.
Kilton ...	10	2	.			
				10	2	.
Kilve ...	2	2	.			
Hill ...	2	0	.			
				4	2	.
				20	.	.

5.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Quantock E.	7	.	.			
" W.	3	2	.			
				10	2	.
Perlestone	.	2	.			
Weacombe	1	.	.			
Torweston	1	2	.			
Woolston	.	2	.			
				3	2	.
Bicknoller	.	2	.			
Newton	4	2	.			
				5	.	.
				19	.	.
Total of blocks 1—	5			99	3	0½

6.						
Bps. Lydiard				9	3	.
Bagborough	3 + 1			4	.	.
Ash Priors				3	1	.
Lyd. S. Laur.	2 + 2			4	.	.
				21	.	.

7.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Crowcombe	4	.	.			
Cantoca	.	1	.			
Halsway	.	3	.			
				5	.	.
Willet ...	.	2	.			
Elworthy ...	1	.	.			
Coleford ...	.	1	3			
" ...	.	.	3			
Hartrow ...	1	.	.			
Stogumber	2	.	.			
				5	0	2
Monksilver	2	2	.			
Ayley	.	2	.			

DISTRICT XII—*continued.*

td.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
ona ...	.	2	.			
n ...	1	.	.			
				4	2	0
. Brett	2	.	.			
net ...						
½, ¼	1	3	.			
rd ...	.	2	.			
& Oda	.	2	.			
...	.	2	.	5	1	.
				19	3	2
o. Ral.	3	2	.			
orthy .	1	2	.			
				5	.	.
ecombe	2	3	.			
nish ...	.	3	.			
rnhuis	1	2	.			
				5	.	.
leeve .	4	1	.			
oncott .	.	2	.			
...	.	2	.			
				5	1	.
rcombe	3	.	.			
nish ...	.	1	.			
rough .	.	2	.			
ne ...	1	.	.			
				4	3	.
				20	.	.
mpton.	1	2	.			
ter ..	.	2	.			
nbe ...	1	.	.			
on, ¾, ¼	1	.	.			
a ...	.	2	.			
euda ...	.	2	.			
				5	.	.
nead ...				5	.	.
...	.	2	.			

9—*contd.*	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Bratton ...	.	3	.			
Woot. Court.	3	.	.			
Eppsa ...	.	2	.			
Sordemanneford	.	1	.			
				5	.	.
Timberscom.	1	2	1			
Allarcott ...	.	.	2			
Donescombe	.	.	1			
Luxborough	2	.	.			
Langham ...	1	.	.			
Bickham ...	.	1	.			
				5	.	.
				20	.	.
10.						
Selworthy .	1	.	.			
Holnicote ...	.	2	2			
,,	.	2	2			
Luccombe ...	3	.	.			
				5	1	0
Porlock ...	3	.	.			
Culbone ...	1	1	.			
Oare ...	1	.	.			
				5	1	0
Allerford ...	1	.	.			
Bossington .	1	.	.			
Horner ...	1	.	.			
Dover ...	.	1	.			
Wilmersham	1	1	.			
Stoke Pero .	.	.	2			
				4	2	2
Cutcombe ...	3	.	.			
Oaktrow ...	.	.	2			
Estaweit ...	.	1	.			
Combe ...	1	.	.			
Combe ..	.	1	.			
				4	2	2
				19	3	.
TOTAL 6–10				100	2	2

District XII—*continued.*

11.	H.	V.	F.	H.	V.	F.
Exford ...	.	.	1			
" ...	.	.	1½			
" ...	.	.	2			
" ...	.	.	1			
" ...	.	.	1			
Bagley ...	.	.	2			
Almsworthy	.	1	.			
Estana ...	.	.	2			
Cibearda ...	1	.	.			
Withypoole .	.	2	.			
Ashway ...	.	2	1			
Hawkridge .	.	1	.			
Brushford ...	2	.	.			
				5	0	3½
Winsford ...	3	2	.			
"	.	2	.			
Lege ...	1	.	.			
				5	0	0
Exton ...	3	.	1			
Quarme ¾ + ½	1	1	.			
Broford ...	.	1	.			
"	.	.	1			
				4	2	2
Dulverton ...	1	3	3½			
"	2	2	.			
Holland ...	.	1	.			
Pixton ...	.	1	.			
Hawkwell ...	.	1	1¼			
				5	1	0¾
				20	0	2¼
12.						
Brom. Regis				10	.	.
Middleton ...	.	3	3			
Sydenscomb.	1	.	.			
Huish Cham.	2	3	.			
[illegible] able	2	2	.			
	2	.	.			
	1	1	.			
				10	1	3
				20	1	3

13.	H.	V.	F.	H.
Tolland ...				2
Wivelscom.				15
Manworthy .				1
Bathealton .				2
				20

14.	H.	V.	F.	H.
Pres. Bowyer	2	3	.	
Torel's Pres.	1	.	.	
Milverton ...	.	1	1	
"	.	.	2	
				4
Poleshill ...	1	.	.	
Wellisford ...	1	.	.	
Greenham ...	1	.	.	
Kittisford ...	2	.	.	
				5
Appley ...	1	.	.	
"	.	3	.	
Stawley ...	3	.	.	
				4
Ashbrittle .				5
				19

15.	H.	V.	F.	H.
Runnington .	2	.	.	
Tho. S. Marg	1	3	.	
Samp. Arun.	1	.	3	
				4
Wellington .				15
				19
TOTAL 11-15				99
TOTAL OF DISTRICT				300

District XII, containing 300 hides, takes in an enormous area, stretching from the mouth of the Parret to Exmoor Forest. Within these bounds are the hundreds of Cannington, with one vill of North Petherton; Milverton, Williton Freemanors, and Carhampton. Sheriffs Brompton, Cutcombe and Minehead, Brompton Regis, and Cleeve were separate hundreds at this period, now absorbed in the two last-named. There are also parts of Kingsbury West and Taunton Dean. The holdings are very small, this being the only district in which the subdivision of the fertine is used to any extent. In addition to this element of uncertainty in arranging the blocks, there is the further difficulty that a considerable number of small vills are unidentified by Eyton, beyond being assigned to a particular hundred.

From these two causes some of the results must be looked upon as tentative and perhaps provisional. Without unduly pressing details, the blocks do appear to have certain geographical limits which help towards their delimitations. Of the first five blocks, containing 99h. 3v. $0\frac{2}{5}$f., four of them are situate between the Parret and the summit of the Quantocks, the fifth covering the north-west shoulder of that range. The next five blocks, 100h. 2v. 2f., occupy the northern section of the district from Quantock to Devon; and the last five, 99h. 3v. $3\frac{1}{4}$f., the southern section, the boundary line running for part of the way along the ridge of the Brendon hills.

In the table I have arranged the small holdings in groups of five hides each, within the blocks, to bring out as far as possible the features of the five-hide-unit arrangement.

Block 1. Pury Furneaux temp. Domesday was in Wembdon, and therefore in North Petherton hundred. Pilloc, this is one of a group of six vills belonging to Roger de Corcelle, placed by Eyton (ii, 19) in Carhampton hundred, but with a suggestion that they might be in Cannington or North Petherton. He could not identify them then, but the proof positive

that one of them (Dodisham) is in Cannington, and that there is a Blackmore (Blackamora) in Cannington, enables me to transfer the other four to the same parts, and to point out that this fresh evidence is really a witness to Eyton's extraordinary skill in identification of Domesday manors. Dodisham in Cannington is mentioned in the Inq. P.M. of Walter Michel of Gournay Street, who died 20 Oct., 1487, seised of tenements in Dodisham, Pegenesse, and Petherham: and also in the will of Richard Michell, proved 1563–4, "Dudisham in Cannington."[1] Blackmore is an old farmhouse in the same parish (*Proc.*, xliii, i, 38, and illustration). "Suinduna" may be Swang Farm. Idstock (Ichetocha), though described by [illegible] as a part of Chilton Trinity in North Petherton [illegible], is set down in the Proportion Roll, 1742, as forming [illegible] in Cannington a separate tithing in Cannington [illegible]

[illegible] Henibere is in Domesday "Hederneberia," left [illegible] Eyton; see account by Rev. W. H. P. Greswell, [illegible] of Stoke Courcy," *Proc.* xliii, ii, 66.

[illegible] "Wiheta" is one of the six returned vills of [illegible] both terra Olta and Holcome belonged to [illegible] of Stowey are reckoned by Eyton [illegible] to Nether Stowey. He thought that [illegible] a part of Stockland Bristol. But this [illegible] the result of trying to make every [illegible] of land, a belief from which Eyton [illegible] free. Now it is very true that the [illegible] contained very few acres (eighty- [illegible] smallest in Somerset; Weston- [illegible] acres to every hide, and [illegible] have less than 100 acres to each [illegible]

[illegible] makes the very probable [illegible] of Stowey containing three vir-

[illegible]

gates, which Dodo, an English Thane, held temp. Domesday, is really Dodington. The place does not appear in any of the early lists of vills, *e.g.*, Kirby, Nomina Villarum, Lay Subsidy, etc., it is mentioned in an Assize Roll of Henry III; in 1335 the chapel of Dodington is described as being in the parish of Nether Stowey;[1] the list of rectors and patrons in Weaver begins only in 1473; so Dodington certainly appears as a rather late creation of a separate parish.

In block 5, I have entered Bicknoller as the modern equivalent of "Alra," left indeterminate by Eyton. Collinson derives the name from two British words signifying a "little treasury." This is indeed a little treasure of pre-scientific etymology, but not to be taken seriously at the present time. I cannot pretend to improve on it, but can only suggest that as there is ground for supposing that the first part of Bickenstoke in Chew hundred is a post-Domesday addition to the original name Stoke (see note on that place), that such may also have happened here to distinguish Alra from other vills of the same name. Bicknoller is Bykenalre, 1327, Bykennalre, 1284, Kirby's *Quest.* There are several places with this praenomen in the Devonshire Domesday. Newton, not identified by Eyton, is in the modern parish of Bicknoller, together with Woolston. Torweston, though in Sampford Brett, is on the same side of the stream as the other places in this block. Perlestona is Pardlestone farm in Kilve.

Block 7. Aili or Ailgi is placed by Eyton in Carhampton Hundred. He does not notice Collinson's statement that it is the modern Vellow (iii, 546). "Cotford land in Aylly," does seem a link with Catford in Stogumber. On the other hand, that this manor and land of Aylley were held of Elizabeth Lady Audley, points to Aley in Over Stowey as the locality, for this was the territory of that family (Collinson, iii, 552). Ulvertona has not yet been identified, but is placed by Eyton in Williton hundred.

1 Reg. Radulphi de Salopia, p. 239.

Block 9. Bradeuda may be Broadwood in Carhampton behind Dunster park; and Mena may be East and West Myne near Bratton, in Minehead. Eppsa, Donescombe, and Sortmaniford are still unidentified. The last-named was given by William de Mohun and Reginald his son, *i.e.* before 1213, to Cleeve abbey. Shortmanisford is mentioned with Durborough (block 2) in a fine of 40 Hen. III, no. 168.

Block 10. Estaweit and the two Combes are not identified, the last necessarily so in a land which is all Combes: but Estaweit may be Stowey in Cutcombe (old Stowey and Stowey farm). If these identifications be admitted, the symmetry of the four parts of this block is peculiar, the two parts nearest the sea being equal, and the two upland parts also being alike in a curious fraction.

Block 11. Estana and Cibeurda, not hitherto identified, may be Stone and Chibbet in Exford. Eyton suggested this locality for Estana (ii, 20). Lega he placed in Carhampton hundred, but Leigh in Winsford would be adjacent to other holdings of de Moione. In the parish of Dulverton, on the borders of Devonshire, is Hawkwell, which I think is the Hawkwella of Domesday, placed by Eyton in Norton Hawkfield in District V. There is also a Hawkwell in Cutcombe, but the one in Dulverton seems to have been the more important. In Domesday it belonged to two English thanes, so we get no help from that. Taunton Priory presented to the rectory of Havekewell in 1324 and 1327,[1] but not later; and as Dulverton rectory also belonged to them, the two rectories may have been amalgamated. Among the taxpayers in Dulverton manor, 1 Edw. III, is Richard de Hanckwelle, viiid.

Block 13. "Maneurda," not identified by Eyton further than being placed in this neighbourhood, is clearly Manworthy, as Maneworth is a separate vill in Kirby's *Quest*.

In these twelve Districts will be found the whole of Somerset

1. Reg. Bishop Drokensford, S. R. S., i, 229, 267.

to the geld, with certain exceptions. The non-geldable ns are *ex necessitate* excluded. They may be divided wo classes, (1) the domains royal or ecclesiastical which never been assessed in hides; (2) a very few places of ı it is recorded that though the hidage is known yet the was never levied. The second class are a small vill in orne Port, and another in Wearne near Langport.

ıe hidated portions which do not appear in the Districts are ninster hundred, six-and-half hides; and in Frome lred, Tellisford, five hides, and Farleigh (Hungerford), hide; total, twelve hides. These places cannot be fitted any block of the Districts where they are situated, and : addition upsets the round figures to which the totals of districts closely approximate. Now, after bringing into every scrap of evidence available, in three Districts there : gaps, of which at the time nothing could be made. In :rict I, four-and-threequarter hides in blocks 12 and in District III, two-and-quarter hides in block 15; in :rict IV, five hides in block 1; total twelve hides. I eve myself that this coincidence represents an effort to keep sum total of the hidage in the county at the same figure, in e of the appearance of fresh areas liable to the geld. Bedster hundred may originally have been an exempt royal ıain, of which certain portions having been granted out to jects, forthwith became liable to geld. It is not so easy to ount for the appearance of Tellisford and Farleigh. The ld-Inquest for the hundred of Frome gives 298 hides, and :on's table of the hundred recovered from Domesday cons 303½ hides, that is an increase of five-and-half hides. So :ally looks as if in the interval between 1084 and 1086 e two vills had been added to the hundred, perhaps even ıe county, and if anybody asks where from, one can only :est Wiltshire. This must remain unsettled until the Wilts ıesday has been re-arranged in tables. Replacing the ing hides in the three Districts, the analysis presents these rkable figures:

	H.	V.	F.		H.	V.	F.
District I .	299	3	0	District VII .	200	0	2
" II .	300	2	$3\frac{1}{5}$	" VIII .	221	3	$0\frac{1}{13}$
" III .	300	0	0	" IX .	197	2	2
" IV .	120	0	0	" X .	200	1	0
" V .	300	0	0	" XI .	300	0	0
" VI .	200	0	0	" XII .	300	1	$1\frac{13}{20}$
					2940	2	$0\frac{11}{13}$

It is impossible to look at the total of each District, and avoid the conclusion, that whoever was responsible for fixing the figures, desired to have in Somerset a number of areas containing even hundreds, with, in two instances, an extra twenty hide block thrown in.

Perhaps at this point one ought to stop, having before one's mind Professor Maitland's warning,[1] that "microscopic labour is apt to engender theories which break down the moment they are carried outside the district in which they had their origin;" but as only a calculating machine could have gone through the work without producing something in the shape of a theory, I now proceed to offer some suggestions concerning these results, and further to try to hitch them on to any pegs in Anglo-Saxon history which seem able to give them a hold.

First of all it must be settled when the figures were last arranged. For the benefit of those who have not Eyton's analysis at hand, I must state that the totals of the hidage in each hundred in the Geld Inquests of 1084, and the totals of the hundreds as arranged by Eyton from Domesday, seldom agree exactly. Of the 2940 hides, 208 hides are in hundreds whose Inquests have been lost, 434 hides are in hundreds where the figures of either return agree, and the remaining 2298 hides are in hundreds where the figures vary. As a rule the Domesday figures are the higher, and the excess greater, than in the instances where the contrary results are found.

1. "Domesday and Beyond,' p. 407. Cambridge, 1897.

The difference in some of the hundreds is quite a negligeable uantity. In other cases the differences in adjoining hundreds ounterbalance each other. The Domesday figures of Harelive show an excess of two-and-quarter hides, the Domesday igures of Portbury show a decrease of two-and-quarter hides and two fertines. Bulestone has an excess of one virgate, Abdick a decrease of the same amount. Williton Freemanors has an excess of 3h. 0v. 3¾f., Carhampton has a deficiency of 2h. 2v. 1f. The increase in the Domesday figures of Frome of five-and-half hides I have above considered to be due to an importation into the hundred. The large increase in Bruton hundred I have elsewhere[1] attributed to the inclusion of Queens Camel, which was in the Geld Inquest of 1084 treated for the nonce as "terra Regis," and so placed under a separate heading not now to be found. The excess of six-and-quarter hides in Givelea (Yeovil) hundred, is perhaps due to some entanglement with Coker hundred, of which the Geld has been lost (see notes on District I). There is only one case which seems for the present to be beyond explanation. Chewton has an excess of eight hides, Winterstoke 11h. 1v. 2f., Congresbury one hide, and Cheddar two fertines: a total of twenty-and-half hides; while Chew has a deficiency of one-and-half hides. These hundreds are very much intermixed, and the net result is an excess of nineteen hides. Ten hides of this total has been caused by the introduction of Compton (ten hides), which, though Eyton left unidentified, I consider to be Compton Bishop (see notes on District VIII). Eyton was uzzled by the great difference in the figures of Chewton undred, and attributed the rise to an excess of zeal on the art of the Domesday Commissioners. I venture to offer a fferent explanation. Yatton (twenty hides), placed by Eyton Chewton hundred, was undoubtedly at a period antecedent Domesday, and also afterwards as late as the reign of enry III, a separate hundred. May it not be that it was

1. "Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries," v, 346.

also at this date, 1084–5, separate; though, its Inquest having been lost, as was often the case with the smaller areas, it has been included in one of the hundreds among which it was situate. If this could be supposed probable, the totals of the Domesday figures and those of the Geld Inquests, plus one for Yatton, would balance. If it was rated on nineteen hides instead of twenty, its full hidage, its case would be exactly similar to Congresbury, an adjacent manor rated at twenty hides, but paying geld on nineteen hides. The removal of Yatton from Chew hundred would result in a deficiency of twelve hides, as against an excess of eleven hides in Winterstoke. This could easily be got over if we can accept Eyton's suggestion that at this period, as he indeed shows over and over again, several manors were not in the hundreds where we afterwards find them. But which manor of Winterstoke hundred was at this period in Chewton I cannot settle.

This confession of ignorance does not affect the result that the Domesday figures differ from the Geld Inquest returns Now as it is from the Domesday figures that the tabl have been constructed, and the symmetrical results arrived a which would have been impossible with the earlier figures o the Geld Inquest of 1084, it would seem to follow that th elaborate system was introduced in 1086, and not till then.

Eyton certainly believed that the Domesday figures we more modern than the Geld Inquest figures, but here I mu differ from him. The very wording of the mighty retur shows that the Domesday Commissioners were conducting a enquiry after an older state of things and hidage than th which was prevailing in their day. The assessment is alwa set down as that prevailing in the time of king Edward, th is before the Geld Inquests of 1084; and so I think th where there is a return made of a vill that T.R.E. it paid on certain number of hides, but that there are really a larg number of hides there, the returns refer, not to a re-valuatic made then and there, but to the older assessment which ha

been alleviated T.R.E. This conclusion of course makes a decrease of hidage from king Edward's days to 1084, and such a shrinkage is taught by the history of the times. From the first reference to the number of hides in the Tribal List of 700, down to the latest collection of Danegeld, temp. Henry II, there is apparent a continuous decline in the number of hides liable to the levy. The disappearance of hides, a marked feature of Edward's reign, was evidently checked under William's rule, for not the lighter rate of the last of the Saxons, but the earlier figures, are required to make the Inquest totals, yet a certain leakage there was. The rate of decline varies in different counties; in Somerset it is very small, in Wilts very large.

And may it not have been one of the objects of the Domesday Survey to stop this leakage? The royal commissioners, with the "stark" Conqueror in the background as the final court of appeal, might well compel the jurors to return the very uttermost fertine in their district, which custom may have allowed the native hundredors to pass over. The very smallness of the difference, fifteen hundreds showing an increase of twenty-eight hides in Domesday over Geld Inquest totals; and six showing a decrease of eight hides, or a net difference of twenty hides in a total of 2298 hides (the figures of Givelea and Yatton, Bruton, and Frome are not included) shows how carefully the tax was collected, and perhaps the jealousy of the Conqueror, lest aught should escape the treasury: and we know in the words of the chronicler, that he was given to avarice and greedily loved gain.

So taking the evidence of Domesday itself, it seems probable that the figures of the hidage are older than the Conquest.

Eyton held in his Introductory Essay on the Dorset Domesday, that the assessment was made in the reign of Ethelred the Unready, of evil memory: being led thereto by the historical fact that the Danegeld was first paid in his reign.[1] In his own

1. "Chronicle," A.D. 991.

words,—"When, in the days of king Ethelred (979–1016) the country was surveyed and subdivided for the purposes of equal taxation, the hide was accepted as the basis of assessment. Then, too, we may be sure, the hidage of most counties, and of Dorset among the rest, was scrutinized and readjusted; then the lands were not measured indeed, still less re-measured, but were so divided and parcelled as to bring one hide into fair comparison with another. And here again the hide virtually, though not designedly, assumed still more the seeming of an areal measure."

That statement seems to be self-contradictory. There is no equal size in the hide after his reign, nor equal value either.[1] There is no historical evidence that Ethelred, or his wise men either, did or could have made a re-survey of the country. That the number of hides in any vill was not necessarily altered at this date, has been well brought out by the Rev. C. S. Taylor, vicar of Barwell,[2] who has utilized the evidence of Anglo-Saxon charters to show that when the subject of a charter can be identified with a Domesday vill, the chances are that though the charter may be hundreds of years older than Ethelred, the vill will have the same number of hides.

Now there are still in existence three ancient lists of hides in England, which are known as the County Hidage, c. 1000; the Burghal Hidage temp. Edward the Elder, c. 920; and the Tribal Hidage, c. 700, according to the different headings under which the hides are given. The first one, unfortunately, does not include Somerset. But the Chronicle gives, among the many futile plans of Ethelred the Unready's wise men, a fiscal device, which seems to bear out my arrangement of the hundreds in great districts containing 200 to 300 hides apiece. The entry is under the year 1008 A.D. "As the text of the majority of our authorities stands, every 300 and ten hides were

1. See "Appendix."

2. Pre-Domesday Hide of Gloucestershire: *Transactions of Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xvii.

required to build and equip a ship of war. One text reads, from three hundred a ship and from ten a skiff," *i.e.* a smaller vessel. There is an absence of subject to the figures, but if we might read in "hides," as in most texts, the first part of this primeval levy of ship money fits in with the figures of the larger districts.[1]

As to the districts containing 200, and in one case 220 hides, it is noticeable that they are, with one exception, grouped together in the middle of the county. If it be allowed that Bath Forum, District IV, was at this period in the county, then IV, V, VI would make a total of 620 hides, an assessment of two big ships and two little ones; and Districts VII, VIII, IX would yield an equally symmetrical result. District X is, however, unconformable, unless it may have been combined with other districts in the neighbouring county of Dorset. As far as a small effort to group the hundreds in the western part of Dorset went, it produced two districts of 200 hides apiece.

It is of course quite likely that in a time of such universal distress and danger, provincial boundaries may have been disregarded in favour of the efforts aforesaid, efforts which seemed as hopeless as those of a "hag-rod" dreamer to get rid of his nightmare. But this suggestion must await a fresh analysis of the Dorset Domesday. The city of Bath we know had no assessment of hidage in the gift of king Osric.

As regards the extra twenty hides in District VIII, they may also emphasize the fact that at the date of the original assessment either Yatton (twenty hides), or Congresbury (twenty hides), had, like Bath, an immunity. But the figures of the second authority to be quoted make this twenty hides of longer standing in the Geld-rate of Somerset. The document called the Burghal Hidage gives a list of Burghs in southern

1. *Ramsay*, "Foundations of England," i, 360, and n "For the assessment of one ship on three hundreds, Mr C. Plummer has called my attention to the disputed charter of Eadgar, Cod. Dip., vi, p. 240, where three hundreds appear to be given as a normal 'scyp-fylled" or "scyp-scene.'" And *Freeman*, "Norm. Conq.," i, 647, n. ll

and south-western England, and after each name the number of hides which were supposed to belong to it. Professor Maitland (p. 162) considers that its age, at the latest, is that of Edward the Elder, 901–925, one hundred years earlier than our last having place: and that it is a system of military defence: fortified strongholds no need to say against what enemy: to be supported by the surrounding country. Of Burghs in Somerset we have: To Watchet (Weced), 513; to Axbridge (Axanbrige), 400; to Lyng (Lenge), 100; to Langport, 600; to Bath, 3200: total, 4813 hides. Now as in Domesday Somerset only contained 2940 hides, and Bath 120 hides was part of Mercia at this date, 2820 hides must either denote a marvellous shrinkage, or the presence of a disturbing element in the earlier total. This element is, I think, to be found in the figures relating to Bath. Professor Maitland (p. 456) thinks that these figures included the hidage of Gloucestershire. The totals of the hidage of that county vary in the old lists; if one may take the total of 2000, as given in one list, there are left 1200 hides supporting Bath, which are to be looked for in Somerset, and the total for the county burghs is 2813 hides, marvellously near the 2820 hides of Domesday.

Districts VII and VIII, with 420 hides, may have been allotted to the support of Axbridge 400 hides. Districts I, II, III, V, containing 1200, stretch upwards to Bath, requiring that number. Langport 600 may have been supported by Districts VI, IX, X, 600 hides, though it actually is situated in District II; and District IX contains Lenge. Districts XI and XII, 600 hides, may fairly well support Watchet 513 and Leng 100=613 hides.

But the districts and the burghs do not sort well together, though the totals agree: and I think that we must appeal to the still earlier document for the conditions under which the districts were formed and in actual service.

This document is called the Tribal hidage list, because the hides are arranged, not under counties as in the latest list, nor

under the fortified burghs, but under the names of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and tribes. It is generally considered by authorities to have been drawn up about 700 A.D.

Now the totals of the hides of each tribe are given in round numbers, of which the lowest unit is 300 hides, rising by multiples to 600, 900, and 1200, after which number the figures rise by thousands to an incredible point. One of the smallest units of 300 hides is allotted to a place called Gifla, which is the same as Gifle, the Anglo-Saxon form of Yeovil. The late Mr. Kerslake had already spotted this identification of Gyfla, and made use of his discovery to argue that this district of Gifle, with its 300 hides, was a primitive "scir" or shire, a portion cut off from the British territory by the English victory at Pen, in 658, when Kenwalk drove the Britons to the Parret. But I have already been able to re-unite the hundreds of Givela (Yeovil), Coker, and Milborne into one district (No. I) containing 300 hides, extending from Pen to the Parret, of which district Yeovil is the centre. If it be conceded that the scene of the battle was not Penselwood, in Norton Ferris hundred, but Poyntington, in Milborne hundred, then we should have in one well-defined district the site of the battle, the whole of the area won by the conquerors, the chief town or burgh of the district; and last, and perhaps for our present purposes most important of all, the number of hides at which the new community was assessed in the fiscal arrangements of the West Saxons' kingdom.

Further than this point the figures and theories cannot be carried. As they stand I submit them to the criticism of all who are interested in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race.

It may seem incredible that an assessment made c. 700 A.D., should last down to 1066. But the writer of this paper is in his year of grace paying firstfruits on an assessment made in

1. Wessex is entered in this list, so Gifle, as Professor Maitland has pointed out to me, must be a reiteration; but the totals of the larger areas are so outrageous, that the two sets of figures cannot be treated on the same basis.

1538, and land tax according to figures settled in the reign of William III. So the English may well have continued to pay taxes on the old figures, until the arrival of the feudal system with William I. It does seem that the double entries of values in Domesday point to some indication on the Conqueror's part to introduce a new assessment. His troubles and death within two years would throw back the whole scheme of reform, for the Conqueror's bow was not the only part af his equipment which no other man possessed, so the reform was deferred until the reign of Henry II, when the Danegeld finally gave place to other systems of taxation.

It may be objected that having brought out the five-hide-unit I have made nothing of it. But the unit is so connected with questions relating to tenure of land and military service, not only in England, but also on the Continent, that a discussion in a local survey would be out of place.

Appendix.

To make it still clearer that neither the hide nor the team-land, "terra ad carucam," was a fixed area, I have arranged District 1 in tabular form, showing for each civil parish the number of hides (and carucates) of team lands, the value when each holder received his share of the spoil, and the modern acreage. Also in two other columns the number of acres in each hide and its value.

Mr. Round's researches have definitely decided in the negative the ancient problem as to whether the hide was ever intended to have a fixed area. Mr. Eyton's view that the team-land was precisely 120 acres must needs be answered in the same way. In Professor Maitland's own words (*Domesday and Beyond*, p. 451), "For Mr. Eyton the team-land was pre-

It is certain that the task of preparing such a History of Somerset as has been in contemplation by the Society, for many years, will be greatly facilitated by the present undertaking.

A very important feature of the work is a supplemental index to all the armorial bearings of families mentioned by Collinson, and the complete list of all the coats. By means of this list, those coats in which the blazonry only is described, without any notification of the persons to whom the arms belonged, may be identified. For this contribution the Society is indebted to Lt.-Col. J. R. BRAMBLE, F.S.A.

The Index is printed in 4to., to range with the volumes of the History. A large clear type has been used, and the work is issued in buckram boards, with uncut edges.

The edition is limited to five hundred copies.

The price is £1, net. Orders should be sent to Messrs. BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, *Athenæum Press*, Taunton.

TAUNTON CASTLE,
January, 1900.

cisely 120 of our statute acres. The proof offered of this lies in a comparison of the figures given by Domesday, with the superficial contents of modern parishes. What seems to us to have been proved is that, if we start with the proposed equation, we shall rarely be brought into violent collision with ascertained facts, and that, when such a collision seems imminent, it can almost always be prevented by the intervention of some plausible hypothesis about shifted boundaries or neglected wastes. More than this has not been done. Always at the end of his toil the candid investigator admits that when he has added up all the figures that Domesday gives for arable, meadow, wood, and pasture, the land of the county is by no means exhausted. Then the residue must be set down as "unsurveyed" or "unregistered," and guesses made as to its whereabouts. Then, further, this method involves theories about lineal and superficial measurements which are, in our eyes, precarious."

DISTRICT I.

	Hides.	Teamlands.	Value.			Acreage.	Acres to one hide.	Value of one hide.		
			£	s.	d.	Acres.	Acres.	£	s.	d.
Sutton Bingham	5	5	5	.	.	556	111	1	.	.
Corton Denham	7	7	7	.	.	1392	116	.	18	4
Whitcombe ...	5	4	4	.	.					
Norton-sub-Ham.	5	5	5	.	.	632	126	1	.	.
Thorne Coffin ...	3¼	5	2	10	.	413	127	.	15	4
Perrott, North .	10	8	7	.	.	1280	128	.	14	.
Sock Dennis ...	5	7	4	.	.	688	138	.	16	.
Stoke-undr.-Ham	10	13	12	.	.	1380	138	1	4	.
Templecombe ...	13	13	16	.	.	1910	138	1	4	3
Turnie	¾	½	.	14	.					
Brympton ...	3	4	2	.	.	576	144	.	12	6
Houndston ...	1	1	.	10	.					
Closworth	7	6	7	.	.	1082	155	1	.	.
Charl. Horethorn.	15	16	24	.	.	2380	158	1	12	.
Chisselborough .	5	5	3	.	.	797	159	.	12	.

DISTRICT I—*continued.*

	Hides.	Team-lands.	Value.			Acreage.	Acres to one hide.	Value of one hide.		
			£	s.	d.	Acres.	Acres.	£	s.	d
Trent...	7	5	8	.	.	1618	161	1	.	
Adber	3	3	2	5	.					
Chinnock, West .	4	4	3	.	.	1160	166	1	.	
„ Mid .	3	3	4	.	.					
Montacute... ...	9	7	9	3	.	1516	168	1	.	
Cheriton, North .	5	5	4	.	.	857	172	.	16	
Chilthorn. Domer	6	7	5	.	.	1397	175	.	18	
Oakley	8	—	2	10	.					
Ashington... ...	8	3	2	.	.	529	176	.	13	
Horsington ...	11	10	8	15	.	3130	184	.	16	
S. Cheriton ...	6	6	5	.	.					
Sandford Orcas .	6	6	8	.	.	1104	184	1	3	
Limington... . .	7	8	7	.	.	1684	187	.	17	
Draicote	2	3	1	.	.					
Henstridge ...	14	19	28	.	.	4255	193	1	5	
(carucates)	8									
Chinnock, E. ...	7	7	12	.	.	1360	194	1	14	
Marston Magna .	7	7	12	.	.	1392	198	1	14	
Mudford	12½	12	10	.	.	2897	200	.	13	
Stone...	2	1½	.	10	.					
Rimpton	5	5	6	.	.	999	200	1	4	
Hasel. Plucknett	10	8	8	.	.	2083	208	.	16	
Odcombe	5	5	5	.	.	1119	223	1	.	
Pendomer	5	5	2	.	.	1114	223	.	8	
Coker	15	15	19	1	.	3604	240	1	5	
Hardington ...	10	10	12	14	.	2667	268	1	5	
Tintinhull... ...	7¼	10	10	.	.	2083	287	1	7	
Lufton	1	1	.	12	.	297	297	.	12	
Goathill	1	2	1	.	.	298	298	1	.	
Stowell	3	4	2	.	.	903	301	.	13	
Preston	2	1	.	15	.	769	384	.	7	(
Poyntington ...	2½	3	1	10	.	1020	408	1	.	
Yeovil	8	8	9	10	.	4219	421	1	3	
Lyde	2	2	2	.	.					
TOTAL ..	296¼	295	311	19	0	57,160	AVE. 193	1	1	

Yeovil had a little "imperium in imperio" in its midst, "twenty-two tenants holding in paragio," but it is not likely that their united territory was so large as to require a great deduction of acres, and a consequent diminution in the size of the hide. Henstridge had, in addition to its hides, eight carucates, which Mr. Eyton considered to be the expression for hides no longer liable to the geld. On the other side, I have not included Barwick, of which nothing more is known than its hidage; nor the figures relating to Ilchester and Milborne Port, as they can only refer to small portions of the royal domains. The team lands for Oakley are wanting. If its hidage be subtracted, the number of hides and team lands in the district will be the same to a fraction.

I also give the averages contained in the last two columns of the table for all the districts, with the warning that the figures are to be taken "subject to a final audit."

	Acres in one hide.	Value of one hide.				Acres in one hide.	Value of one hide.		
District I	193	1	1	0	District VII	282	0	18	1
„ II	253	1	0	5	„ VIII	418	1	3	9
„ III	233	0	16	4	„ IX	250	0	18	8
„ IV	164	1	6	10	„ X	202	1	0	5
„ V	248	1	0	10	„ XI	272	1	6	3
„ VI	294	0	16	5	„ XII	762	1	11	8
					For the County	310	1	1	4

Notes on Ancient British and Romano-British Remains,

DISCOVERED IN THE TYNING AND KILMERSDON ROAD QUARRIES AT RADSTOCK.

BY J. MC MURTRIE, F.G.S.

DURING the Autumn and Winter of 1897-8, the writer's attention was called to a remarkable series of remains which had been found by the workmen at the Tyning quarry, near the South-Eastern boundary of the parish of Radstock, and early in the present year it was his good fortune to make a farther discovery in a new quarry then being opened out in the Kilmersdon road, about a mile to the South-West of Tyning, the remains being of a still more varied and interesting character.

Without making any pretension to special knowledge on the subject with which the paper deals, he would desire to bring under the notice of the members of this society, and to place on record in its proceedings, the facts connected with a discovery which may throw some light on the early history of the races which formerly inhabited the country around Bath.

I. TYNING QUARRY.

The scene of the first discovery was about half-a-mile to the East of Radstock Station, and in order to explain its geological position, the attention of the members is directed

to a section of strata running North and South through Tyning Pit, which may be considered a typical section of the strata met with on the surface in this central area of the Somersetshire coal basin.[1] It shews in the upper part of the section the Inferior Oolite which occupies all the higher ground to the East of Radstock.

Below this formation lies a series of Lias shales of considerable thickness, with occasional layers of coarse stone, the shales having been used extensively here and elsewhere in brick making, and next in descending order comes the Lias quarry, from which stone has been quarried for many years for local purposes. It may be briefly said that below the superficial covering, which will presently be referred to in detail, lies about 6 feet in thickness of the Lower Lias, followed by the Rhætic White Lias and Black Marl which form the basement beds in the Tyning quarry. Then follow, in the usual order, the Keuper Marls or New Red Sandstone, and the Coal Measures, but neither of these formations have any bearing on the subject of the present paper.

It was in the ordinary course of quarrying operations in the Tyning quarry during the Autumn of 1897, that the workmen met with the first series of remains to which the attention of the Members will now be invited. It has already been pointed out that immediately above the regular beds of the Lias, there occurs here, as elsewhere in the Radstock district, a superficial deposit of varying thickness, known locally by the workmen as the "ruckle of the Lias," consisting of loose débris, evidently derived from the Lias rocks in the immediate locality, which has been deposited in a brown clayey earth, probably when the land about here was last submerged. It contains irregular fragments of Lias, mostly thin and water worn, which have been deposited in a semi-stratified order, and in which fragments of Belemnites and other Liassic fossils are frequently found.

1. This section is not given.

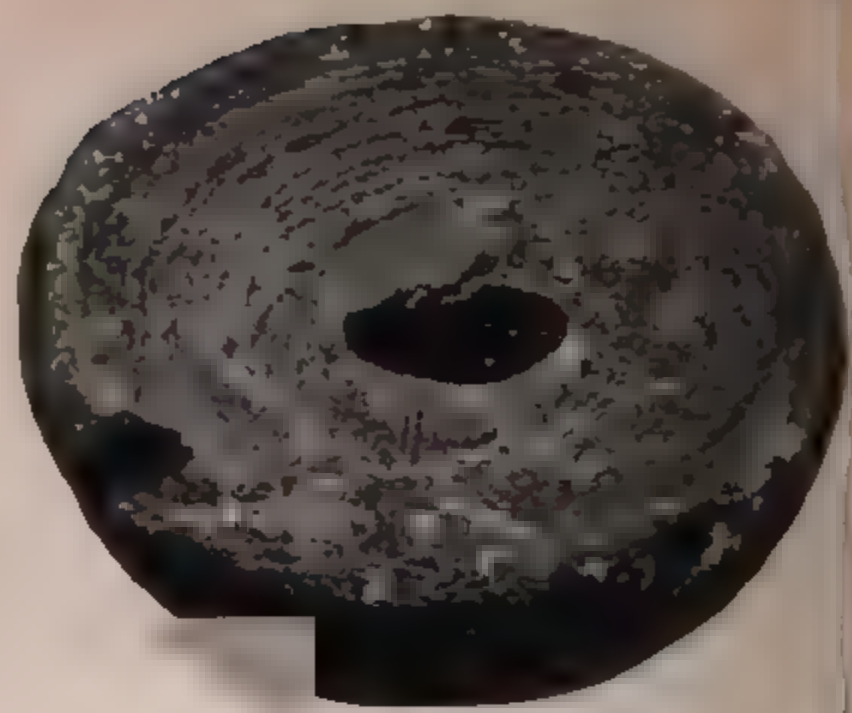
In this particular quarry the thickness of the deposit is about 4 feet, and, according to their usual practice, the quarrymen were engaged in removing it in order to uncover the solid beds of rock which lay beneath, when they suddenly came upon a total change in the deposit which attracted their attention. Instead of the ordinary Lias débris intermixed with brown clay or earth, they discovered what had evidently been an ancient excavation of a very unusual character, the infilling consisting of ordinary dark surface soil, intermixed with a variety of ancient remains which form the subject of the present paper.

The enlarged section of this part of the quarry will explain the position of this excavation, which was rudely circular in form, its dimensions being about 4 feet in depth by 4 feet in diameter. Its sides were not walled round in any way, but there was no difficulty in distinguishing it from the adjoining strata in which it had been excavated. It will be observed that it had only been carried down to the bottom of the Liassic débris, the bottom of the hole resting on the solid beds of the Lias. It is greatly to be regretted that the quarrymen did not cease operations as soon as they met with these remains, and that the writer's attention was not called to them at once, but they probably did not recognise the importance of their discovery until some of the more striking objects were met with, so that some of the contents were seriously damaged and others probably lost. Sufficient, however, was preserved to show that the excavation and subsequent infilling were of a very ancient character, the contents of which the writer will now endeavour to describe.

Ancient Quern. Prominent amongst the contents of the pit which has been described is the Quern now exhibited, which was found associated with the principal finds within a few inches of the bottom of the pit. (*See* Plate A, Figs. 1 and 2.) It will be seen that only the upper half of the Quern has been found, diligent search having failed to discover the

PLATE A.

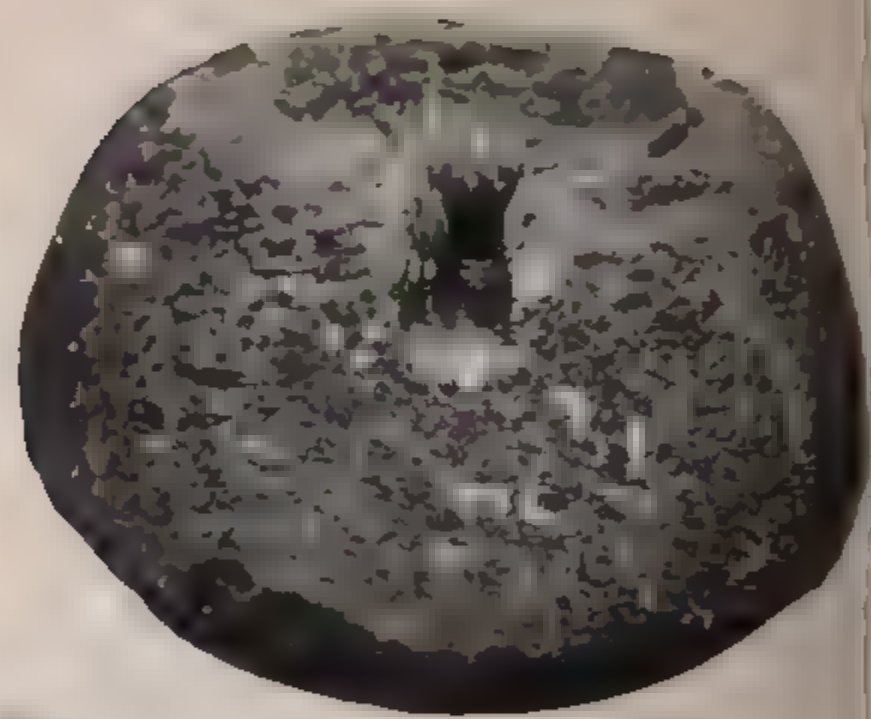
REMAINS FROM TYNING QUARRY, RADSTOCK.



Underside.

QUERN UPPER STONE.

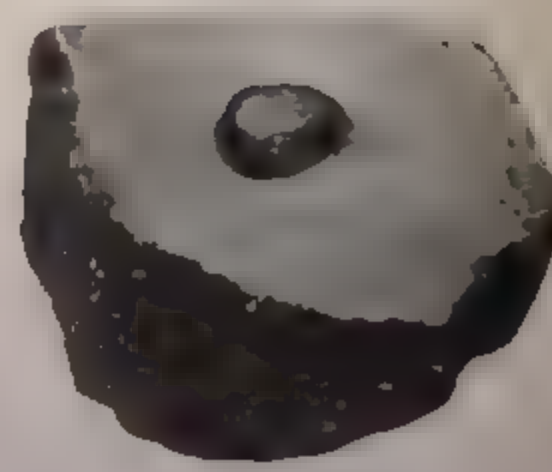
Upperside.



SPINDLE WHORL.

3

TRITURATING STONE AND RUBBER.



4

other half; but its place has been supplied by an approximate model in wood, based on examples which are to be seen in the museum at Glastonbury, where nearly twenty Querns, or parts of Querns, were found in the ancient British village discovered by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, to whom, and to his father, the writer is indebted for much useful information on the subject. In the present instance the portion of the Quern found is a good example of its kind, comparing favourably with the specimens in Bath and Glastonbury, from which it differs in several respects to which attention will now be drawn.

One of these distinctions is in the mode by which the handle was attached to the stone, which in most of the Querns the writer has seen was by means of a hole bored in an oblique direction in the upper half of the stone; but it will be observed that in the example now submitted, the mode of attachment has been by means of a dove-tailed groove, extending from the rim of the stone to what I will venture to call the grain hopper in the centre, the handle fitting in, as shewn in the example which I have had made, which will, at all events, serve to explain the principle. It will be observed that the stone stands higher on the side containing the groove, no doubt to give the handle a better hold. One of the Glastonbury specimens is of this construction, but in that case the dove-tail does not extend through to the grain hopper, stopping short by an inch.

It may here be remarked that this Quern appears to be almost an exact counterpart in all respects of one found during the recent excavations at Silchester, a drawing and description of which appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of 17th June, the only difference being that the Silchester specimen still retained its original wooden handle, notwithstanding the lapse of 2,000 years.

These Querns are supposed to have been fixed in shallow wooden boxes, into which the meal or flour produced dropped on leaving the stones, but what kind of article was thus pro-

duced, or what kind of grain was chiefly treated by such m we can only conjecture.

In this, as in the Glastonbury examples, it is difficult identify the geological formation from which the stone been obtained, which could only be solved by breaking up specimen.

In comparing the Quern with a modern Indian exam in the Bath museum, the writer could not fail to be impres with the fact that the human intellect is much the same in generations, and that the same primitive conditions beg primitive contrivances in half civilized nations now, as in ages long since passed away.

The Spindle Whorl. The specimen found in the Tyni quarry, and now exhibited, is a good example of another ea contrivance which was in common use amongst our ancesto in the ancient British and Romano-British age. (*See* Plate Fig. 3.) It was used in spinning yarn, a short rod bei fixed in the hole in the centre and held in one hand, wh with the other the early craftsman or craftswoman made t whorl spin round, giving the requisite twist to the yarn. T same remark which I have already made about the hand mil ancient and modern, would appear to be equally applicab here, for the natives of Zanzibar are said to use a ve similar contrivance to this day, the native women, with th younger children strapped on their backs, deftly spinning th yarn from materials which are contained in a pouch on t shoulder.

These spindle whorls seem to have been made from wh ever came to hand, and are of all kinds of materials, some bei made from the stones of the locality, some from pottery, others, according to Professor Boyd Dawkins, being of le while in one example at Glastonbury the primeval spinner made use of a small ammonite, thus constituting himself herself one of the earliest collectors in that department geology with which we are so familiar in this district.

In the specimen now exhibited the material is White Lias, which outcrops on the slopes of the adjoining ground.

Black Pottery.—It is greatly to be regretted that this part of the find came into the writer's hands in a fragmentary condition. From the statements of the quarrymen the pottery was broken when discovered, and it probably received further damage during its removal from the pit, so that only three of the pieces found will join together; but the specimens now submitted are sufficient to show the nature of the pottery, which is of a coarse description, indicating a very early date. It was probably hand made, and the clay from which it was formed has evidently been mixed with shells which Professor Boyd Dawkins pronounces to be recent, and amongst which he recognises the cockle.

What the shape or use of this particular article of pottery may have been there is not sufficient to show, but it is possible that if it had been examined before it was disturbed, it might have been found to contain some evidence of burial by cremation. Those who have had the advantage of comparing them will doubtless observe that these fragments are very similar in their character to much that has been found in the ancient British village near Glastonbury.

Flint.—No weapon of flint or other material was discovered in the course of the excavation, but one small fragment of flint was found, which looks like a splinter which might have been knocked off in making an implement.

Burnt Pottery Earth, Stones and Charcoal.—All through the infilling there occurred fragments of pottery earth or clay burnt red, rocks of various kinds bearing marks of fire, some of which do not belong to the locality in which they are found, and interspersed throughout the mass were fragments of charcoal, specimens of all these being submitted for examination.

Iron Nail.—The only metal found in the pit was a fragment of iron, thickly coated with rust, which may have been a nail; but it is just possible it may have occurred near the surface,

and that it may not be of the same antiquity as the rest, although there would be nothing inconsistent in its being found amongst such surroundings.

Bones and Teeth.—The bones, which are not very numerous altogether, were found in a more or less fragmentary state, and were still further damaged by the finders, but in the opinion of Professor Boyd Dawkins, who has kindly examined them, some of them at least are the bones of Red Deer, and the teeth he has pronounced to be those of the Sheep or the Goat. Mr. Arthur Bulleid has also detected on some of them marks of having been gnawed by other animals.

Snail Shells.—Interspersed throughout the infilling were innumerable snail shells, mostly of one species, of which a few specimens are now submitted in an excellent state of preservation, considering how fragile they are, their pure white colour shewing no marks of fire. Their presence throughout the infilling is all the more striking by contrast with their total absence from the adjoining strata, and their good preservation and white colour would go to prove, either that the burnt earth and rocks must have been exposed to fire before they were thrown into the pit, or that the snails must afterwards have found their way down amongst the loose materials forming the deposit.

It at first occurred to the writer whether they might have been the shells of snails which had been eaten by the early inhabitants who formed the pit, just as they are occasionally found within the precincts of ancient encampments, but he has since been informed that they are not edible snails, so that this idea must be put aside. It may be mentioned, on the authority of Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt, that similar shells have been found amongst the interments in the grave mounds of Derbyshire.

Nos. 2 and 3 Pits.—Shortly after the discovery of the first refuse pit, the contents of which have just been described, the writer was much gratified to learn that the quarrymen had met with two other refuse pits of a similar character and in the same quarry.

One of these (called No. 2) was met with about 20 feet to the North of the one referred to in the Paper, and was in the form of an elbow, the total length excavated being 12 feet, by 3 feet in width and 4 feet in depth. The other, which occurred about 13 feet to the North-East of the No. 2 pit, was more like the one first discovered, being rudely circular in form, and its dimensions being 4 feet in diameter, by 3 feet 6 inches in depth. The infilling of both consisted of much the same material as has already been described, being surface mould mixed with fragments of charcoal and burnt earth and stones, together with various articles of ancient British age.

These additional finds included, amongst other things, three jaws of animals with the teeth attached, five loose teeth, one boar's incisor, and a large number of bones more or less fragmentary, some of them being of larger size than those first met with, and many of them having been rudely split longitudinally probably to obtain the marrow, but they have not been examined by an expert and it cannot yet be stated to what animals they belonged.

The following specimens were of such special interest as to call for individual notice.

Pottery.—About forty additional fragments of Pottery were found, embracing three different varieties of a coarse description, some being black and others red, and some of the specimens having a projecting moulding, which may have been the upper edge or rim of an ancient British vessel.

Triturating, or Rubbing Stone.—This very interesting specimen found in the No. 2 pit, measures 9 inches by 8 inches by 6 inches in thickness, the material being millstone grit, which must have been obtained from the flank of the Mendips, near Vobster, as that is the nearest point where it is found *in situ.* (*See* Plate A, Fig. 4.) In a different part of the same pit the rubber belonging to this stone was also found, being an oval pebble resembling those found in the Chesil Beach, about three inches in length, and worn perfectly smooth, as it would

naturally be, considering the purpose for which it was used. A slab of Lias was also found bearing marks of rubbing, but not fashioned after the manner of the triturating stone, and one or two smaller pebbles which may have been used either as rubbers or sling stones.

Tooth.—One of the teeth, which has been pronounced to be a dog's canine tooth, measures 1½ inches in length, and the fang end presents an appearance of having been polished, but whether used as an ornament or an implement can only be surmised.

These interesting discoveries have not yet been fully explored, but they go to confirm the view expressed by Mr. Bulleid, of Glastonbury, that the pit first met with formed part of an ancient British village or settlement, and that more extended excavations would doubtless lead to fresh discoveries.

Such being a summary of the principal contents of these pits, it may now be considered by whom and in what age they were probably formed, and what purpose they were intended to serve.

In considering these questions the writer would offer no opinion of his own, but would rather express the views of Professor Boyd Dawkins and Mr. Arthur Bulleid whose opinions he has already quoted, and to whom he would take this opportunity of expressing his great obligation for much useful help in connection with the present paper.

In the opinion of the former the whole group belongs to the Prehistoric Iron age, and may probably have belonged to a mining (or other) camp in connection with the Glastonbury lake village. He remarks that coarse pottery of the description here met with occurs in Neolithic and Prehistoric Iron finds, and not in Roman accumulations, and that the Quern is in his opinion also of Prehistoric Iron age.

Mr. Arthur Bulleid agrees with Professor Boyd Dawkins that the bones and teeth were those of sheep and deer. He says he has little doubt that the pit discovered is one of the refuse holes so frequently found in or about Romano-British settlements, that these pits range from four to ten feet deep, and when filled up were often made secoud use of for graves. He believes there must have been a habitation or a village not far distant, and that this interesting find may be only the beginning of more important discoveries.

The adjoining land having formerly been under cultivation, there was nothing on the surface to indicate the presence of these pits, and there are no surface indications to aid in the search for others if such exist; but, it may be mentioned, that a large number of similar pits were found by General Pitt Rivers in his extensive excavations in Rushmore Park, as set forth in his valuable books on excavations in Cranborne Chase, for a perusal of which the writer is indebted to the Rev. H. H. Winwood.

In considering the probable age and history of these ancient remains from Tyning quarry, it may be useful to refer to other antiquities which exist in the surrounding district, in order to see whether they may possibly throw light upon each other.

For the benefit of those who may not be acquainted with the locality, it may be explained that the parish of Radstock is bounded on the North-West for nearly two miles of its length by the great Roman Road leading from Cirencester through Bath to Ilchester. Near the North-Eastern end of the parish, and adjoining the Fosse Road, is a Barrow of large dimensions, believed to be of Roman age, and said to have been opened by Skinner, of Camerton, who found in the adjoining field traces of a Roman town, shewn on the earlier ordnance maps, which he sought to identify with Camulodunum or Colchester. The refuse pits which have now been described are situated at a distance of 1,200 yards as the crow flies, from this Roman road and Barrow, but as nothing of Roman age has been found at

Tyning there appears to be nothing to connect it with these relics of antiquity.

In Wellow Parish, however, 3½ miles distant, there exists a large cellular grave mound of Celtic age, and it will be remembered that not far distant are the remains of the ancient Wansdyke. The relics found at Tyning, therefore, meagre as they are, may have been contemporary with these ancient remains as well as with the Glastonbury lake village, and they may form a link in the early history of this part of Somersetshire.

II. KILMERSDON ROAD QUARRY.

It having become necessary to open a new quarry on the Radstock Estate, an excavation was commenced during the Autumn of last year in the upper corner of what is now known as the Jubilee field, near the southern boundary of the parish, and adjoining the road leading to Kilmersdon. The parish of Radstock is intersected by six valleys which radiate from the centre of the town, and the field in question, which seems at one time to have been part of the Huish Common, forms a promontory at the junction of the Charlton and Haydon valleys, the new quarry being 1,320 yards to the South-West of the Tyning quarry already described.

On the summit of this promontory, overlooking the two valleys and the adjoining country, stands a tumulus of no great size, but unmistakable in its character, affording evidence of an ancient British or Roman settlement in the immediate locality.

It has the appearance of having been opened, possibly by Skinner of Camerton, whom I have already alluded to, who devoted much time and research to the investigation of Roman antiquities in this locality; but, if opened, no record of its contents appears to have been kept.

Skirting the lower side of this field, there are appearances of earthworks, which are deserving of attention. So far

as the writer is aware, they have never been recognised as such, but they have every appearance of having formed part of some ancient fortification. There would seem to have been two lines of earthwork in the lower or North-East corner of the field, diminishing to one bank higher up, and although these earthworks correspond with the line of a cart track, which formerly crossed the Common towards Kilmersdon, before the present road was made, they are evidently not mere road banks, but something of more ancient date.

Another well defined line of earthwork, forming nearly a right angle with the first, lies on the North side of the Jubilee field, and just over the hedge which separates it from the adjoining field.

The accompanying large scale diagram will explain the locality in question, on which the quarry is marked A, the tumulus B, and the supposed fortification C and D respectively, while another diagram, on a smaller scale, shows their relative position to the other objects of antiquity already mentioned.[1] The distance, as the crow flies, from this tumulus to the much larger one at Woodborough being 1,936 yards, and from the Roman Road, forming the Northern boundary of Radstock, 1,166 yards.

The geological structure of this new quarry is exactly similar to that of Tyning, the solid beds of Lias being overlaid by a corresponding deposit of surface soil and Liassic débris, which are here about 6 feet in thickness. The earliest finds in this second discovery consisted chiefly of pottery and bones, which were met with in the surface soil which is here of unusual thickness; but in proceeding with the excavation, the quarrymen came upon a large refuse pit, rudely circular in form, measuring 6 feet in diameter at the top and 5 feet at the bottom by 6 feet in depth, being thus considerably larger than those previously met with in the Tyning quarry.

1. The diagrams were exhibited at the meeting when this paper was read, but are not reproduced here.

The infilling, in this instance, was much the same, consisting of black earth or mould, mixed with charcoal, burnt earth, and stones foreign to the locality, or altered by fire, the deposit being easily distinguished from the surrounding Liassic débris, and containing a great abundance of ancient remains. These included numerous bones of mammals, birds and fishes, a few fragments of what were probably flint implements, various iron and bronze articles, few in number, but the latter very perfect of their kind, and a great quantity of pottery of different patterns and descriptions. Time will not suffice to describe these at any length, but the writer would now direct attention to a few of those most worthy of notice.

Flints.—There has been a notable absence of flint implements, both here and in the Tyning quarry, but the presence of flint at all at a point so far distant from the chalk formation is worthy of note, and some, if not all, of the fragments met with will probably be recognised as of human manufacture.

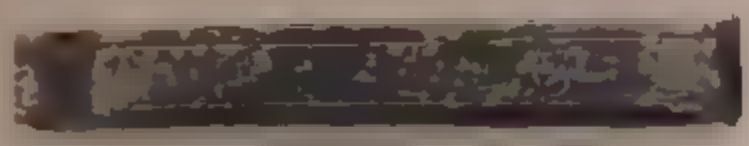
Bronze Implements.—Only three implements have yet been met with, and of these the most interesting is a pair of tweezers, which is quite perfect, showing little or no corrosion, after being buried, presumably, for upwards of 2,000 years. (*See* Plate B, Fig. 1.) It measures 2⅜ inches in length, by nearly ⅜ inches in breadth at the broadest end, and shows a distinct attempt at ornamentation, having a grooved line along each margin, with two groups of small circular dots on each side.

Next in importance is the half of a fibula, about 2 inches in length, which is almost a duplicate of one recently found at Silchester, a drawing of which appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of 17th June last, to which I have already called attention. (*See* Plate B, Fig. 4).

The other articles are supposed to have been a pin and an ear-pick, but this is rather a matter of conjecture. (*See* Plate B, Figs. 2 and 3.)

PLATE B.—REMAINS FROM KILMERSDON ROAD, RADSTOCK.

BRONZE IMPLEMENTS



Tweezers.

1

Pin.

2

Ear pick.

3

Fibula.

4

POTTERY

Fragment of Samian, with figure of a dog

5

Iron Implements. About nine specimens[1] of iron have been met with, most of them having the appearance of nails or parts of nails, but the purposes for which some of the smaller articles may have been used, it is really impossible to say.

Iron Ore. In connection with these iron implements, it may be mentioned that here as at the Tyning quarry, nodules of iron ore have been found, which present a meteoric appearance, but may be only ordinary hematite, and what purpose they served in the present instance, whether for the manufacture of iron, or in coloring some of the pottery, it is impossible to say.

Glass.—Two small pieces of glass[2] have been met with, one of which presents an appearance of antiquity, but even the clear specimen was found at a depth of four or five feet below the surface.

Pottery. This has been found in great abundance, partly in the surface soil, and especially in the refuse pit, but unfortunately most of it is in a very fragmentary condition, the Romano-British domestics, like their modern representatives, having apparently been much addicted to smashing such necessary articles of domestic use. A general examination of these fragments will show that they contain examples of a great many distinct varieties of pottery, as well as a large number of vessels of every size and form.

Samian Ware.—Conspicuous amongst them is the *Samian Ware*, with its glossy deep red coloring, resembling red sealing wax, which stands out from all the rest, and the writer is indebted to Mrs. McMurtrie, for having joined together with infinite patience, several complete, or almost complete vessels, the component parts of which were distributed in a heterogeneous manner throughout the covering of soil and in the refuse pit. Owing to an incrustation adhering to the edges of the broken parts, they have not gone very well together, but they

1 and 2 Many more iron implements and pieces of glass were subsequently found.

Bluish Grey Pottery, thick, and of coarse manufacture.

Light Buff-colored Pottery, of very coarse texture and unglazed.

Pale Red Pottery, an example of the rim of a large vase of good outline.

Darker Red Pottery: examples of the rim and bottom of a vessel.

British Samian Pottery, a deep red-coloured fragment of a vessel resembling Samian, and agreeing with General Pitt Rivers's description of an imitation of Samian made in Britain.

Sundry examples of Rims and Handles of vessels of various shapes, and different kinds of pottery.

Sundry examples of Ornamented Pottery, which in all cases are of a very simple character.

Pellets. A few baked pellets, of which a few were met with during the excavation.

Not being an expert, the writer has made no attempt to identify these examples with the pottery of any particular locality, but it may be observed that they agree very closely with many of those described in General Pitt Rivers' books on the Romano-British pottery found in the Cranbourne Chase, and that they are very similar to many of those found by Mr. Arthur Bulleid in the Lake Village at Glastonbury, except as regards the latter, it may be remarked that down to the time when he read his paper before this Society in 1894, no single fragment of Samian ware had been discovered there, while in the Kilmersdon lane quarry it has been fairly abundant.

Bones and Teeth. Intermixed with the other remains already described, there have been found nearly 400 bones and teeth of various kinds, many being rather fragmentary, but all of them in a good state of preservation. Amongst them the remains of the following animals have been identified, viz.: the Horse, Cow, Sheep, Pig, Dog, Cat and Hedgehog, as well as a number of bones belonging to birds and fishes.

So far as the examination has gone no trace of human remains has been met with, nor any evidence of animals which are now extinct. There are a few partly burned bones, but they appear to be those of domestic animals, and to afford no evidence of cremation. Some of the bones bear marks of gnawing, possibly by the dogs, whose teeth have been found in the same deposit, and a large number seem to have been split open longitudinally to get out the marrow.

Concluding remarks.—In considering the probable age of the remains discovered in the Kilmersdon Road quarry, it would appear to the writer that they may possibly belong to a somewhat later date than those previously discovered at Tyning quarry, which, as already pointed out, have been considered by Professor Boyd Dawkins to belong to the pre-historic Iron age, and by Mr. Arthur Bulleid to have been contemporary with the remains in the Glastonbury Lake Village.

The total absence of Samian, and the very primitive character of the other pottery found at Tyning, would appear to give those remains an earlier date than the Kilmersdon Road deposit, where Samian and the finer kinds of pottery are plentiful, while the contents generally bear evidence of a more advanced civilisation. It is probable, therefore, that the Kilmersdon remains may have been contemporary with the Romano-British remains found by General Pitt Rivers on Cranbourne Chase, with which they appear to agree very closely, but it is to be remarked, that down to the present time, no coin of any kind has been met with to aid in determining the age of these interesting relics of the past.

An Inventory of Church Plate in Somerset.

*Part III**

BY THE REV. E. H. BATES, M.A., AND THE

REV. F. HANCOCK, M.A., F.S.A.,

Prebendary of Wells.

IN compiling another portion of the Inventory, I have had the valuable assistance of Prebendary Hancock for the Wiveliscombe District of Dunster Deanery. The descriptions of the plate were handed over to me to be reduced to 'common form,' while the Introductory notice and the notes on each parish, with certain exceptions in square brackets, are by him alone.

A change of residence has compelled me to vary the original plan of taking each Archdeaconry in turn. The Midsomer Norton district of the Frome Deanery must be left over for the present. It was possible, however, to take the Ilchester district, thus completing that deanery. In the Archdeaconry of Taunton the whole of the Crewkerne Deanery has been worked over, and one district of the Dunster Deanery. These four districts contain ninety ancient parishes, and nine modern parishes and chapelries, total ninety-nine.

The most interesting and valuable item is the Nettlecombe chalice with its paten, the oldest plate in England bearing a date-letter, whereby its age is exactly known. A full account

* Part I, containing the complete Deaneries of Cary and Merston appeared in vol. xlii; part II containing districts of Frome and Martock in vol. xliii.

will be found in the Introduction to the District and in the notes on the parish.

There is a large quantity of Elizabethan plate, exclusively cups and covers, it being found in fifty-five parishes. How valuable such plate is in every sense will be seen by this extract from a daily paper relating to a recent sale of silver plate. Among the lots sold were: "An Elizabethan cup engraved with scroll ornament, 1570, *at* 136*s*. *per oz.*, £42 1s. 6d.; an Early English chalice, engraved with crucifix, and a plain paten, 1638, £22 1s.; a Commonwealth chalice, on plain baluster stem and round foot, 1656, at 96s. per oz., £43 5s. With these figures in evidence, I hope that it will not be thought presumptuous on my part to urge all custodians of such valuables to provide a *safe* resting place for them. A wooden cupboard even in a locked church is not a sufficient guard either from thieves or fire.

Twenty-five parishes were provided with plate by the ubiquitous I.P., whose handiwork exhibits as much uniformity as if it had been turned out at a modern *atelier*. One cup comes from Dorchester and another from Sherborne, while four were supplied by I. Ions, the well-known silver-smith of Exeter. The influence of the Exeter craft is also apparent in the design of several cups which have no regular marks. These peculiarities are to be found in the lip and knop. The lip instead of following the outward curve of the bowl, is straightened upwards for about half an inch, and this ring is sometimes concave in the middle. The knop is much thinner than in the London examples.

Five cups of this pattern have the same marks; the first is a circle containing the letters M.H. in a monogram; the second, also a circle, contains a St. Andrew's cross with a pellet in each spandrel. The two marks were cut on one punch, as in the only instance when the second mark comes first, the monogram is upside down. Speculation as to its place of origin had better be postponed until the whole of the Archdeaconry has

ıined. Other cups of the Exeter type will be found
:rne, Curry Mallett, Ilton and Stocklinch Ottersay.
600 interest with rare exceptions attaches rather to
:nt pieces of domestic plate now dedicated to religious
There is a fine example of the Edmonds cup at
unfortunately without its cover. At Treborough
ampton are two very handsome cups (see illustration).
:s on the latter cup are not known, and in the absence
istinctive English mark, its place of origin must be
:onjecture, *vide* a note under Carhampton. There is
.utiful little saucer, temp. Charles I, at Curry Rivel;
aving been already noted in this county at Charlton
:. There are no chalice-shaped vessels in the area
iew. The other pieces of this and the next century
: any particular interest *except* to their owners.
his third instalment of the Inventory, nearly half the
he Diocese has been examined; and with a continu-
ıe help and kindness hitherto shown to the workers,
ɔes not seem so very far off. I should be very glad
om anyone willing to undertake a deanery or district
·thern part of the county.

MEDIÆVAL PLATE.

1479. Nettlecombe, chalice and paten.

16TH CENTURY AFTER THE REFORMATION.

on Mackrell, cup and
ver.
on Dundon, cup and
ver.
:wers, cup.
rd, cup and cover.
am, cover; cup, 1573.
Ham, cup and cover.
Episcopi, cup and cover.
ocombe, cup and cover.
vay, cup.
ambrooke, cup and cover.
ad, cup and cover
, cup.
cup and cover.
:on Ralph, cup and cover.
gton, cup and cover.

Elworthy, cup.
Fitzhead, cup and cover.
Huish Champflower, cup and cover.
Ilchester, cup and cover.
Kingsbury Epi., cup and cover.
Kingstone, cup and cover.
Limington, cup and cover.
Old Cleeve, cup and cover.
Sampford Brett, cup and cover.
Shepton Beauchamp, cup and cover.
Skilgate, cup and cover.
Somerton, cup and cover.
South Petherton, cup and cover
Stocklinch Magdalen, cup and cover.

16TH CENTURY AFTER THE REFORMATION—*continued.*

Tolland, cup and cover.
Upton, cup.
Wiveliscombe, cup and cover.
1574 Ashill, cup and cover.
Barrington, cup and cover.
Chaffcombe, cup and cover.
Curland, cup and cover.
Curry Mallet, cup and cover.
Dinnington, cup and cover.
Donyatt, cover.
Langport, cup and cover.
Raddington, cup and cover.
Williton, cup and cover.
Yeovilton, cup and cover.
1592 Ilminster, cup and cover.
Undated, but of this period.
Bicknoller, cup.
Charlton Adam, cup.
Drayton, cup and cover.
Podymore Milton, cup.
St. Decuman's, cup.
Seaborough, cup.
Stocklinch Ottersay, cup and cover.
Withiel Florey, cup and cover.
Withycombe, cup and cover.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

1607 Crewkerne, cup and cover.
1609 Crewkerne, cup and cover.
1610 Ilton, cup and cover.
1611 Ilminster, cup.
1614 Treborough, cup.
1615 Stogumber, cup.
1616 Whitelackington, cup and cover.
1620 Curry Mallet, flagon.
1624 East Lambrooke, paten.
1628 Ilchester, paten.
1630 Aller, cup and cover.
1633 Muchelney, cup and cover.
St. Decuman's, paten.
1634 Carhampton, cup.
Curry Rivel, saucer.
St. Decuman's, cup and paten.
1635 Misterton, cup and cover.
Tolland, paten.
1636 Tolland, paten.
1637 Curry Rivel, cup and cover
Puckington, cup.
1639 Donyatt, cup.
1640 Old Cleeve, paten.
1654 Winsham, cup.
1656 Cudworth, cup.
1659 Whitestanton, cup.
1664 Low Ham, service.
1669 Low Ham, plate.
1671 Leighland, cup
1674 Cricket St. Thomas, plate.
1679 Williton, plate.
1683 Crewkerne, plate.
1692 Curry Rivel, cup and cover.
Somerton, service.
1696 Fitzhead, paten.
1698 Monksilver, paten.
1700 Huish Epi, paten.
Yeovilton, plate.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

1705 Broadway, salver.
Stocklinch Ottersay, paten.
1708 Winsham, paten.
1710 Aller, paten.
1712 White Lackington, paten.
1713 Hatch Beauchamp, paten.
Wiveliscombe, paten.
1715 Seavington S. Mary, cup.
1716 Monksilver, cup
South Petherton, paten and flagon.
1718 Charlton Adam, paten.
1720 Sampford Brett, paten.
1722 Northover, salver.
1723 Barrington, paten.
1724 Barrington, flagon.
Puckington, paten.
South Petherton, dish.
1726 Staple Fitzpaine, paten.
1729 Podymore Milton, paten
1730 Kingsbury Epi., dish.
1733 Stogumber, paten and flagon.
1736 Pitney, paten.
1739 Lopen, cup and cover.
1749 Kingsbury Epi, flagon.
1752 Hatch Beauchamp, cup.
1757 Clatworthy, cup
1760 Ile Brewers, cover.
1767 Withycombe, flagon.
1769 Ashill, salver.
1774 South Petherton, paten.
1776 Sampford Brett, flagon.
1779 Rodhuish, cup and paten.
1781 Long Sutton, cup and cov
1782 Wiveliscombe, flagon.
1787 Limington, paten.
1790 Brompton Ralph, salver.
1792 Chipstable, cup.
1793 Hatch Beauchamp, cup cover.
1795 Huish Champflower, dish.
1797 Clatworthy, alms dish.

ARMORIALS.

outh Petherton.
" "
ster (crest), Northover.
nay, Sampford Brett.
s, Buckland S. Mary.
d, Sampford Brett.
Stogumber.
es, Stocklinch Ottersay.
mer, Buckland S. Mary.

Rosse, Somerton.
Sherman, Aller.
Stawel, Low Ham.
Strode, Barrington.
Walshe, Curry Mallet.
Unidentified.
Aller, coat of arms.
Barrington, crest.

ILCHESTER DISTRICT.

This district contains seventeen ancient parishes and one private chapel, founded 1622. The district is rich in Elizabethan plate, there being twelve cups, four of which were made before 1572. Eight different makers are represented, including Orange of Sherborne and Stratford of Dorchester. With the sub-division of the Martock district, the deanery possesses, in thirty-six parishes, twenty-two Elizabethan cups, an average which I fear will not be beaten.

ALLER.—The cup with cover is of the best pattern of the early seventeenth century. Devoid of ornament, its beauty depends entirely on the proportion and workmanship. The cup stands 6⅞in. high. The cover is without the flange usually found in the preceding century; on the button is the date 1630. Marks (the same on both pieces): 2 offic.; date-letter for 1630; maker's mark, in a plain shield, the initials R. S., with a pellet below. These initials, with the pellet enlarged into a heart, are often found on plate of this period.

A plain paten on foot, diam. 6¾in. Marks: 2 Brit sterling; date-letter for 1710; maker's mark, B A. in shaped punch, *i.e.* Richard Bayley, ent. 1708. In the middle of the paten within mantling is a shield bearing: A lion ramp. betw. 3 oak leaves, imp., a cross moline, a crescent in dexter chief. Crest, a sea-lion crowned. The underside is inscribed: 'The gift of Tho: Sherman of London to the Parish Church of Aller in Summersett Shire 1710.' This gentleman's interest in Aller is not known (note by Prebendary Nicholson, rector of Aller).

A large plated flagon, 'The gift of J. Cumming, Esq., Tonbridge Wells, Easter 1895.' Another ancient flagon of pewter.

CHARLTON ADAM.—The Elizabethan cup has only one mark, a small star with five points, found on several other cups in this neighbourhood (see introduction). It is parcel gilt, the parts so treated being the bands of ornament; and stands 7⅝in. high. The bowl is almost V shaped, with one band of ornament; there are bands of upright strokes above and below the stem which seems to have been broken and roughly mended. On the foot is a belt of egg-and-dart ornament.

There is only one mark; the date is probably about 1573. The cover is missing.

A small paten on foot, diam. 5¾in. Marks: 2 Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1718; maker's mark, B A. in shaped punch, *i.e.* Richard Bayley.

Pewter, a large flagon, and a bason, on the underside of which are the initials J. K. and E. C.

CHARLTON MACKRELL.—All the plate here has been given in recent times, but a part is of the Elizabethan era and of very unusual design. This cup, silver gilt, stands 5⅝in. high, diameter of bowl at lip 2¾in., and depth 3½in. The bowl is much deeper in proportion to its diameter than is usual. A series of projecting ribs, starting from the top of the stem, enclose the lower part of the bowl; they stop halfway up, and are finished off with a small ornamental flourish engraved on the bowl itself. Above this is a broad band of hyphen strokes; the lip has also some slight engraving. The stem is unusually short, as the slope of the foot is carried up further than usual and terminates in a flange. On the spread of the foot is a belt of egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1570; maker's mark unfortunately almost gone, perhaps the bunch of grapes given by *Cripps* under 1568. The cover gives no assistance, as it has no marks at all; it is of the usual design and ornamentation. The cup is inscribed:

he gift of the Revd. Wm. Thos. Parr Brymer, M.A. and A.S., Rector of this Parish 1822.' It was the year of his ›pointment, and he held the rectory for thirty years. The ıme donor also presented a duplicate of the cup and cover, ·ith two patens and a flagon of the same design. These pieces ear the date-letter for 1855. There is also a large almsdish ·ith the date-letter for 1846.

The set of pewter includes a cup (a ghastly object) of early ighteenth century design and a flagon.

COMPTON DUNDON.—An Elizabethan cup and cover by ıe same maker as the cups at Pilton and Batcombe, and, like ıem, of an earlier date than usual. The cup stands 7¾in. igh. There is one band of ornament round the bowl; this, ; well as the other engraved ornament of the cup and bowl, is ilt; the knop has the hyphen strokes; egg-and-dart will be ›und on the spread of the feet and on the cover. On the road button of the latter gilt is 'C. D., 1570.' Marks (same n both pieces): 2 offic.; date-letter for 1570; maker's mark, I. W. in monogram.

HIGH HAM.—A handsome Elizabethan cup and cover of arly date. The cup stands 6⅝in. high; it has one band of unning ornament gilt round the bowl; the stem and foot are lain. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1570; maker's mark pparently the head of an animal. The cover is quite plain nd devoid of ornament; the button is gilt and bears the date 571. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1571; maker's mark, mullet with fiery points, found elsewhere in the diocese.

A modern paten with engraved brim; inscribed on under de: 'The gift of Rachel, John, and Joseph Travis, Easter 871. Another paten, smaller and plainer, with the initials of e aforesaid donors, who were of Muchelney.

Pewter, 2 flagons of different sizes, 2 plates, and a 'decent' ıson, in fact almost a complete set.

HUISH EPISCOPI.—A large cup and cover of two different riods. The cup is 8½in. high; the V shaped bowl is en-

circled with two bands of the conventional Elizabethan or ment, but very coarsely done; the stem and foot, on the c trary, are well designed and worked with the egg-and-d ornament. The bowl is inscribed: John Collier; John Bal of Hewish near Langport; Churchwardens 1689. There i no marks visible. The cover is of the usual pattern; on t button is the date 1571. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter f 1571: maker's mark illegible. The best way of accounti for the different styles is to suppose that at the latter date t Elizabethan bowl had been so damaged as to require renov tion, which was carried out so conscientiously as to reprodu the older ornamentation, though to be betrayed by the inf riority of execution. (For another case of reproduction o older work see under S. Cuthbert's, Wells, Proc. xliii, ii, 213. There is a clumsy cup at Curry Rivel, a neighbouring villag bearing the date 1692 and having only one mark, the maker's which might have come from the same atelier.

A paten on foot with goiffered edges, diameter 9in. Marks 2 offic. Brit. sterling: date-letter for 1700; maker's mark worn away. It is inscribed: Mr. John Mitchell, Vicar; John Witch, George Collier, Churchwardens. As John Mitchell, of Wadham Coll., Oxford, was not appointed until 1722, and the two parishioners were churchwardens 1726-7-8,[1] this inscription must have been added later.

A modern chalice, paten, flagon and cruet with silver mountings, each piece bearing the dedicatory inscription: To the glory of God: in memory of Major Generall J. E. Michell, C.B., of Huish, 16 Sept., 1883.

A pewter flagon.

ILCHESTER.—A fine specimen of I. P.'s work. The cup is 7in. high; there are two bands of running ornament round bowl, and hyphen-bands on knop and foot. These bands are gilt. The cover is parcel gilt; on the button 1574 and the

1. *Proc.* xl, ii, 89.

initials E. G. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I. P.

A plain paten on foot, no marks visible. Inscribed: 'The guifte of Anne Summers 1628.'

A modern chalice and paten wholly gilt; inscribed: 'This chalice and paten are an offering to the Church of S. Mary Major Ilchester in loving memory of William Buckler Priest, for nearly 40 years Rector of this parish; Jesu Mercy. Easter Day A.D. 1898.

Two cruets with silver mountings—'Presented to the church of St. Mary, Ilchester, by Arthur George Wichelo, Whitsunday A.D. 1896.'

KINGSDON.—The plate here is all modern. It consists of two cups parcel gilt and a broad paten on foot. Each piece is inscribed: 'Kingsdon 1831.' A silver flagon, inscribed; 'Presented to Kingsdon Church by Mrs. Neal, Jan. 1869.'

LANGPORT.—A large cup and cover by R. Orange of Sherborne (see introduction to pt. I). It is like the cup at Henstridge, but the ornamentation at the intersections of the fillets is merely a repetition of the patterns found between them; it is 8¼in. high. The button of the cover bears the date 1574. The only mark is that of the maker, a circle filled with dots. This is a rebus on his name, the marks representing a sieve, which in Dorset is called a range, the circle standing for the initial letter.

There is also a modern service consisting of a cup (Victorian pattern), paten, dish and flagon; on this last piece is a dedicatory inscription: 'This Sacramental Service was presented by Vincent Stuckey, Esq., to the Parish of Langport 1839.'

Pewter: a large flagon 13in. high.

LIMINGTON.—A handsome cup and cover by I. P. The cup stands 7in. high. There are two bands of interlaced ornament round the bowl, and bands of hyphen strokes on knop and foot. It is inscribed: Limington. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I. P. The cover has been

hardly used; on the button is the date 1573 and the Hebrew יהוה

There is also a plain paten on foot, 6⅞in. in diameter. Marks: 3 offic.; and date-letter for 1787. A modern flagon made in 1861.

LONG SUTTON.—A large cup and cover of the uninteresting period of George III. The cup is quite plain, of the egg-cup type; the paten is after an earlier pattern, and bears on the button, I. H., 1782. These initials have not yet been identified. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1781; maker's mark worn away. A modern flagon made in 1887.

LOW HAM.—The ecclesiastical status of the church at Low Ham seems to be simply that of a private chapel to a vanished mansion house. It was endowed by Sir Edward Hext, of Netherham, by a deed, dated 10th June, 1622 (*Proc.* xl. i. 33). In his will, dated 10th November, 1623, and proved 11th May, 1624, he "is to be buried in the North Isle of the Chapple of Netherham, under a tomb which I have caused to be made there" (Brown, *Wills II.* 57). The tomb is to be seen in its right place (*mirabile dictu*) at this day, with the figures of Sir Edward and Dionis Hext laid thereon. *Collinson* says (iii. 445) "an inscription in the east window of the present chapel records that it was founded at the sole expence of George Stawel, Esq., 20th May, anno 20 Car. II., and consecrated A.D. 1669." The inscription is now fragmentary, and it is not possible to tell how far the copy is an accurate one. The first part of the inscription must certainly be wrong by the evidence given above, and I very much doubt if George Stawel did more than restore a building, which from its nearness to Langport, doubtless suffered much during the civil war. The architecture, debased Gothic, is far more likely to belong to the period of Charles I than of his successor.

The plate consists of a large and plain cup 8⅛in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; date letter for 1664; maker's mark, T.R., under a crescent in a shield. The cup bears an inscription:

'Sacelli Low Ham in Comitatu Somerset ex dono Radolphi Stawel Armigeri 1665." Arms: A cross lozengy, on a canton a mullett, for the cadency mark of the third son. A paten on foot 6⅝in. wide, with same marks and inscription. A large flat-topped flagon with same marks and inscription, except that the donor's name is George, and the mullett is omitted.

Sir John Stawel, of Cothelstone, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Edward Hext, and in his will, proved 29th March, 1661-2, made his son, George, executor and heir to all his estate. On the monument in Cothelstone Church it is recorded that he left three sons to survive, John, George, and Ralph, and here again it is the second son who raises the monument 'patri carissimo.' The cadency mark on the cup and paten is a proof that Ralph had two elder brothers as late as 1664, or otherwise one would suppose that in spite of the inscription John had predeceased his father. It looks rather as if the eldest son had become deranged. The second son, George, died childless in 1670, and was succeeded by Ralph, who was created 15th January, 1682-3, Lord Stawel, of Somerton.

A plain flat dish with an engraved date 1669. The only mark is that of the maker, as on the other pieces. All the plate has been gilt by Sir Charles Wathen, late lord of the manor.

MUCHELNEY.—A very handsome cup, with cover of the early part of the seventeenth century, but having the bowl encircled with a band of the distinctive Elizabethan ornament. The cup is 7⅞in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1633; maker's mark R.S., with star and two pellets above, and one below in shield. The cover is shallow with raised brim, and has the same marks. Underneath the cup: 'I.B., R.B., 1633, 10oz. 11dwt.'

A new chalice, paten, and flagon; each piece is inscribed: In honorem D.O.M. et in usum Ecclesiæ S.S. Petri et Pauli

de Muchelnaye d.d. Gulielmus Long et Elizabetha uxor ejus A.D. MDCCCLXXIII.' The Long family have been owners of the abbey for many years.

NORTHOVER.—The cup and salver are of plated metal, inscribed: 'Presented to Ilchester Church by Mrs. Shorland, of Northover, January, 1849.' This contradictory statement is due to the fact that the donor intended these articles for Ilchester, but as they were firmly (though we trust politely) declined, passed them on to Northover.

Of silver, the parish possesses a salver with fluted edge, 6¾in. across. It is inscribed: 'The gift of John Hody, Esq., to his grandson, John Hody Chichester.' Crest, a stork with an eel in its mouth (Chichester). Marks: 2 offic.; date letter for 1722; maker's mark, a dog statant above the initials T.M. —Thomas Morse.

In the church are several monuments to the families of Hody and Chichester. John Hody presented Edward Chichester to the rectory in 1713; the donee was the latter's son-in-law, and eventually succeeded to the property.

PITNEY LORTY.—A small Elizabethan cup by I.P., minus its cover. It is of his usual design, with two belts of ornament round the bowl. Marks: 2 offic.; date letter for 1572; maker's mark, I.P. A small paten on feet, diam. 5½in. Marks: 2 offic.: date letter for 1736; maker's mark B.C., in shaped punch. It is inscribed: 'The gift of Mrs. Lovell to the Church of Pitney 1738.' No doubt some relation of the Rev. Edmund Lovell, appointed to the rectory 1724. A modern flagon inscribed: 'Pitney Church restored and re-opened July 21st, 1875. Hebr. xiii. 20.'

PODYMORE MILTON.—An Elizabethan cup, with the single mark of a five-pointed star; also found at Keinton Mandeville (1575), South Barrow (1576), Charlton Adam (no date), Stowell (1574), and Chaffcombe, the cover (1574). The cup here is also not dated. The first four villages are all close together, and Stowell is not distant; and the maker *may* have

ived at either Somerton or Castle Cary. He must have been a person of some ingenuity, as the mark occurs on three different types of bowl. This at Podymore has a V-shaped bowl with one band of ornament; there are belts of upright strokes above and below the stem; and egg-and-dart on the foot. The cover is missing. The only mark is the maker's.

A small paten on foot, diam. 5⅝in. Inscribed on underside: 'This paten was presented to the church of Puddimore by the Venerable Archdeacon Law, in the month of July, 1828.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1729; maker's mark, R.B. in oblong punch—Richard Bayley.

A glass cruet, with plated mountings, inscribed: 'Podymore, 1863. A thankoffering for mercies received.'

SOMERTON.—A considerable amount of plate, principally from additions in the seventeenth century.

An Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is 7⅝in. high; there are two bands of ornament round bowl; the egg-and-dart design is found on the spread of the foot, and on the cover. On the bottom is the date 1573. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P.

At the close of the next century was added a set of extraordinary size and weight. The cup is 10in. high, and 5⅜in. across at the lip; the stem is composed of annular mouldings; at the foot of the stem is a flange covered with gadrooned ornament. The paten is 7¾in. in diameter; the flagon is 11½in. high, of tankard pattern; and last, but certainly not least, here is the alms dish which is 19¼in. from side to side. All these pieces have the sacred monogram within a rayed circle, and bear the same marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1692; maker's mark, R.L., above a fleur-de-lys, in a shield, probably Ralph Leeke.

There is also a primitive paten formed out of a circular silver plate, turned up at the rim. Instead of the ordinary cylindrical foot, the paten is supported upon the representation

of a bird's claw in silver. There are no marks or date. the paten is the couplet: "With pvrged sovles like fined si pvre receve that bread which shall for aye endvre." ' distich is also found at White Lackington, see post. Wi the inscription, which is engraved round the rim, are initials R.M., and a shield bearing: Per fesse arg. and sa pale counterchanged, 3 herons' heads of the second. Tl are the arms of Rosse of Shepton Beauchamp; a membe that family having married a daughter and co-heire of J Heyron, of Langport, and taken his wife's arms. The bi claw is, of course, that of a heron, which was the badge or c of the Heyrons (*vide* Som. and Dors. N. and Q., vi, pt. 47, 169). James Rosse, the head of the family in the Visitat of 1623, describes himself as of Shepton and Somerton. had a daughter, Mary, who may have been the donor, as th patens are generally of the latter part of the seventeenth c tury.

YEOVILTON.—A beautiful cup and cover by Lawre Stratford, of Dorchester, whose handywork has hitherto b represented in this diocese only by the cup at Weston Ba field. The cup is 6½in. high; and has a band of runn ornament of graceful design round the bowl with elabo ornamentations at the intersections of the fillets. On spread of the foot is a band of egg-and-dart ornament. ' cover is quite plain; on the button is the date 1574. The c mark is the triple one of the maker, a small cross, L. S monogram within circle, and a star of six points.

A flat shallow dish, 8⅝in. across; in the centre is the sa monogram within a rayed circle; on the underside, 'Yeovil An : Dom : 1700.' The only mark is an oblong punch taining two initials, the first G, the second rather doub but if F, then it is the mark found at Bruton (1706) Ansford.

A large pewter flagon, 'Yeovilton,' and another of pl metal, 'Yeovilton, 1872.'

ARCHDEACONRY OF TAUNTON.

DEANERY OF CREWKERNE.

CREWKERNE DISTRICT.

This District contains 25 ancient parishes and chapelries, and four modern churches and mission chapels. Elizabethan plate occurs in ten parishes, while five possess nothing earlier than this century. In one parish, however, the absence of anything old is due to a burglary.

CHAFFCOMBE.—Here there is an elegant cup by a provincial maker whose initials were M. H. (see introduction). It stands 6½in. high; the bowl is V shaped with the upright lip, which is a peculiarity of the Exeter pattern; this is encircled with the twisted cable ornament. In addition to this there is another band of ornament round the bowl. The knop is slender; the cable pattern is repeated on the foot. Marks: M. H. combined in a monogram within a circle, and a cross with pellets between the arms also in a circle. There are no hall-marks or date-letter. The cover is quite plain; on the button is the date 1574; the only mark is a mullet with five points (v. notes on Ilchester District).

CHARD.—Two cups, paten, salver, and flagon all of modern date, the unavoidable necessity of this being explained by the inscription on the flagon: 'The ancient Sacramental Vessels of the Church of Chard sacrilegiously stolen January, 1842, and Providentially recovered in a mutilated state were recast into the present Holy Utensils in May, 1842. W. B. Whitehead, M.A., vicar, John Welch and Robert Silvester, churchwardens.'

CHARD, FURNHAM. A modern parish formed in 1897. The plate consists of a chalice and paten silver gilt. (Note by Rev. C. R. Elrington, vicar.)

Somerset, 1573.' The cover is of the
button is the date 1573; the date-lette
previous year.

Another cup with lower part of the b
letter is for the year 1800. It is insc
the family of Cricket St. Thomas to the
This inscription is also found on the pa
have the date-letter for 1841.

A salver on three feet with the date-l
inscribed: 'Presented to the Parish o
Lord of the Manor, J. T. B. Notley, Es
ham, July, 1842.' A monument in th
descent of this family for many generatio

There is also a pewter bowl at present

COMBE S. NICHOLAS.—The vessels he
metal; they are two cups, paten and flag

CREWKERNE.—The oldest cup and c
hall-mark. The cup stands 9in. high;
shaped with two bands of ornament, th
round the lip. The ornamentation consi
of short curved lines; this and the oth
are gilt. On the foot is a band of egg
Marks: Exeter ancient, an X with a cro

Pendomer, in the Martock Deanery, there will be found some notice of another Crewkerne goldsmith family named Sweet. But I have not been able to identify any provincial marks in this locality as belonging to either family.

Another cup and cover also parcel-gilt. The cup is 8in. high, straight-sided, with the side, just at the brim, turning straight up so as to form a ring round the bowl; on this ring is engraved a band of the usual Elizabethan ornament coarsely done. The belt round the middle of the bowl encloses instead of ornament the lettering: R.W.C. WARDENS. The knop has the hyphen ornament, and the foot a modification of the egg-and-dart. The cover is quite plain, the edge hatched and gilt, the button is gilt inscribed: 'Crukern 1609.' There are no marks of any description.

A large flat dish, diam. 10⅝in. On it are dotted in the initials R.F. Marks: 2 offic.; date letter for 1683; maker's mark F.S. in oblong punch. A tall silver flagon with an inscription on the foot: "Presented to the Parish Church of Crewkerne, by William Sparkes, Esqre., Feby., 1847."

CREWKERNE, CHRISTCHURCH.—A chapel of ease erected in 1854; it possesses a chalice, paten, and flagon, of modern mediæval design with the date letter for 1854.

CREWKERNE, HEWISH.—This mission chapel possesses an electro-plate chalice and paten. (Note by Rev. R. Y. Bonsey).

CRICKET MALERBIE.—A chalice, paten, and flagon of modern mediæval design, silver-gilt, with the date letter for 1852.

CRICKET S. THOMAS.—Most of the plate here is modern. It consists of a silver-gilt cup, with the date letter for 1808, inscribed: "Presented by Viscount Bridport to the Church of Cricket S. Thomas, Somerset." The flagon, with the date letter for 1809, bears the same inscription. Alexander Hood, Viscount Bridport, Senior Admiral of England, lies in the little church. His name and services would be far better known to his countrymen, but that he had the fortune to be contemporary

with Nelson. A small paten, with the date-letter for 1825, inscribed: "Church, Cricket S. Thomas, 1825."

Of the ancient plate there only remains a broad salver, 11in. across; it is principally brim with a shallow depression in the centre. Marks: 2 offic.; date letter for 1674; maker's mark, W.G. with small object below in heart-shaped punch. On the brim are the initials K.H., dotted in with flourishes. Margaret, daughter and heir of John Preston, of Cricket S. Thomas, had married, before 1648, John Hippisley of Stoneaston, and in the will of Catherine Preston, proved in that year, her 'grandchild, Margaret Hippisley and her daughter Catherine' are mentioned (Brown, *Somerset Wills III*, 92). In 1683, Elizabeth Buckland in her will mentions Mrs. Catherine Hippisley (Brown v. 73); so it may well be that this lady spelt with a K was the donor.

Cudworth.—The only piece of silver plate here is a small cup of the baluster stem pattern. It stands 6in. high, and, as is usual with this type in this period, has no ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1656; maker's mark C.P. above a star in shield.

A flat dish of plated metal and a glass cruet.

Dinnington.—A handsome cup and cover, parcel-gilt, by the provincial maker, whose initials were M.H. (see introduction). The cup is 7¼in. high; the lip of the bowl is turned up straight and decorated with interlaced cable ornament, which is also found on the foot and on the cover. Round the bowl is a band of conventional ornamentation. Marks: the only ones are the maker's, the initials M.H. combined in monogram, and a cross with pellets between the arms. On the button of the cover, which has the same marks, is the date 1574. A paten and dish of plated metal.

Dowlish Wake.—The parish possesses only modern plate. A plain cup, parcel gilt, with the date-letter for 1806. Another cup of similar design, and a salver supported on three feet. Each piece has the date-letter for 1807, and a dedicatory in-

iption : "Septimus Collinson, D.D. 1809." The donor was : rector of the parish.

East Lambrook.—A handsome cup and cover by I.P. he cup is 6⅞in. high; the bowl is straight-sided with two nds of ornament, which is also found on the foot; on the nop the hyphen ornament, and at either end of the stem bands f small designs. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1572; naker's mark I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern with a nnd of ornament; on the button is the date 1573.

There is also a paten of later date and unusual design. It s 5¾in. across, and has a shallow depression within a wide brim. The outer edge of the brim is alternately scalloped with projecting angles between. The brim itself is pierced with oblong openings radiating from the centre. On the underside are dotted in 'I.H. 1637.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1624; maker's mark nearly worn away.

Hinton St. George.—Whatever plate of either public or private donation the parish possessed was got rid of in the early part of this century, and replaced by some typical specimens. These comprise a large cup inscribed '1815;' a paten inscribed 'Hinton St. George,' with date-letter for 1813, and plate of the same date inscribed, 'The gift of Thomas Beagley 1813, Hinton S. George.' The donor was steward to Lord Poulett.

Kingsbury Episcopi.—The parish has a good cup and cover by I. P. The cup is 7¾in. high; the bowl has two bands of the usual ornament, hyphen marks on knop and upper part of foot; egg-and-dart on the lower part. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I. P. The cover of the usual shape with a band of ornament; on the button the date 1573. The marks are the same as on the cup.

A plain dish, diam. 9in. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 30; maker's mark partly obliterated; the initials, T. T. low a rose and crown = Thos. Tearle.

A flagon of moderate size with round-topped lid. Marks:

2 offic.; date-letter for 1749; maker's mark, R. G. and T. C. in quadrate punch, being the trade mark of Gurney and Co., entered 1739. On the flagon is this inscription: "The gift of James Gould Gent. to the Parish Church of Kingsbury in the County of Somersett Whose Family lyes Enter'd in a Vault the South side of the Churchyard neare the Church 1749." Following these directions it was not difficult to discover the family vault and the high altar-tomb erected upon it. At one end is a shield bearing a lion rampant, the blazon being according to a monument in the church: per saltire or and azure, a lion rampant counterchanged. Crest, a demi-lion ramp. or. Two other sides of the tomb are covered over with pernicious ivy. On the south face: Here lyeth ye Body of James Gould late of London Gent. who acquired a handsome fortune with a Good Character. He gave fifty pounds to five poor widows of this parish, and ye like sume to five poor widdowes of Ilminster. A worthy example. He dy'd Feb. 25, 1750, aged 51. Here also are interr'd Is & Mry two more of his children; Exeunt omnes. (This last paragraph has been added later.) Here lyeth inter'd the Body of Mrs. Mary Gould Wife of James Gould citizen and Goldsmith of London, and daughter of . . . . . Dampier of Blackford Gent. Who departed this Life ye 10 day of Feb. 17 . . in ye 54 year of her age. With her lieth five of her children William John Henry Mary and Mary Gould each under Two years of age." James Gould must have been a member of his Company by 1722 as he then entered his mark, his initials combined in a monogram. *Cripps* O.E.P.

Kingstone.—This parish possesses a handsome cup and cover by the same maker as of that at Compton Dundon (see above). The cup stands 7½in. high. The bowl is straight-sided with two bands of running ornament much resembling the handiwork of I. P.; there is another band of ornament on the foot, and on the flat a band of egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, the

als H.W. in shaped punch. The cover is a good match
the domed part encircled with a band of ornament; on
button, 1573; marks, same as on cup.
ewter: a dish; a bowl marked K S. 1772; and a large
on inscribed 'Kingstone 1633.'
NOWLE S. GILES.—The plate is all modern. It consists
cup silver gilt, paten on foot, and salver, with the date-
r for 1840; also a flagon of the date 1848. The earlier
is that of the rebuilding of the church.
OPEN.—The parish possesses a cup and cover of the
rgian period. The cup stands 7⅛in. high; the bowl is
e plain, and merges gradually into the stem, which is en-
ed with a rudimentary knop; the foot is moulded. The
r fits loosely on the cup; the button is inscribed: "W.
ms, churchwarden of Lopen, 1739." Marks on cup: 2
; date-letter for 1738; maker's mark in oblong punch, the
ils R.B.—Robert Brown. The cover has only the last
struck four times.
ERRIOTT.—The communion plate is all modern of mediæval
n. Chalice silver-gilt (date-letter for 1883) is inscribed:
e Holy Vessels restored Xmas., 1883, Donald Claxton,
B. B. Norton, H. G. Whitley, churchwardens. Two
s, one inscribed: "D. D., Joseph Cross, M.A., vicar
erriott, 1836, Jan. 14." This has probably been trans-
d from an earlier gift. Two glass cruets with silver
tings.
large pewter flagon, tankard pattern, inscribed: "1680,
am Mills, Josias French, churchwardens."
STERTON.—A cup and cover with the Exeter hall-mark,
-gilt. The cup stands 7⅛in. high, and greatly resembles
atterns of the eighteenth century. The bowl is trumpet-
d and rounded at the base; it has one band of a parody
nament round the bowl; the stem is long with a knop; on
pread of the foot is a modification of the egg-and-dart
nent. The only mark is that of the Exeter mint, an X

with a crown above in a circle. On the button of the paten cover are some ornamental flourishes dotted in with the date 1635.

There are also a paten on a foot, dish, and large flagon of plated metal.

SEABOROUGH. The cup here is a good example of Exeter workmanship, though, unfortunately, it has lost its cover. The cup stands 7¼in. high; the bowl is conical with distinctive upright moulding of the lip: there is one band of peculiar ornamentation inclosed within patched fillets, which interlace through open lozenges. Bands of egg-and-dart ornament will be found above and below stem, and on the foot. The only marks are the Exeter hall-mark (see under Misterton), and that of the maker IONS within oblong punch. John Ions, of Exeter, flourished in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. Underneath is scratched: Jn. T. Stevens, 1828.

There are also a small paten, dish, and flagon of some modern substitute for silver, which is to be hoped do not represent the vanished cover.

SEAVINGTON S. MARY.—The cup is of a nondescript design. It stands 5¾in. high. The lower part of the bowl is repoussée, with fluted patterns terminating in a belt of crescents with small engraved ornaments above. The upper part is encircled with a projecting rib roughly designed with the cable pattern. Between this rib and the belt of crescents is an inscription: "Ioseph and Giles Hutchens, church wardens of Seuington Mary, Anno Domini 1715." There are no regular marks, but two pairs of marks neither very distinct; the first is, perhaps, a full blown rose; the second defies even a guess. The flutings, found also on the foot of the cup, are a very distinctive feature in the cup at Evercreech, probable date about 1700. The stem is plain with an annular knop. The paten of the usual design on foot has the date-letter for 1851; this date is also engraved on the under side.

SEAVINGTON S. MICHAEL.—The silver plate is all modern.

SOUTH PETHERTON

Chalice and Paten

ST DECUMANS

Chalice

with a crown above in a circle. On the *bottom* of the plain cover are some ornamental flourishes dotted in with the date 1635.

There are also a paten on a foot, dish, and large flagon of plated metal.

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SEAVINGTON S. MICHAEL.—The silver plate is all modern

consists of a cup and paten, with the date-letter for 1840, and a salver dated 1861.

SOUTH PETHERTON. This ancient town has a good deal of interesting plate. First of all there is a fine silver-gilt cup with cover by I.P. (see illustration from a photograph kindly taken by G. S. Poole, Esq.) The cup stands 9¾in. high; the bowl is slightly trumpet-shaped; there is one large and elaborate band of ornament, the inclosing bands interlacing through a transverse figure of eight. There is a good deal of engraved ornament on the other parts of the cup, and on the cover, which has the date 1573 on the button. Marks: 2 offic.; date letter for 1573; maker's mark I.P.

A large flat-topped flagon, tankard-pattern, silver-gilt, 9½in. in height, with large foot and handle. On the front of the drum: Ποτηριον Αγαπης. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; the modern Exeter hall-mark, 3 castles in a shield; date-letter for 1716; maker's mark, EI in old English letters, under a crown in a circle, probably Elston of Exeter. On the flagon is this inscription: "Ex dono Arturi Bury, A.M., Anno Dom. 1716." Under the foot 'South Petherton.'

A paten on foot, silver-gilt, 6¾in. across, with the same marks and inscription as on the flagon. On the paten: Αρτος Ουρανου. Another paten of the same shape and size, inscribed: 'South Petherton 1774.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1774; maker's mark W.C. in oblong punch.

A very heavy dish, 8½in. across, inscribed: 'The greatest of these is charity.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1724; maker's mark R.B. in oblong punch—Richard Bayley. There is also a dedicatory inscription: "The gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Townes to the Church of South Petherton 1724." In the dish is a shield surrounded by mantling bearing: A horse bridled (Cabell), imp. 2 chevrons (Aysh). Crest, a horse bridled.

The following details concerning the donors are taken from 'South Petherton in the Olden Time' by Dr. Norris, revised edit., 1882.

"In the chancel of our church is a stone slab to the memory of Arthur Bury, S.T.P., who died May 3rd, 1713, at the age of 91. The donor of the plate above mentioned was probably a son of the Dr. Bury, and we may presume it to have been presented as a loving filial memento of a loving parent? This Mrs. Fownes was a daughter of William Aysh, the Royalist [of Hele in South Petherton]. She was twice married. Her first husband was Samuell Cabell, a Devonshire gentleman who died in 1699. Her second husband was Richard Fownes, of Stapleton, in Dorsetshire, who left her a widow in 1714. She herself died in 1724, the date on the almsdish, so that it was in all probability a legacy. The arms are those of Cabell impaling Aysh, and were doubtless copied in error from the shield on her first husband's monument in the north transept of our church."

TATWORTH.—This is a new parish, and includes the southern portion of Chard parish. The church was opened in 1851. The plate consists of a chalice with date-letter for 1856, a paten of the year following, both these pieces of silver, and a plated flagon. [Communicated by the Rev. H. S. King, Vicar.]

WAYFORD.—Here is a diminutive yet beautiful Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is $5\frac{3}{16}$in. high; the bowl is trumpet-shaped with one band of well designed ornament with upright sprays at the intersections. The stem is short with a plain knop; on the foot is the egg and dart ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1570; maker's mark, the letters T.E. combined in a monogram; this mark is found on plate in two Dorset parishes in this very year. The cover is quite plain, with the same marks.

Two dishes of white metal, inscribed: Presented to Wayford Church by Anne, Eliza, and Maria, daughters of its late rector, Richard Symes Cox. June, 1858.

A pewter flagon, inscribed: Gul. Joh. Comper, D.D., Edi Wayfordiensi, 1871.

WHITE STANTON.—The only piece of silver here is a small cup of the baluster stem pattern. It stands 6¾in. high, and is perfectly devoid of ornamentation. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1658; maker's mark, the initials R.N. with a mullet above and beneath in a shield. On the bowl are the initials W.L., T.D., 1659, dotted in.

A glass cruet with silver mountings. Pewter, a flagon dish and small bowl. Of modern plated metal, a flagon, paten, and dish.

WINSHAM.—An Elizabethan cup and cover, though not of the same date, or by the same maker. The cup is a handsome specimen of I.P.'s work. It is 6¾in. high, with a deep bowl encircled with two bands of ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern, with one band of ornament; on the button the date 1573 is engraved. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1570; maker's mark, the initials H.S. combined in a monogram within shield, probably Henry Sutton.

Another cup is of the baluster stem pattern with a broad and shallow bowl. As usual there is no ornament, for which there would have been plenty of room, for it stands 7⅛in. high, and the bowl is 4⅛in. across. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1654; maker's mark nearly worn away. It is inscribed: "A guift to the Church of Winsham." A plain paten on foot 6⅛in. across, with the same inscription as on the cup. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1708; maker's mark, the letters B O. with a small ornament beneath in plain shield, perhaps a variation of John Boddington's mark, which generally has a mitre above the letters.

A small flagon, tankard pattern, with the Sacred Monogram on drum. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1759; maker's mark almost obliterated. There is an inscription underneath: "To the Revd. Geo. Ware, M.A., as presented to him for the use of St. Stephen's Church, Winsham, by W. & A. Taylor, September, 1859."

ILMINSTER DISTRICT.

This portion of the Crewkerne Deanery contains twenty four ancient parishes and one modern district. Elizabethan plate will be found in fifteen parishes.

ASHILL.—This parish has a handsome Elizabethan cup and cover, by the provincial maker, whose initials were M.H. (see introduction). The cup stands 7⅝in. high; the engraved bands are gilt. Round the lip, which follows the Exeter pattern, is a belt of the twisted cable pattern; round the middle of the bowl is a band of the conventional ornament; the knop is very thin. The cover has a band of the same ornament as on the bowl; on the button is an elaborate Tudor rose enclosing the date 1574. Marks (found on both pieces): (1) the initials M.H. combined in a monogram within a circle, (2) a cross with a pellet between the arms of the cross, also in a circle; no hall-marks or date-letter.

A salver on three feet, diam. 8⅜in. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1769; maker's mark I.K. in oblong punch, perhaps Jeremiah King. In the centre is this inscription: "Ashill. Ex dono Thomæ Alford A.M. & P.W. qui hanc Patinam in usum hujusce Exclisiæ pro animi ardore dedicavit Decembris 25, 1769." In the church there is a monument to the memory of the donor, from which we learn that P.W. means prebendary of Wells.

BARRINGTON.—An Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P., and so exactly resembling his other pieces as not to require a detailed description. On the button of the cover is the date 1573. Marks (same on both pieces): 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark I.P.

A plain paten on foot, diam. 7⅛in., with moulded edge. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1723; maker's mark, the initials T.T., the rest of the mark is obliterated, but probably that of Thomas Tearle. The paten is inscribed: "Hæc patella data fuit in usum sacræ ecclesiæ per Anna. Strode 1723." I

e centre of the paten is a crest on a wreath a wyvern or agon ramp. A small flagon on a wide-spreading foot. The arks are the same as on the paten, with the exception of the ate-letter, which is for the year 1724. On the drum of the agon, surrounded by mantling, is a shield bearing: Ermine, a canton sa. a crescent arg. Crest, a demi-lion ramp. Strode). Inscription: "Ex dono Gulielmi Strode Armigeri usum ecclesiæ de Barrington 1724." William Strode was he fourth of that name in succession, and the third who lived t Barrington Court. His first wife, Anna, was the donor of he paten; unfortunately her maiden name is not known, and he crest is borne by too many families to supply a clue. He married, secondly, Jane Langhorne, and ob. s.p. 1745, his will being proved 25 Feb., 1746. See the pedigree of the Strode family in the *Proc.* xxx, ii 68, 69.

Beercrocombe. A small cup and cover by I.P. The cup is 6½in. high; the bowl has two belts of the usual conventional ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1572; maker's mark I.P. The cover is of the ordinary pattern, with a belt of ornament. On the button is the date 1573. Same marks as on cup.

An electro-plated flagon and a brass dish used as a paten.

Bickenhall. The vessels here are all electro-plate. They include a cup and paten, another paten on foot, a plate, and a flagon. Each piece is inscribed: "Bickenhall, 1841." They are very good of their kind.

Broadway. Another cup, minus the cover, by I.P., and almost a fac simile of the one last described. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1572; maker's mark I.P.

A small salver with elegantly worked edge, on three feet. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1705; maker's mark P Y., below a rose and crown, *i.e.*, Benjamin Pyne.

An electro-plated flagon.

Buckland S. Mary. A handsome modern mediæval chalice and paten, silver-gilt and jewelled with appropriate

ornamentation and inscriptions. The date-letter is for 1873. Of the ancient plate there survives a flagon of the tankard pattern, 10½in. high, silver-gilt. Marks: 2 offs. of Brit. sterling: date-letter for 1721: maker's mark, S L, with a pellet below in shaped punch, *i.e.* Gabriel Sleath. It is inscribed: "Dr et Ecclesiæ de Buckland Sce Mariæ D.D. Dme Rosa Kymer, 1721." On the drum within mantling is a lozenge bearing: Three wolves courant in pale within a bordure bezantée [Kymer]: Imp. In chief two eaglets displayed, in base a mullet [Fownes]. Thomas Fownes, of Stepleton, Dorset, in his will proved 28 Nov. 1670, mentions his daughter Rose, the last but one of a long family all under age. This will is printed in Brown's *Somerset Wills*, series iv, 98, and the editors have added the information that Rose Fownes married at South Petherton, 10 Sept. 1701, Gilbert Keymer. The match was, no doubt, made while Rose was staying with her eldest brother, Richard, who had married Elizabeth, widow of Samuell Cabell, and daughter of William Aysh, of South Petherton (see notes on that place above). Gilbert Keymer inherited his property at Buckland from his remote ancestor, Ellis Keymer, of Pendomer, who married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of John Bevyn, of Lufton, ob., 1554. Gilbert died 21 Dec. 1711, aged 69, so recorded by Collinson (i, 21), who also sets down that Rose Kymer, his widow (the donor of the flagon), died on the 16th March, 1739–40, aged 39, which is, of course, a palpable error. The entries in the register, furnished by the Rev. W. H. Lance, rector of Buckland, show that the rest of the information may be relied on.

CURLAND.—The cup and cover are by the unknown provincial silversmith whose initials were M.H. (see introduction). The cup is 6⅞in. high; round the lip of the bowl straightened up in the Exeter style is a band of interlaced fillets, the space between being left plain; there is another band of conventional ornament round the bowl, on the foot is a band of interlaced cable pattern. Marks: 1, M.H., combined in monogram with-

in circle; 2, a cross with pellets in the angles, also within circle. The same marks are found on the cover; this has a band of interlaced cable pattern; on the button is engraved an elaborate Tudor rose inclosing the date 1574.

CURRY MALLETT.—The Elizabethan plate here, though not by the same maker, greatly resembles that at Curland. Like that, it no doubt comes from Exeter, as the maker's name, hitherto unknown, is given at full length, but the distinctive mark of the Exeter mint is wanting. The cup is 6⅜in. high; the ornamentation and engraving are almost exactly that on the cup at Curland. The only mark is the maker's name enclosed in two punches—I. NORTH. The cover has the same mark; on the button encircling a rose is a fillet enclosing the date 1574.

There is also a flagon, tankard pattern, with flat top, 10in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1620; maker's mark, I.H., with rose beneath, in shaped punch. On the drum there is dotted in a lozenge, bearing 6 mullets, 3, 2, 1 (Walsh). This single coat in a lozenge, azure and or, is to be seen on a monument in Curry Mallett church. On the monument is a figure of a kneeling woman with two smaller figures below. The inscription has vanished, and the registers not being in existence before 1653, the only clue to the age of the monument is the costume, which is that of the early seventeenth century. The head of the Walsh family lived at Cathanger, in the adjoining parish of Fivehead. John Walshe, justice of the Common Pleas, by his will proved 5 June, 1572, left to his half-brother, Thomas Walshe, of Stowey (a manor in Fivehead), certain lands in 'Stowey, Fyfet, Cory Mallet and Wrantage.' In Brown's *Somerset Wills*, ser. iv, pp. 8, 9, will be found wills of members of the Walshe family, resident at Fivehead, though of a rather later date than the flagon.

CURRY RIVEL.—There is rather more variety in the plate chest of this parish than is usual. The oldest pieces of the Communion vessels are a cup and cover of the early part of

the seventeenth century. The cup is 7⅛in. high with a (bowl unadorned by any engraving, and a moulded Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1637; maker's mark anchor between the initials D.G. in shield. The cover the usual pattern without the useful flange found on the ea pieces; it has the same marks as the cup, but the date-lett two years earlier. Then there is another cup and cov enormous proportions. The cup is 9⅞in. high; the bowl is across at lip, 5⅛in. in depth, and 4in. in diameter at the Round this capacious vessel are two bands of interlacing which enclose wavy lines, evidently a reminiscence of Elizabethan ornamentation. There are some more patter in the middle space, which are also repeated on the stem foot. This part of the cup is also decorated with flat l appliqué round the bottom of the bowl and the stem. O bowl is an inscription: "This was given By John Coāt the use of the Parish of Curry Rivell Anno Dni. 1692." only mark is a punch with scalloped edge containing initials I.A., struck thrice. These initials in a punch of n the same shape are found on the paten-cover at Goathill, Milborne Port, probably made in 1711, but without any marks. The cover of the cup is of corresponding dimer and ornamentation without any marks at all.

There is also here a beautiful little saucer or shallow It is 5¼in. in diameter; the interior is divided by raised into compartments with punched patterns. The two ha are shaped like escallop shells. On the shield in the c boss is the dedicatory inscription: "The guift of Alex. J 1640." Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1634; maker's illegible. Another of these beautiful and valuable exa of domestic plate of the pre-rebellion era is at Charlton grove in Bruton Deanery.

Donyatt.—The oldest piece of plate here is the cove vanished Elizabethan cup. It is of the usual pattern, w band of running ornament round brim; on the button,

Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1574; maker's mark, I.P. A tall and plain cup of the ordinary early seventeenth century pattern, but the foot has no mouldings or flange, and approximates to the later flat-foot designs. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1639; maker's mark, I.S. with pellet below in shaped punch.

A silver-gilt paten of mediæval design with the dedicatory inscription: "Presented to Donyatt Church in memory of E.T.W. 1871." They are the initials of Edward Tristram, infant son of R. F. Woodward, Rector of Donyatt for about a year and a quarter previous to his death on 15th Oct., 1872. [Communicated by the Rev. A. B. C. Beechey, rector.]

Drayton.—This parish possesses a very fine example of the work of I. IONS, of Exeter, also found at Seaborough (see above). The cup stands 6⅞in. high; the bowl has the rim or lip straightened upright in the distinctive Exeter pattern; on the bowl is a band of ornament, with the interlacing fillets hatched; there are bands of upright lines above and below the stem, and on the foot. The egg-and-dart ornament is also engraved on the foot. The knop, as usual, is very thin. Marks (struck twice): Exeter ancient, *i.e.*, within a circle a X crowned between two pellets; maker's mark, within oblong punch, IONS on bowl; on foot, IONNS; in either case without the initial I usually found before the surname. The cover is of the ordinary pattern with a Tudor rose on the button. Only marks, Exeter hall-mark and IONS. This maker's mark is found on plate within the period 1571-79.

A modern paten of mediæval design, inscribed: "Deo Gratias. Dedicated to the service of God in the Church of S. Catherine Drayton, September 6th, 1891." The donor was Mrs. Matterson, formerly resident.

Fivehead.—An Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. Both pieces exactly resemble the rest of his work. The cup is 6in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1572: maker's mark, I.P. On the button of the cover is the date 1573.

Of pewter there are two dishes and one bason, besides a flagon of some plated metal.

HAMBRIDGE.—A modern parish formed out of Curry Rivel in 1844, with the ancient sinecure parish of Earnshill and detached portions of other places thrown in. The original set of vessels are electro-plate, comprising a cup, two patens, and a flagon. There are also a chalice and paten of white metal gilt, inscribed: "In memory of Charles Stephen Grueber, fifty-one years Vicar of St. James', Hambridge, 1843-1894." [Notes supplied by the Rev. C. L. Marson, Vicar.]

HATCH BEAUCHAMP.—A cup of the Georgian period, 7¾in. high, with an encircling rib round the bowl, on which is the Sacred Monogram. Marks nearly obliterated; the date-letter is for 1752. A large and plain paten on foot, 8in. across. In the centre is the Sacred Monogram. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1713; maker's mark, an anchor between the letters P O—Thomas Port. Another cup with a cover, on the button of which is the date 1794. The cup is 5⅝in. high, with a trumpet-shaped bowl. On the foot is engraved 'Hatch.' Marks: 3 offic.; date-letter for 1793; maker's mark G.B. in oblong punch. A silver dish, 9in. across, with the date-letter for 1839.

ILE ABBOTTS.—The vessels are of plated metal; they comprise a cup, paten, salver, and flagon. There are also two pewter flagons of different measures, each initialled I.A.

ILE BREWERS.—Here there is an interesting Elizabethan cup by the same maker as of the cup at North Perrott. It stands 7¼in. high, with a deep bowl. This has one band of ornamentation, gilt, with elaborate sprays below the intersections of the fillets. Under the bowl and on the spread of the foot is a peculiar design of link or chain ornament like that on the cup at West Chinnock (*Proc.* xliv. ii. 187). The knop is plain. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1570; maker's mark, in a shaped shield a stag's head caboshed. The cover is much later; it is quite plain without any flange. Marks:

offic.; date-letter for 1760; maker's mark almost effaced. Pewter, two plates.

ILMINSTER. The Elizabethan plate here is of an unusual design and date. The bowl of the cup (gilt within) is V shaped, and devoid of ornament, the stem and foot are of the baluster stem pattern, with the sloping foot without any mouldings to break the outline. The cup is 7¼in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1592; maker's mark almost effaced, but perhaps a double-headed eagle, a mark given in O.E.P. under 1597. The cover is domical in outline, with an elaborate spirelet on the apex, instead of the usual flat button. It has the same marks as the cup.

A broad paten on foot, 8¼in. across, with plain rim. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1633; maker's mark rather effaced, but probably the initials I.M. and a pig passant below.

Another paten and flagon of modern design, given by a former Vicar. The first piece is inscribed: Presented by J. H. Mules Clerk A.M. Vicar of Ilminster Easter 1848: S. John vi 35. On the flagon: "Presented by J. H. Mules Clerk A.M. Vicar of Ilminster Easter 1848 in memory of J. H. Mules Clerk A.M. late Vicar of Ilminster and 40 years Master of the Endowed Grammar School died July 4 1822 aged 67. Sarah his wife died March 12 1842 aged 82. Sarah Anne their daughter wife of Robert Young died July 31 1825 aged 41. Mary Anne wife of J. H. Mules Clerk A.M. died Oct. 23 1826 aged 36. Mary Anne Howard their daughter died May 5 1833 aged 16. John William their son died July 18th 1847 aged 22."

There is also a fine example of the Edmond's cup pattern, unfortunately deprived of its steeple. These handsome cups, of which examples have already been noted at Yarlington, Horsington and Odcombe, were in vogue during the reign of James I. Though, of course, originally intended for domestic use, in the course of time a considerable number have been dedicated to the service of the Sanctuary. The general

appearance of such a cup will be best understood by exa ing the illustration of the Yarlington cup in *Proc.* xliii, ii The Ilminster cup is silver gilt, and 11½in. high; the gen style of ornamentation closely resembles the illustration O.E.P., 5th edit., p. 303. On the shield, which forms part the ornamentation of the bowl, are some very tantalizi flourishes in fretted work, which seem to include a monogra but only one letter R at the beginning can be distinguishe The cover has lost its beautiful crowning steeple. Marks: offic.; date-letter for 1611; maker's mark probably T abo W in shield given in O.E.P. under 1607.

ILFORD.—Here is an interesting cup of provincial manufa ture combining Jacobean and Elizabethan details. The cup designed after the Exeter pattern with the peculiar lip a small knop. It stands 8½in. high, fully gilt. The ornament tion includes a belt of engraving work on the lip, and anoth round the centre of the bowl without the usual interlacing the enclosing fillets or the flourishes appendant thereto. T running design includes representations of flowers and fru At the bottom and top of stem are bands of rude quatrefo Hyphens are found on the knop, running ornament and egg-and-dart on the foot. The cover has a band of the sa style. There are no marks of any kind, and the ornamentat though elaborate is rude in execution. On the button of cover is the date '1610 + HVGE BRUM + THOM. HICHENS +. [Compare the cup at Withycombe.]

There are also a cup and salver of plated metal and a pew plate.

PUCKINGTON.—A handsome cup of the Caroline per It is 7⅞in. high, has a large bowl, stem with plain knop, moulded foot. No ornamentation of any kind. Marks offic.; date-letter for 1637; maker's mark, an anchor betw the initials D.G. The bowl is inscribed: Humfrey Sydenh Rector Ambrose Hutching, John Hawkins, Wardens. rector was the fifth son of Humphrey Sydenham of Co

denham in Stogumber by Margaret, sister of John Lord ulet. He was appointed rector in 1629, and was also rector Odcombe. His eloquence procured him the title of Silver-ngued Sydenham, but his use of it in defence of Church and ate caused him to be deprived of all his preferments, and ultis incommodis circumventus' he died in or about 1650. plain paten on foot, diam. 6⅞in. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter r 1724; maker's mark nearly worn away.

Two pewter plates, an electro-plated flagon, and two glass ruets.

SHEPTON BEAUCHAMP. A good Elizabethan cup and over by I.P. The cup is 7in. high; it has two bands of con-entional ornament round the bowl, hyphens on knop, and ands of the first-named ornament on foot and cover. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. On the utton of the cover is the date 1573.

There are also two modern chalices with patens silver-gilt. The larger chalice with the Birmingham date-letter for 1874 was designed by G. E. Street. The smaller chalice is in-scribed: "In memoriam. C. L." Caroline Lethbridge, mother of the Rev. A. Lethbridge, rector of the parish. A small silver spoon with the date-letter for 1869. Electro, a salver.

STAPLE FITZPAINE. The only piece of silver here is a small paten on foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1726; maker's mark, two initials in shaped punch, but so worn away as not to be identified. The paten is inscribed: "The Gift of W. Hare, G. Potts to ye Parish Church of Staple Fitz Pain 1739."

The other vessels are electro-plate; two cups and a flagon.

STOCKLINCH MAGDALEN. An Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P., of his usual pattern. The cup stands 6¾in. high; there are two belts of ornament round the bowl, and hyphen belts on knop and foot. The cover has a belt of ornament; on the button '1573.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P.

[illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

'th purged soule like fined siluer pure Receyue the bread, doth for aye endure."

. plain paten on foot, 7⅛in. across. Marks: 2 offic. of . sterling; date-letter for 1712; maker's mark worn away.

DUNSTER DEANERY.

WIVELISCOMBE DISTRICT.

REV. PREBENDARY F. HANCOCK, M.A., F.S.A.

In this district there are 24 ancient parishes and 2 chapelries; lizabethan plate will be found in no less than sixteen.

The retired nature of portions of the Wiveliscombe District ould lead us to expect that in its sequestered nooks we should nd interesting examples of Church plate. Nor would such n expectation be disappointed. Out of the twenty-six ncient churches and chapels, sixteen possess pieces of Elizaethan plate; and at Nettlecombe are to be found the two arliest pieces of dated English goldsmith's work known to xist. These pieces, a chalice and paten, with the date-letter or 1479, were, it is recorded, confided to the care of 'Master ohn Trevelyan,' in 1549, and in the care of Master John 'revelyan and his descendants, the plate has always remained. 'his John Trevelyan's great-grandmother had brought to her usband the large estates of the Raleigh family in the West of ngland and Wales; and it is possible that this wealthy lady ay have given the plate to the church which lay literally at 'r door. Notwithstanding the protection afforded to the plate the accident of the place in which it has been kept, it must ve been often in danger. Probably the influence of a man, ose relations were known to be powerful at Court, may have

[illegible] but
[illegible] become-
[illegible] civil
[illegible] led a
[illegible] purpose of
[illegible] crew
[illegible] long.

[illegible] he
[illegible] with had
[illegible] a car-
[illegible] and the
[illegible] day
[illegible] under

[illegible] the two
[illegible] capes of
[illegible] which is
[illegible]

[illegible] ships in
[illegible] turn to
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[illegible] the older
[illegible] from her
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[illegible] ne, and a
[illegible] the astonish-
[illegible] and Jacobean
[illegible] But the
[illegible] retain the
[illegible] to be sold.
[illegible] antiquarian
[illegible] diary, as he
[illegible]

It appears unlikely that plate of the character of these two cups would have got into the hands of the clergy and their wardens, except through some similar channel to this. It seems, therefore, possible to the writer that these cups may have been purchased at this sale, and have been given to the respective churches by the purchasers or their representatives.

The writer would put in a plea for the preservation of the old pewter vessels, still to be found occasionally, belonging to our country churches. Some of the clergy and churchwardens who would cherish their silver plate most jealously, pay little heed to their pewter vessels And yet these vessels, ugly and clumsy as they may appear to be, are full of interest and history. Notices of the pewter vessels, so far as they are known to exist, will be found under the different parishes. The Museum at Taunton Castle would provide a safe resting-place for those pewter pieces which are otherwise in danger of perishing from neglect.

BICKNOLLER. The Elizabethan cup, unfortunately without its cover, is by the well-known Exeter goldsmith I. IONS, who also supplied the cups at Drayton and Seaborough. It stands 7¼in. high, and weighs 11oz. av. A band of foliage, conventionally treated, runs round the bowl, and is intersected by upright sprays of foliage in four places. On the stem is a knop; round the foot a band of the egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: (1) Exeter ancient; (2) I. IONS, in plain punches.

There is a plain paten on foot with a filleted edge: diam., 7⅝in.; weight, 11oz. av. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1751; maker's mark, the initials I.M. above a tortoise. On the back of the paten is an inscription: "Farmer John Sweetyng and Henry Dobell Churchwardens." The Sweetyng family of Thorncombe were for a long period Lords of the Manor of Bicknoller. The name Dobell, under the form of Dibble, is still a familiar West Somerset one.

There is a modern electro-plate alms dish.

BROMPTON RALPH. The parish possesses an Elizabethan

cup and cover by I.P., which do not differ from the rest of his work. The cup is 7½in. high, weight 10oz. av. The bowl is bell-shaped; it has two bands of conventional foliage, also found on the foot and the cover. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. On the button of the cover is the date '1573.'

There is also another paten or salver on three feet. It is 7in. in diameter and weighs 9oz. av. Round the rim is a design of acanthus leaves. Marks: 3 offic.; date-letter for 1790; maker's mark, H.C. = Henry Chawner. On the reverse is an inscription: 'S.H., J.B., Churchwardens.'

There is also a pitcher-shaped flagon with splayed foot of Sheffield plate.

CARHAMPTON.—Here is a cup, once gilt, of singular beauty. It is 8in. high, and the bowl is 3¼in. across at the lip. The bowl is exquisitely decorated with cherubs' heads, flowers and fruit, surrounded by arabesques. The lip is quite plain, and bears the date 1634. The bowl is connected with the knop by a slender stem strengthened with three brackets. The knop is pear-shaped; below, the stem swells out into a round decorated with more arabesques, and the splayed base below is ornamented with the egg-and-dart moulding. The cup weighs 10oz. av. Marks: no official nor date-letter; (1) berries in shaped shield; (2) interlaced lines in ditto. [The absence of the Hall-marks, however, is no proof of foreign origin; and while the foot and stem are very similar to other specimens of undoubted English work, the ornamentation of cherubs' heads seems to point to an ecclesiastical rather than a domestic use and only in countries which, like England, had discarded the chalice-form for the cup would such a vessel be required. The date on the cup is that of the earlier part of the reign of Charles I, and so this cup, like the plate at Marston Bigot (*Proc.* xliv, ii, 168), may be due to that monarch's desire to raise the artistic taste of the nation: E. H. B.]

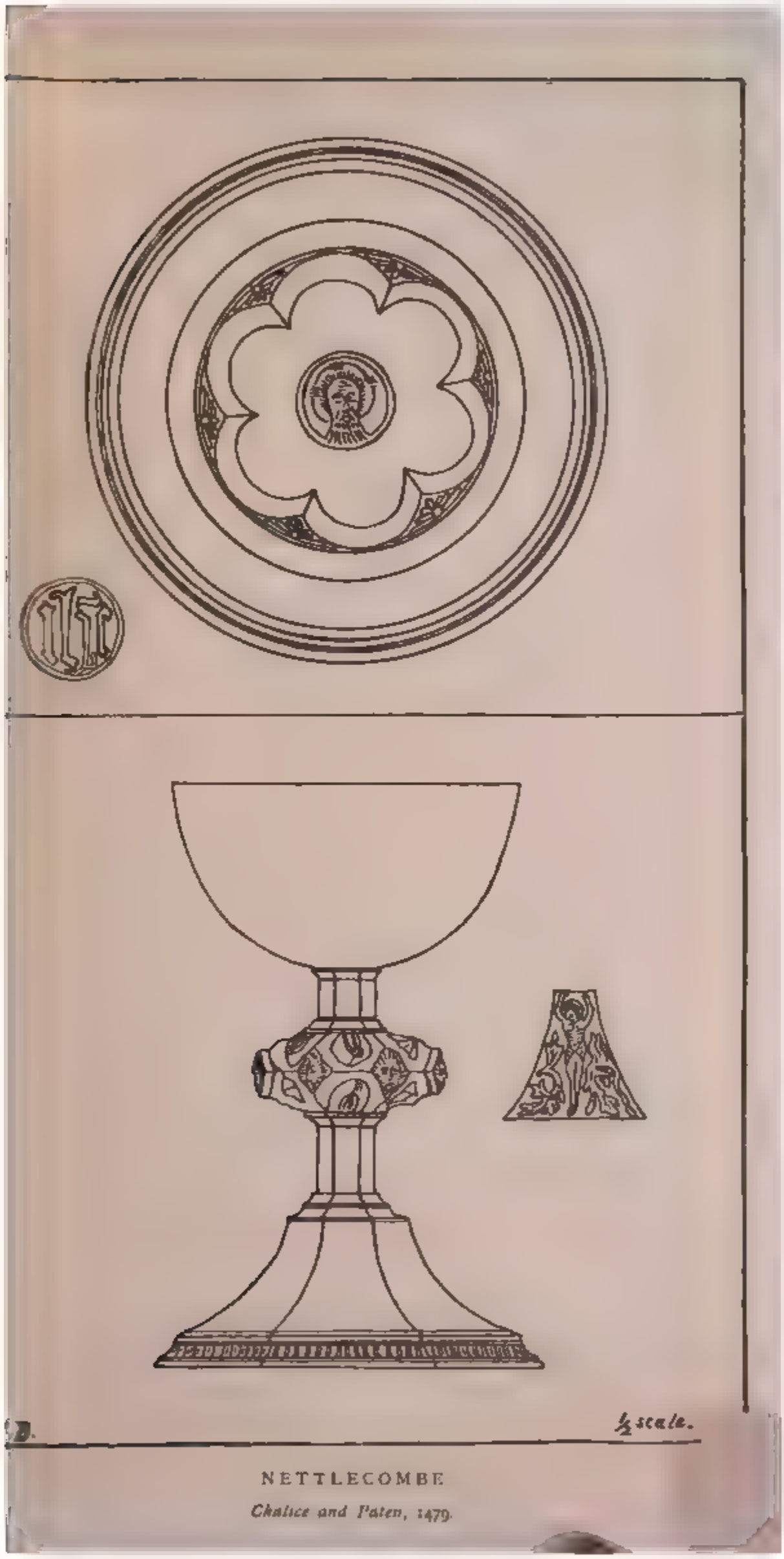
The paten is 8in. in diam., and weighs 13oz. av. It has

CARHAMPTON

Chalice

TREBOROUGH

Chalice



NETTLECOMBE

Chalice and Paten, 1479.

foot have the hyphen decoration. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, only an I visible, but from the style, ornamentation, and the presence of two bands on the bowl, there is no doubt that it is I.P. The modern paten has the date-letter for 1863. There is also an electro-plated flagon of Gothic design.

FITZHEAD.—Here there is a beautiful Elizabethan cup and cover in good condition, by a hitherto unknown maker. The cup stands 6½in. high. The bowl is bell-shaped; it has one band of foliage divided by four upright sprays; and at the base of the bowl is a band of vertical hatching. The stem has a moulded knop. The foot has bands of hyphens and vertical hatchings; this has been repaired. The cover has a band of conventional foliage; on the button is the date '1574.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, a man's head within an oblong shield. Another paten on foot, with gadrooned edges, 8½in. in diam. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1696; maker's mark, R.T., over a cross between two dots, within a shaped shield. In the centre of the paten is an inscription: "The gift of Mrs. Jane Cannon to the parish of Fitzhead 1710." The family of Cannon held Fitzhead Court for a considerable time, and their arms are depicted on the ceiling of the dining room there. Collinson (ii, 492) records several monuments in the church to their memory.

An electro-plated almsdish and flagon.

HUISH CHAMPFLOWER.—This parish possesses a tiny Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is 5¼in. high, and weighs 7oz. 4dwt. troy. There are two bands of ornament round the bowl; the hyphen belt is found on the knop; and the foot has the egg-and-dart moulding round the edge. The cover weighs 1½oz. troy. It has a band of ornament, and the date 1573 on the button. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P.

There is also a piece of plate which from the shape and appearance was probably a stand for a tea or coffee pot. It

it has been filled may still be discovered. It will be seen at once that the design was made for the place from the peculiar attitude of the figure, the arms being drawn up over the head to adapt it to the form of the compartment.

The paten is 4⅞in. in diameter, with a narrow moulded edge and a brim like an ordinary plate, within which is sunk a six-lobed depression. The centre points from which the workman formed the lobes are still visible, and the spandrels between the lobes are filled with a small radiating ornament as is usual in similar patens, which are not unfrequently met with. In the centre is a still further depression, in which has been inserted from the back a small silver plate, having in transparent enamel sunk in the metal, a representation of the verniele, or face of our Saviour, surrounded by a cruciform nimbus. It, fortunately, remains perfect. This central depression, with an inserted plate of enamel is very unusual, the surface of patens being usually made as smooth as possible. The back of this small plate is gilt and engraved with the sacred monogram in black letter of the fifteenth century."

The hall-marks on each piece are quite distinct. They are: (1), the leopard's head; (2), the date-letter for 1479, a capital Lombardic B with double cusps; the maker's mark, a dimidiated fleur-de-lys. The other official mark, the lion passant, is not found before 1545.

Mr. Morgan then goes on to give this very interesting extract from the churchwardens' accounts, or rather from a loose sheet of paper therein: "Be yt knowyng unto all men that we parȳsners of Nyttylcombe have delivered unto Mester John Trevylyan Esquyer, on the xxvijth day of Januerye yn the yere of the Rayne of Kynge Edwarde the Syxte, the secunde yere of hys Rayne (1548-9), one challes w^{t} a paxe of sylver and a Pyxe of sylver gyltyde, and a Calopynne, w^{t} iij bells of sylver gyltyde w^{t}yn the same pyxe, at all tymes at the nede to be had of the aforesaid Mast^{r} John Trevylyan Esquyre.

By me, John Trevelyan."

The bells, the pyxe, and the calopynne (a hand-warmer) have disappeared. The chalice is the one still in use; and Mr. Morgan makes it clear that the pax is really the paten, and that there is either a simple error in description; or that the paten having the vernicle represented on it, may have been used as a pax.

The date makes the transfer very significant. The Parliament which met in the autumn of 1547, 4th Nov., decreed that all chantries, etc., with their belongings, should be at once suppressed, and their goods taken for his Majesty's use. A royal Commission issued on 13th Feb., 1547-8, appointed Commissioners to do the work, and before the year had expired it had been done in Somerset. Nettlecombe lost the chantry of S. John Baptist, founded in the parish church by Sir Simon de Raleigh, 18 Hen. VI, 1440, together with the plate thereunto belonging. The parishioners being very doubtful what further acts of sacrilege might be intended, ingeniously contrived to be able to return 'No goods,' with a clear conscience, to any further Commissioners. Happily their scheme proved successful, all credit be to them for it. [For the information concerning the Chantries the writer is indebted to Mr. E. Green's "Somerset Chantries," *Somerset Record Society Publications*, vol. II.—E. H. B.]

Old Cleeve.—There is here an Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. of his usual style. The cup is 8in. high; the usual two bands of ornament run round the bowl; the knop has the hyphen band, and the foot has a reeded edge. The cup weighs 8oz. av. The cover weighs 2oz. av.; it has a band of ornament, and on the button, '1573.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P.

There is another paten, platter-shaped, 7½in. in diam., weight 12oz. av. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1639; maker's mark, initials O.E. The paten is inscribed: "Deo Opt: et Max: et Eccliae veteris Cleeve obtulit Helena Bickham vidua in die feste Paschalis Ao. Dm. 1640." The Bickhams were a

very ancient West-Somerset family. Aldred Byccombe of Old Cleeve, clothier, in his will made 1610, proved 1611, made his wife Helen his executrix. Her will was proved in 1646 (Brown, *Somerset Wills*, ii, 67, 68).

There are a plated paten and flagon, and a large pewter, tankard pattern, 15in. high, and 7in. across the foot.

RADDINGTON.—There is here an Elizabethan cup and cover. The cup is 6⅝in. high; the bowl is bell-shaped, and has a band of foliage round the bowl. The knop and foot have hyphen ornament. There are no marks visible. The lip has been roughly repaired in two places, and as the marks are to be found there during this period, they may have been obliterated in the process. The cover has one band of ornament; on the button the date '1574.' The marks are undecipherable.

There are a modern paten and flagon, each bearing the inscription: "Presented to the Parish of Raddington by the Revd John Hayne 32 years Rector. James Willis Churchwarden 1877."

Of pewter there are two plates; on their brims are the initials I.Y. C.W. 1799 = John Yandle churchwarden. The Yandles or Yeandles are an old yeoman family of that district. Also a pewter bason and a flagon, the latter inscribed: "Thomas Skinner Church Worden in the yeare of 1719."

RODHUISH. This is an ancient chapelry attached to Carhampton. It possesses a silver cup and paten. The cup is 7¾in. high, and weighs 10oz. av. The bowl is of a deep cup shape, without decoration; the stem has a knop with filleted ornament; the foot has a reeded edge. The paten is 6½in. in diameter; it is platter shaped, with a reeded edge. Marks (same on both pieces): 2 offic.; date-letter for 1779; maker's mark, W.C. Each piece is inscribed: "The gift of Richard Escott to Rodhuish Chapple 1780." The Escotts of Escott were a family of considerable position in Carhampton parish for many generations. For an account of this and other bene-

There is a modern flagon, handsomely engraved, and inscribed: "To the glory of God and in memory of William, Mary Anne, and William Gimblett, Easter 1896. C. H. Heale, Vicar." The flagon has a stand inscribed: S. Decuman's Somerset, C. H. Heale, Vicar." There is also a stand for the cruets, weighing 6oz., with the same inscription. A curious plated bowl, with a plain, apparently silver, edge.

SAMPFORD BRETT.—The cup with its cover are by the Elizabethan goldsmith, I.P. The cup is 6⅝in. high and weighs 7oz. av. The bowl is bell-shaped and has the usual two bands of running ornament. The knop and the foot have the hyphen ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. The cover has the same marks; it weighs 2½oz. av. There is a band of conventional foliage; on the button, '1573.'

A paten on foot, diam. 7⅞in., weight 12oz. av. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1720; maker's mark, I.C. within a heart-shaped shield = Joseph Clare. In the centre of the paten is a shield bearing: Three torteaux, a label (Courtenay); imp., Three lozenges erm. (Gifford of Brightley); and this inscription: "The gift of Elizabeth Courtenay." The manor of Sampford Brett belonged for many generations to the house of Courtenay. It eventually descended to the junior branch at Molland Botreaux. John Courtenay, the last of the family, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Gifford of Brightley. On his death in 1732, Sampford was divided between his heirs.

A large flagon, tankard pattern, 10⅝in. high, weight 40oz. av. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1776; maker's mark, W.C., also found at Rodhuish. It bears a dedicatory inscription: "The gift of Anne Tanner to the Church of Sampford."

SKILGATE.—This parish, like the last, has an Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is 6¼in. high, and weighs 8oz. av. The ornamentation on either piece does not differ from the usual pattern. On the button of the cover is the date

"1573." Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P.

There are a paten and flagon of electro-plate, another flagon of pewter, and two blocktin plates with the initials H.H., W.L.

STOGUMBER.—The cup is silver-gilt, 9in. high, weight 15½oz. av. The bowl is 4in. in diam., bell-shaped, without decoration. The stem has a moulded knob. Round the underside of the foot is an inscription: "Dedicated unto God for his only holy servys in the Church of Stogomer An. Do. 1615." Marks: 2 offic.: date-letter for 1615; maker's mark, a fleur-de-lys or rose spray within an indented shield.

The paten is of the usual design on a foot 7⅞in. in diam., weight 9½oz. av. It has a moulded edge and foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1733; maker's mark, R.B. in plain oblong = Richard Bayley. On the paten is a lozenge, bearing: Three inescutcheons and two mullets (Hay). A pretty story attaches to the appearance of the arms of the Scotch family of Hay at Stogumber. One hundred and sixty years ago or so the Squire of Stogumber parish and owner of Hartrow manor there situate was a very young man bearing the ancient West Somerset name of Rich, and of great estate. He plighted his troth to Miss Hay, the fair daughter of Prebendary Hay, rector of Clatworthy;[1] but, alas, died before the day fixed for the wedding. By his will he left all he had to Miss Hay as an inscription on his monument in Stogumber church touchingly records. [Thomas Rich of Hartrow, Esq., died 30 April, 1727, aged 24: Coll., iii, 549.] She lived single in the home which she had hoped to have shared with him, spending her years in works of charity. And one of her good deeds was the gift of this paten to the parish church. She also gave the flagon, a huge vessel a foot high and weighing 50oz. av. It is of the tankard pattern, and has the same coat of arms and marks as the paten.

1. James Hay, M.A., appointed 1707, died 1718: *Weaver*, "Incumbents," p. 335.

TOLLAND.—An Elizabethan cup and cover by a maker ıose mark has not hitherto been noted in the county. The ıp is 6½in. high; weight, 8oz. av.; the bowl is 3½in. in ıameter, of the usual shape, and decorated with one band of ıliage divided by three upright sprays. The knop on the tem is plain. Round the foot is a decorative band of medalıons joined by broad hyphens. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter or 1573; maker's mark, A., first found in 1567. The cover veighs 3oz.; it has the hyphen decoration; on the button is he date '1574.'

Another paten on a foot is 5⅕in. diam., and weighs 4oz. It s quite plain with a deep rim. Marks.: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1635; maker's mark, the initials D.G. within an anchor.

Another paten, 5½in. in diameter, and weighing 4oz. av. It is a platter shape and quite plain. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1636; maker's mark P.B., between two crescents. The paten is inscribed: "From Edward Crosse, Rector to the Church of Tolland, 1833."

The above is a singularly fine collection of plate for such a iny church.

TREBOROUGH.—The handsome cup in use in this parish ıppears to have been originally intended for domestic purposes. t is 8$\frac{1}{10}$in. high, and weighs 10½oz. av. The general design s that of the Edmonds cup, but on a smaller scale, and without he elaborate cover. The bowl is 3½in. in diameter, and reembles a wine-glass in shape; the lower part is decorated vith flowers and fruit in repousée work. Three ornamental ›rackets strengthen the attachment of the stem and bowl. About halfway down the stem is a broad flange, below which he stem gradually spreads out to form the foot, which is lecorated with the egg-and-dart moulding. Marks: 2 offic.; late-letter for 1614; maker's mark, undecipherable. The cup s inscribed: "The gift of Hugh Bennett, Rector of Treorough, 1790."

There are two patens and a flagon of Sheffield plate.

UPTON.—There is a small Elizabethan cup here, unfortunately minus its cover. The cup is 6in. high; the bowl is slightly bell-shaped, and has two bands of the customary decoration. The knop and the foot have belts of hyphens. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P.

The paten and flagon are electro-plate; of pewter, there are a pewter paten, with moulded edge, inscribed: "1720, T.G., R.M.," a large flagon and an alms dish.

WEST QUANTOXHEAD (*St. Audries*). — The plate is modern. It consists of a chalice and paten, parcel-gilt, and a flagon of mediæval design.

WILLITON.—The Elizabethan cup and cover are from the Exeter maker, I. IONS. The cup is 6¼in. high; the bowl is bell-shaped with the distinctive lip; there is one band of ornament divided by four upright sprays. The stem has a moulded knop; the foot has a belt of pellets, and another of the egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: (1) Exeter ancient; (2) I. IONS. The paten has been broken; on the button is the date 1574, between some rough leaf pattern ornament. A plate 8¾in. in diam., with a reeded edge. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1679; maker's mark, L, with a serpent twined round it. The plate is inscribed: "The gift of Philippa Harle to the Chapple of Williton, 1694." It has the appearance of being a piece of domestic plate, presented by the above pious lady to the Chapel. The name Harley still lingers about Williton. There is a complete set of electro-plate vessels which was presented by the Rev. J. Heathcote, of Stowe Hill, Williton, [illegible]. There are some pewter vessels belonging to the Chapel, but they are in the hands of a farmer.

[illegible] The chalice and cover are of the [illegible] 8¼in. high; the bowl is 3½in. in diam. [illegible] of truncated cone shape, and has [illegible] pattern. Below the lip is a band of [illegible] between fillets. Bands of

ertical hatching are placed at the top and bottom of the stem, nd on either side of the knop. On the foot is a band of ıyphen decoration, and below this a band of hollow lozenges enclosing pellets. Under the foot: "S. Mary Magdalen, Withiel Flory, renovated June, 1867. W. Martin Honnybun, Incumbent." The two marks are almost obliterated, but they appear to those of the maker hitherto unknown, who made plate for several parishes round Ilminster (see general introduction). The cover has a band of hyphens, and another band of vertical hatching on the flange. On the button is a band of hatching within arabesques. The two marks are almost obliterated, but they are most probably the same as on the cup.

Of electro-plate there are a cup, two patens, and a flagon. Of pewter, two dishes, one inscribed: 'John Hancocke Churchwarden 1738'; the other, 'Withiel Church.' Also an interesting old pewter flagon, 10½in. high, of tankard pattern. It is inscribed: 'Mr. John Wood of Wythell Church Warden 1723.' The Woods were a family of some importance in this parish at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century, and a curious monument exists in the churchyard to a Mr. John Wood, perhaps the father of the churchwarden, who died in 1691 (?)

WITHYCOMBE. -The cup and cover, though without marks or date, are probably late Elizabethan or Jacobean. The cup is 7⅞in. high, and weighs 9oz. The bowl is straight-sided, wider at the top than the bottom; round it is a band of foliage with birds and flowers enclosed within fillets. This style of decoration points to a late date. The knop is plain, with a cable pattern on either side. On the foot is another wide band of foliage. [Compare the cup at Ilton]. The cover weighs 2½oz. av., and is 4⅛in. in width. It has a deep band of conventional foliage. The trumpet-shaped stem of the button is decorated with punched work.

The flagon is of the round-jug pattern, with a boldly-bowed

handle. Marks: 2 offic.: date-letter for 1757: maker's mark, W.W. The flagon is inscribed: "The gift of the late Rector the Reverend Mr. Samuel Rogers to the Church of Withycombe 1757." His monument is in the church; he died 25 Jan. 1757 aged 79. (Collinson, ii 4[illegible]) A plated paten.

WIVELI-COMBE.—The Elizabethan cup and cover are by I.P., and resemble his other work. The cup is 7⅝in. high, and weighs 11oz. troy. There are the two usual bands of ornament round the bowl, and other conventional patterns round the knop and foot. The cover weighs 3oz. troy: on the button '1573.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P.

An exact replica of this cup and cover was made and presented in 1876. They are inscribed: "Presented to S. Andrew's Church Wiveliscombe by Lavinia Sully 1876." The donor was the daughter of Doctor Sully of this place, a physician of some eminence.

Another paten on foot with gadrooned borders, 7⅝in. in width. Marks: 2 Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1713; maker's mark not very clear, perhaps V I. with a star between in plain punch Edward Vincent, and entered in O.E.P. under this very year. The paten is inscribed: "The gift of Elizabeth Michell to the Communion Table of Wiveliscombe 1713." This family were of ancient standing in West Somerset, and the lady's sister perhaps or aunt married Philip Hancock of Lydeard S. Laurence in 1708.

There is yet another paten, 8in. across. It bears the Exeter Hall-mark and date-letter for 1759, but no maker's mark.

The flagon is 13in. high, and weighs 34oz. troy. It is a very elegant piece of plate of the Flaxman style of design, ewer-shaped with gadroon ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1782; maker's mark, A. in square punch.

Budford and its Church.

BY JOHN BATTEN.

IT is now generally admitted that the Southern Counties, if not the more remote parts of England, were studded with parish churches long before the Norman Conquest, and that their omission from the Domesday survey is quite compatible with their existence, as they were not liable to the taxation, which it was the object of the survey to record. The companions of the Conqueror, however, who shared in the fruits of his victory, and their successors, must have been sadly at a loss how to dispose satisfactorily of the Church patronage which fell to their lot, and were, no doubt, besieged by hungry applicants for a slice of it. It is by no means clear what were the exact rights of ownership over an "ecclesia," conferred on the grantee of the manor to which it was appendant. From one point of view it may be supposed to extend only to the advowson or right of presentation; but that implies some episcopal control, whereas there is no trace of any confirmation by the bishop in foundation charters of that early period, and tithes and portions of tithes were alienated in favour of religious houses at the sole will of the owner, without control either episcopal or otherwise.

From another point of view, it may be asked, was the right personal to the lord as a manorial right, or did it pass to the tenant who held under him; in the prior case (taking the Montacute foundation charter as an example) the grant by the

lord (the Earl of Moretain) alone was sufficient to give it validity, but in the latter, the concurrence of both lord and tenant was necessary, the one as over-lord and the other as terre-tenant. On the whole it may be surmised whether it was not from motives of prudence as well as piety, which induced the Norman lords, under the advice, probably, of their bishops, to relieve themselves of the responsibilities entailed on them by their spiritual possessions, and to transfer them to religious establishments of their own foundation, by whom they would, in their judgment, be perpetually and more wisely administered.

If there be any ground for such a theory, it may have influenced William, Earl of Moretain, in his foundation of the Priory of Montacute. His original endowment of it included no less than fourteen churches in Somersetshire and the adjoining counties, that of Mudford being included as "the manor, church, hundred and mill of Modiforde."

Beyond this foundation charter and the Royal charters confirming it, there is no mention of the church of Mudford in the Montacute Cartulary, lately printed by the Somerset Record Society, until the episcopate of Roger, Bishop of Bath and Wells (1244 to 1247), who confirmed, by Inspeximus, a charter of "Theodoric, son of William," whereby with the consent of Beatrix his wife, and Henry and William his sons, he conferred, as lord of the soil, the church of Modiford on Joceline, the Prior and the Monks of Montacute "in pure and perpetual alms." The charter (No. 48 of the Wells Cathedral Charters, Hist. Comm. Report, see appendix to this paper) is undated, but from other deeds in the Cartulary it appears that Joceline was Prior in 1187, and that Durand, his successor, was in office in 1192.

As the Priory had held the church more than 100 years under the Earl of Moretain's grant, this charter must have been only a confirmation by Theodoric, the then lord of the fee, and is an example of the caution of monasteries in fencing

: title to their estates by procuring confirmatory grants from e actual and expectant heirs of the original donor.

But in this instance, it may be that the Priory was influenced y the fact that they were about to dispose of their right to this hurch, for by a co-temporary charter (No. 25 in the same collection), but scarcely legible from mutilation, it appears that Mark the Prior and the convent, in gratitude to Jocelin, Bishop of Bath, for appropriating to them the churches of Montacute and East Chinnock, granted the church of Modiford to that Bishop and his successors in perpetuity, saving always the tithes of their demesne comprising, amongst other lands, Bernarde'scrofte, Bimphegh, Bimpehort, Estinlond, Blakepol, Middlefurlong, La Sulue, Tonfurlong, Ferncroft, Eldelond, Westinlond, La Breche, Two Meadows, Estmede and Northmede, and the mill held by the miller in villenage. The witnesses to this charter were Master William, Archdeacon of Wells, Master Walter de St. Quintin, Lord (Dominus) Henry, parson of Tintenhull, Robert, Clerk of Cynnock, Robert de Aula and others. Given in the Chapter at Montacute on the feast of the Blessed M anno nono [——]. Notwithstanding that, upon the face of it this grant vas a pure piece of gratitude to the Bishop for his kindness to he convent, it may be questionable whether the whole affair as not a commercial transaction for exchanging the church f Mudford for the appropriation of the churches of Montacute nd East Chinnock, for although such "chopping of churches" ould savour in modern times of simony, such an offence ould be overlooked if it had episcopal sanction. Religious ouses were not very scrupulous in dealing with spiritualities. Many instances can be found in which they trafficked in churches nd in the foundation of chantries, oratories, and such like; nd investigation would reveal the fact that their prayers were enerally *purchased* by those who sought to secure a perpetual nctuary for their souls.

The cautious monks did not rely for their title to their

demesne at Mudford upon the saving clause in the grant as that document would be in the hands of the Bishop, and they therefore took a new grant from the Bishop, dated on the feast of St. Michael A.D. 1239. It is No. 182 in the Montacute Cartulary, and enables us to supply accurately the names of the demesne lands contained in the above mentioned mutilated charter.

As already remarked the ostensible motive for the grant of the Church of Mudford, was, no doubt, the appropriation to the Convent of the Churches of Montacute and East Chinnock, the advowsons of which they already possessed by the foundation Charter of the Earl of Moretain. There is fortunately amongst the Charters in the Bodleian Library (No. 46), the original instrument of appropriation by Bishop Jocelin, and as the transaction is so closely connected with the transfer of the Church of Mudford to the Bishop, a summary of its contents will not be out of place here.

The Bishop who styles himself, or is described by the writer as "Salisburiensis Episcopus," tells us (in a charter dated in the month of March, in the thirty-second year of his episcopate —which term is unusually varied in this instance to pontificate), that out of consideration for the poverty of the Cluniac house of Montacute, and the necessity for better provision for their exercising the duty of hospitality, and after taking counsel of practical men and those learned in the law, he had ordained that at the next vacancies the prior and convent might convert to their own uses the churches of Montacute and Chinnock, of which they had the patronage, subject to a proper endowment for a vicarage in each church, this being the only point on which he and his successors had a right to require. Accordingly the vicarage of Montacute was to consist of all the small tithes (except those from the demesne lands of the prior and convent); also of all oblations and altar-offerings except those at the chapel of Hamedone and the castle chapel. A corrody of one monk was to be appropriated to it, and the monks were to give

to it the candles and wax offered at Candlemas, and the offerings at the two first masses on Christmas Day and those on Good Friday, which they had been accustomed to receive. Indeed, the vicar was to have all the offerings of the entire parish, with the single exception of the corn tithes. The grange that belonged to the parsonage, together with one half of the yard between the wall of the old grange and the outer wall of a certain house, next to the gate, by which the parson's court was wont to be entered, were to become the property of the monks, but they were to make a sufficient fence between the grange and their yard and the court, which was to become the property of the vicar, nor was there to be any opening in this fence in the direction of the vicar's house, which used to belong to the parsonage, but was now to be his. As a final condition, the monks were to assign to whomsoever should be vicar, all and every tithe from the whole of the land in the parish of Montacute, known by the name of 'la hyda.'

As to the vicarage of the church of Chinnock, it was to consist of all the small tithes of the parish, except those from the demesne of the prior, of all the altar-offerings, of the hay tithes, of the whole demesne of the church there, and of all other offerings of the entire parish; the monks, for their part, were to have nothing but the corn tithes, the granges which belonged to the parsonage, and the "churechsectum;" they were to put up a sufficient fence to separate these granges from the vicar's manse, which had belonged to the parsonage, but was then to be the vicar's own.

The vicars were thenceforward to serve the churches in person honestly and properly. They were to answer to the archdeacon and his successors for the "sinodals" and "cathedraticum" (which the bishop now doubled in compensation for the archdeacon's rights), and for the archdeacon's procuration; they were also to bear all charges on their churches, including all those due by custom to the bishop and archdeacon, except those relating to the repair and restoration of the chancels,

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m acres, Item one close of arable called Shortlands, four res, and one close of pasture called Milbreet, four acres d one close of pasture called Little Adber, two acres, and e other close of arable called Littlefield, two acres, and one tle close of meadow or pasture called Pound's Close, coning, by estimation, one acre Item the first share of one re of meadow lying in Tenenton meadow, within the manor Nether Adber Item two acres of meadow lying in Muddyme Item the parsons to have the tenth cheese or tenth cock all manner of corn grown and cut within the parish of Mudrd yearly, and also the tenth cock of all grass there mown and ade yearly. That there belong unto the Vicarage one dwelg-house and other outhouses adjoining, with an orchard and o gardens, and one little close of arable, one acre and half, em for Tithes due in the Manor of Nether Adber, the tenth nny of the old ancient rent, and likewise for two grist mills, em in the Manor of Old Sock in certain grounds there called litchings. The Tithes due to the Vicar is four-pence for very Beast Leaze which doth amount unto two-pence an ere or thereabouts. Item for every communicant at Easter, wo pence for his offerings. Item the vicar is to have yearly f every of the inhabitants the tenth calf, the tenth lamb, and he tenth pig, and if any of the inhabitants hath but seven alves, lambs, or pigs, yet, nevertheless, the vicar is to have ne of them, paying to the inhabitant one penny and half enny (the said manor of Nether Adber, the grist mills and rounds called Hitchings only excepted). Item, if anyone of e inhabitants hath but one or two or more calves, lambs, or igs under seven, there is due to the vicar yearly an half penny piece for every seven of them if he do wean them. Item for lves sold if under seven, the tenth penny for every calf. em, if any inhabitant shall kill any of the calves in his house nder the number of seven the vicar is to have the best shoulder. em, for every cow milked threepence, and for every heifer, o pence halfpenny. For every colt fallen there one penny,

and if said when he is weaned, the tenth penny. For any hemp or flax grown, the tenth sheaf or bundle, and likewise the tenth of the hemp and flax seed, when it is taken and made. Item, there is due to the vicar the tenth of any hops. Item, the tenth of apples or pears, or any other such like fruits grown and gathered. Item, for sheep kept in the parish one whole year and shorn, the tenth of the fleece wool, and for every month's depasturing in the parish and not shorn, for every twenty sheep threepence, or for more or less after that rate. Item, if any of the inhabitants do buy or breed yearly any ewes out of the parish, and after Michaelmas shall bring them unto the parish, and the same ewes there lamb, there is due to the vicar for the tenth of the same lambs but two parts, and the third part to be allowed to the inhabitant for the staying and feeding of the said ewes out of the parish. Item, for every garden, one penny. Item, for the depasturing of all manner of cattle by such as dwell out of the parish such persons so depasturing are to agree with the vicar for the tenth part. And lastly, for a mortuary due to the vicar, according to the statute. Item, if any of the inhabitants do breed any young cattle in the parish, and shall sell them before they come to the pail or plough, there is due to the vicar for the depasturing of such cattle for so long time as they have been depastured in the parish.

The Dean and Chapter granted out the Parsonage and the Demesne lands belonging to it, from time to time, on lease for lives until the year 1811, when, for the purpose of redeeming the Land Tax on their estates, they sold the reversion in fee to their Lessee, Mr. Oliver Hayward, reserving the Vicarage which they still retain.

This paper would be incomplete without some account of Theodoric the Donor and the other owners of Mudford.

By the Domesday survey, Mudford was divided into three manors or lordships:

(1). The first, containing five hides, was held by Warmund

a mortgagee of Elward, and came afterwards into the possession of the Priory of Montacute, but it is not recorded how they acquired it. In *Kirby's Quest* (12 Edw. I), it is mentioned as Mudford Monachorum, and in the description of it in the Inq. p.m. of Robert Cryche, one of the Priors (7 Edw. IV), of the land held by him in right of his church, it is said to comprise "The manor of Mudford, in which there are 200 acres of arable, value per acre 1d.; 20 acres of meadow, value 12d. per acre; 100 acres of hill land 1d.; one water mill 13s. 5d.; Rents of assize 12s."

The estate continued in the possession of the Priory down to the dissolution of monasteries, and was granted by Hen. VIII to Richard Fermour, ancestor of the Earl of Pomfret. (*Collins' Peerage*, by Bridges, iv, 199. Pat. Roll, 36 Hen. VIII, pt. 6). Under the name of Up-Mudford, which it still retains, it was sold to Matthew Ewens, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, and passed by his will in 1598 to his nephew, John Ewens. He sold it 44 Eliz. to Robert Harbyn, Esq., the direct ancestor of Col. Henry Harbin, of Newton Surmaville, the present owner.

(2). The second manor (sometimes called Mundiford), consisting of four hides and half and a mill, was held by Dodeman of the Earl of Moretain.

(3). The third manor—three hides with Stane, two hides held by Rainald under Serlo de Burci—is probably included in what is now the hamlet of Old Sock, which lies on the south-west side of the parish.[1]

Collinson, in his *History of Somerset* (III., p. 221) says that the Domesday tenant of the second manor was Baldwin de Excestre, but this is an error, arising from the fact that in the Exchequer Domesday (as can be seen by the fac-simile published by the Ordnance Survey) the scribe, for want of space to enter it in the column enumerating the Earl's lands,

1. As to Stane, *see* "Historic Notes of South Somerset," p. 90, but I have not been able to trace the *early* descent of Old Sock.

inserted it in a smaller hand in a vacancy under the list of Baldwin's lands. Collinson seeing this and knowing that Baldwin was the ancestor of the Courtenays (and without referring to the Exon Domesday where the error does not occur) concluded that the manor descended from him to that family, whereas it came, at a much later period, from a different source, as we shall see.

It was the Moretain Manor (No. 2) which was held by the family of Theodoric or Terricus, from which circumstance it was called Mudford Terry—a word distorted by Collinson (or rather his local correspondent) into Mudford Street.

There are no means, however, of tracing the descent of the manor from Dodeman, the Domesday under-tenant to Theodoric, and it is very difficult to identify the different members of that family owing to the frequent recurrence of the same family name. We know, indeed, from the donor himself (Theodoric fitz William) that he had a wife (Beatrix), and two sons (Henry and William), and there is some mention of the family in the life of Wulfric, the hermit of Haselbury, by John of Ford, extracts from which are to be found in Leland's *Collectanea* (II. 447), viz.: "William filius Theodorici," lord of the Ville called Mudiford; "Beatrix," his wife, and "William, son of William, son of William, son of Theodoric." In the Cottonian MS. (Faustina B iv.) there is another extract from this life, which, in proof of Wulfric's supernatural powers, relates a story, how that his friend, William fitz Theodoric, a knight of the ville called Mudiford, catching in his river there four large pike, sent three of them as a present to Wulfric, keeping one only for himself, and that on the messenger's arrival Wulfric said to him, "Your master has not divided correctly, take one back to him and then there will be equal portions," thus shewing that he knew the knight had caught *four* fish. The author goes on to say that William, son of this William, and Beatrix, his wife, testify (testificantur) their belief in the story.

Wulfric died in 1154 (1 Hen. II), and we may presume that his friend William fitz Theodoric was the person who in 1166 held of William fitz William of Haselbury two knights' fees in Somerset and by the description of "William fil Terrici de Otrehamton," another in the same county of Philip de Columbers (Lib. Nig., i, 94-97).

It will be noticed that Wulfric's life speaks of Beatrix the wife of William fitz Theodoric; according to the Mudford charter the wife of Theodoric fitz William the Donor was also called Beatrix. The coincidence is curious, but there is nothing impossible in a man's wife and his mother having the same name.

In 1176 Terricus de Mudford was fined for an offence against the Forest Laws (Pipe Roll Somt. and Dor., 22-23 Hen. II), and in 1201 he was party to a fine for exchanging lands in Maxehill for part of the Marsh of Pedreham (Somt. Fines, 3 John, No. 70). This place was near the mouth of the River Parret in or near Otrehamton or Otterhampton, which afterwards belonged to the Romsey family, descendants of Theodoric.

Of the two sons of the Donor, Henry appears to have been the eldest and to have succeeded his father as lord of Mudford. In Harl MS., No. 4120, there is an extract from a deed (*sans date*) whereby Henry de Mudford granted to Wm. Malet, lord of Enmore, two fardells of land in the ville of Mudford in free-marriage with Sarah, daughter of Raymond de Sully. This, I take it, was only his confirmation of the transaction as the superior lord of land in Mudford, held of him by Malet, and did not imply any further connection with either Malet or Sully. Accompanying it is a drawing of a seal charged with a rose and a fragment of the legend round it . . . . "Modiford," and in *Coll. Top. and Gen.*, v, 125, the arms of de Mudford are said to be arg. a chevron wavy between five roses, and to be quartered by the Stukeley family of Devonshire.

Henry must have died without issue, and his brother William also, for in 1263 there was litigation respecting lands in Mudford, which Dyonisia de Otterhampton held in dower under Scolastica, sister and heir of Henry de Modeford, husband of Dyonisia (Somerset Pleas. 27 Hen. III, No. 288), Henry held at his death lands in Otterhampton as well as Mudford, and William de Eston had a grant of them from the Crown during the king's pleasure (Charter Rolls, 18 John m 6). The manor of Mudford Terry may have passed by the marriage of this Scolastica with a Romesy, but at any rate, it passed into the hands of that family as in *Kirby's Quest* (12 Edw. I), it was held by Walter de Romesy and Geoffrey de Romesy of Alan de Plugenet, the superior lord in right of his barony of Haselbury. The Romesys were the owners of the adjoining manors of Okeley and Chilthorne, which they had purchased of Richard Fitz-William (Somt. Fines, 7 John, No. 18).[1]

The hamlet of Hinton, which lies north of the river Yeo, seems at one time to have been treated a separate manor from Mudford Terry, but afterwards the whole was known as "the manors of Mudford and Hinton," and was in or before the reign of Edw. I held by the Norman family of Daunay or De Alneto, an ancestor of whom "Sire De Aulnou" was a leader in the Conqueror's army at the battle of Hastings (Wace, p. 213), and William de Alneto held two knights fees in Devon 12 Hen II (*Lib. Nig.* II. 122). 31 Edw. I. Nicholas Dawnay had inherited from William, his grandfather, the manor of Hynton juxta Modiford (Assize Rolls, 31 Edw. I, x $\frac{2}{12}$), and from him descended another Nicholas, who was summoned to Parliament as a Baron 1 Edw. III, and died 7 Edw. III, leaving Sir John Dawnay his only son and heir. He was a renowned warrior, and having signalized himself at the battle of Crecy, was made by his sovereign Knight Banneret on the battlefield. He died 20 Edw. III, leaving issue, one daughter,

1. Some additional particulars of the Romesey family will be found in "Historical Notices of South Somerset," pp. 43, 44.

aged 16, who became the wife of Sir Edward Courtenay, Kt., son of Hugh 2nd Earl of Devon, and father of Edward the 3rd Earl, commonly called the blind Earl, and by that means the Courtneys inherited the manor of Mudford and Hinton. This manor was one of those forfeited to the Crown on the attainder of Henry Earl of Devon in 1539, and was never restored to the Courtenay family. There is a survey of the manor temp. Phil. and Mary in the British Museum (Harl MS. 71), which is printed in *Top. and Gen.* I, 158. It was then still in the hands of the Crown, but before 30 Ely. it belonged to Sir Hugh Cholmley, Kt., and in the early part of the last century it was sold to Mr. John Old, of Yeovil, from whom it descended to the present owner, Mr. Goodford, of Chilton Cantelo.

APPENDIX.[1]

"Carta Rogeri Episcopi confirmationis [obliteration] super ecclesiam de Mudiford.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus Roger Episcopus salutem. Novt universitas vestra nos inspex [ ] Cartam Theodorici filii Willelmi de Mudiford super donatione Ecclesie de Mudiford quam dilectis filiis nostris Josceline Priori et conventui Montacuti pre contulisse dinoscitur cujus forma hæc est—Sciant universi fideles Quod ego Theodoric filius Willielmi concedente Beatrice uxore mea et Henrico atque Willielmo filiis meis et heredibus concedentibus et similiter mecum donantibus dono et quantum ad dominium fundi pertinet concedo ecclesiam de Mudiford Deo et Sanctis Apostolis ejus Petro et Paulo et monachis de Montacuto in pura et perpetua elemosina et ab omne consuetudine laicali liberam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis

1. Wells Cathedral Charter, No. 48. I am indebted to Canon Church for kindly collating this transcript and No. 25 with the originals.

habendam et in perpetuam possidendam. Et quia volo hanc meam puram et perpetuam elimosinam ratam fieri et firmam presentem cartam sigillo meo confirmavi. (Seal.) Test. Helias Capellan de Cinnock Robert presbiter de Stokes Willielm Capellan de Montacute Willielm Capellan de Odecumbe David Cler de Montacute Hugh fil Theodoric Alexander fil Viel Simon de Odecumbe Galfrid de Cinnock Hanw fil Willielmi Bernard de Montacute Robert de Tintehelle Richard de Hokalsham et u mltis aliis Nos autem devotionem memorati Theodorici grato favore et assensu in Domino prosequente ad instantiam et petitionem ejusdem T. [heodorici] hanc sue donationis et concessionis cartam supradictis filiis nostris Joscelino priori et conventui Montacuti corroboramus et quicquid hujusdem Theodorici eis in ea contulit aut conferre potuit presentis scripti testimonio. Hujus testes Radulf. Archdiac de Bathon Joscelyn Capellan John de St Luca Willielm Capellan Robert Capellan de Mertock Baldwin Cler de Stoke Homa de Dinan Radulf Chusuz (?) Henry Kari Cler. Richard Camerar.

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Naylor, J. R., C.S.I. *Cadbury House, Yatton*
Newell, Rev. Preb. C. F. *Chiselborough Rectory*, Stoke-*under-Ham*
405 Newell, Major H. L. „ „ „
Newnham, Capt. N. J. *Blagdon Court, Bristol*
New York Public Library, *Astor Library Buildings*, N.Y.
Newton, F. M. *Barton Grange, Taunton*
Nicol, W. Herbert, *Poundisford Park, Taunton*
410 Nichols, James
Nicholson, Rev. Preb. J. Y. *Aller Rectory, Langport*
Norman, Col. Compton, *Taunton*
Norman, G. 12, *Brock Street, Bath*
†Norris, Hugh, *South Petherton*
415 Odgers, Rev. J. E. 145, *Woodstock Road, Oxford*
O'Donoghue, Henry O'Brien, *Long Ashton*
Olivey, H. P. *Albion House, Mylor, Penryn*
Ommanney, Rev. Preb. G. D. W. 29, *Beaumont Street, Oxford*
O'Neill, Rev. J. M. *Wembdon, Bridgwater*
420†Paget, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard H., Bart., P.C. *Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet*, V.P.
Palmer, H. P. *Wellington Terrace, Taunton*
Parsons, H. F., M.D. 4, *Park Hill Rise, Croydon*, Surrey
Pass, A. C. *Hawthornden, Clifton Down, Bristol*
Paul, A. D. *Chard*
425 Paul, R. W. 3, *Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.*
Paynter, J. B. *Hendford Manor House, Yeovil*
†Peacock, Rev. E. *Rockfield Nunney, Frome*
Peace, A. *Silver Craig, Weston-super-Mare*
Peake, Rev. Preb. Geo. Eden, *Vicarage, Brent Knoll*
430 Pearce, Edwin, *Taunton*
Pearse, Rev. Beauchamp K. W. *The Old Rectory*, Asc *Staines*
Penny, Rev. E. L., D.D., R.N. *Coryton, Pentillie Ro Plymouth* (deceased)
Penny, Rev. James Alpass, *Wispington Vicarage, Ho castle, Lincolnshire*
Penny, T. *Taunton*
435 Perceval, Cecil H. Spencer, *Severn House, Henbury, Bri*
Percival, Rev. S. E. *Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne*
Perfect, Rev. H. T. *Stanton Drew*

Perkins, A. E. *Taunton*
Perry, Lieut.-Col. J. *Crewkerne*
) Perry, Rev. C. R., B.D. *Mickfield Rectory, Stowmarket*
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Phelips, W. R. *Montacute House, Montacute, S.O., Som.*
Phillips, Rev. Theodore E. R. *Hendford, Yeovil*
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Plowman, Miss, *Greenway, North Curry*
Poole, H. R. *South Petherton*
0 Poole, Rev. Robert Blake, *Ilton Vicarage, Ilminster*
Poole, Wm. *Park Street, Taunton*
Pooll, R. P. H. Batten, *Road Manor, Bath*
Pope, John, *Nowers, Wellington*
Porch, J. A. *Edgarley House, Glastonbury*
5 Portman, Hon. E. W. B. *Hestercombe, Taunton*
†Portman, The Rt. Hon. The Viscount, *Bryanstone House, Dorset*, V.P.
Potter, Wm. 12, *The Crescent, Taunton*
Powell, Septimus, *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare*
Prankerd, P. D. *The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Bristol*
0 Price, R. E. *Broomfield Hall, Bridgwater*
Prideaux, C. S., L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng. 51, *High West Street, Dorchester*
Prideaux, W. de C., L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng. *Ermington, Dorchester*
†Pring, Rev. Daniel J. *Elmfield, Taunton*
Prior, R. C. A. M.D. *Halse*
5 Quicke, Rev. C. P. *Ashbrittle*
Raban, Rev. R. C. W. *Bishop's Hull*
*Ramsden, Sir John Wm., Bart., *Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks*, 6, *Upper Brook Street, London, and Byram, Yorkshire*
Rawle, E. J. *Camden Villa, Chislehurst, Kent*
Raymond, Walter, *Yeovil*
0 Reeves, A. *Taunton*
Risk, Rev. J. E. *Stockleigh English, Crediton, Devon*
Richardson, Rev. A. *Brislington*
Rigden, G. W. *Cyprus Terrace, Taunton*
Risley, S. Norris
5 Rixon, W. A. *Alfoxton Park, Holford, Bridgwater*
Roberts, F. W. *Northbrook Lodge, Taunton*

Roberts, Killam, M.R.C.S. Eng. *Shillington, Bedfordsl*
Rocke, Mrs. *Chalice Hill, Glastonbury*
Rogers, G. H. 16, *Park Street, Taunton* (deceased)
480 Rogers, The Worshipful Chancellor T. E. *Yarli House, Wincanton*
Rogers, W. H. H. F.S.A. *Bellevue, Polsloe Road, Ex*
Roope, Gerald, *Bramdean, Bishop's Hull*
Rose, Rev. W. F. *Hutton, Weston-super-Mare*
Rossiter, G. F., M.B. *Weston-super-Mare*
485 Rowe, J. Brooking, F.S.A. *Castle Barbican, Ply Devon*
Rowley, W. L. P. *Brazenose College, Oxford, and ariington*
Ruddock, Miss Fanny M. *Elmfield, Clevedon*
Ruegg, Lewis H. *Westbury, Sherborne, Dorset*
Rutter, Rev. J. H. *Ilminster*
490 Salmon, Ven. Archdeacon E. A. *Brent Knoll, High* (deceased)
Samson, C. H. *Taunton*
*Sanford, W. A. *Nynehead Court, Wellington*, V.P. T
Sanford, E. C. A.
Saunders, G. Jun. *Lydeard House, Taunton*
495 Sawyer, C. E. *Hinton St. George*
Scott, Rev. J. P. *Way House, Taunton*
Scott, M. H. S. *Lansdown Place West, Bath*
*Seale, Rev. F. S. P. *Pitminster*
Seale, W. H. *Heathfield House, Norton Fitzwa Taunton*
500 Semple, W. Rae Mac-Phun, M.B. Ch.M. *Yeovil*
Shellen, Thomas, *Clevedon*
Shore, Capt. The Hon. Henry N. *Mount Elton, Cl*
Short, John, *Prospis, Bathwick, Bath*
Shum, F. T. *Norfolk Crescent, Bath*
505 Sibley, J. I. *Higher House, Taunton*
Skinner, Stephen, M.B. *Tremar Lawn, Clevedon*
*Skrine, H. D. *Claverton Manor, Bath*, V.P.
Skrine, H. M. *Warleigh Manor, Bath*
Slade, Wyndham, *Moyles Court, Taunton*
510 *Sloper, E. *Dashwood House, Broad Street, London*
Sly, E. B., *Glastonbury*
Smith, A. J. *North Street, Taunton*
Smith, F. Buchanan, *Holway Hill, Taunton*
*Smith, Rev. Gilbert E. *Brecon, St. David*
515 Smith, Wm., M.D. *Wayfield, Ashtrer*
Smith, J. H. W. *Rosemarth, Taunton*

Smith, W. Carleton
†Smith, Rev. A. H. A. *The Vicarage, Lyng*
Smith, Major, *Lyng*
D Somers, B. E. *Mendip Lodge, Langford, Bristol*
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Sommerville, R. G. *Ruishton House, Taunton*
Southall, H. *The Craig, Ross*
Southam, Rev. J. H. *Trull*
5 Sparks, William, *Crewkerne*
Speke, W. *Jordans, Ilminster*
Spencer, Frederick, *Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath*
Spencer, J. H. *Corfe, Taunton*
Spicer, Northcote W. *Chard*
) Spiller, H. J. *Taunton*
Spiller, Miss, *Sunny Bank, Bridgwater*
Standley, A. P. *Rossall School, Fleetwood*
'Stanley, E. J., M.P. *Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater*, Trustee, V.P.
Stanley, H. T. *Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater*
Stanway, Moses, *Park Street, Taunton*
Stevens, A. *Taunton*
Stephenson, Rev. Preb. J. H. *Lympsham*
Sterry, Rev. F., *Chapel Cleeve*
Stevens, E. W. 4, *Birch Grove, Taunton*
Stoate, Wm. *Ashleigh, Burnham*
Strachey, Sir E., Bart. *Sutton Court, Pensford, Bristol*, V.P.
Stradling, Rev. W. J. L. *Chilton-super-Polden*
Stringfellow, A. H. *The Chestnuts, Taunton*
Stuckey, Vincent, *Hill House, Langport*
Sully, Christopher W. *Wembdon Road, Bridgwater*
Sully, T. N. *Avalon House, Priory Road, Tyndale's Park, Clifton, Bristol*
Sully, J. Norman, *Hocker Hill House, Chepstow*
Sully, G. B. *Belmont, Burnham*
Summerfield, William, *St. George's Villa, Taunton*
Surrage, E. J. Rocke, 1, *Garden Court, Temple, London*
Sweetman, Geo. *Wincanton*
Tanner, Rev. T. C. *Burlescombe Vicarage, Wellington*
Tarr, Francis John, *Roseneath, Willsbridge, near Bristol*
Taylor, Thomas, *Taunton*
Taylor, Rev. A. D. *Churchstanton*
Taylor, Rev. C. S. *Banwell, R.S.O., Somerset*
Taylor, Rev. J. H. *Ile Abbots*
Temple, Rt. Hon. Earl, *Newton House, Bristol*, Trustee
Thatcher, A. A. *Midsomer Norton, Bath*

[illegible] *H[illegible], K[illegible]wle, Bristol*
[illegible] *L[illegible], Bath*
[illegible] *Taunton*
[illegible] *Weston Park, Bath*
[illegible] *Street, Birmingham*
[illegible] *Shamley Green,*
[illegible]
[illegible] *Chelsea*
[illegible]
[illegible] *Park, London, W.*
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[illegible] *Clifton, Bristol*
[illegible]
[illegible] *Street, Taunton*
[illegible]
[illegible] *Gardens*
[illegible] deceased
[illegible]

Webber, George, *Taunton*
Welch, C. 21, *Ellesker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey*
Wells, The Dean and Chapter
Wells Theological College
5 Were, F. *Gratwicke Hall, Barrow Gurney, Bristol*
West, Rev. W. H. 25, *Pulteney Street, Bath*
Westlake, W. H. *Taunton*
Whale, Rev. T. W. *Weston, Bath*
Whistler, Rev. C. W., M.R.C.S. *Stockland, Bridgwater*
0 White, Saml. *The Holt, Mountlands, Taunton*
Whitting, C. G. *Glandore, Weston-super-Mare*
Wickenden, F. B. *Tone House, Taunton*
Wickham, Rev. A. P. *Martock*
†Williams, Rev. Wadham Pigott, *Weston-super-Mare*
.5 Williams, Thos. Webb, *Flax-Bourton*
Wilkinson, Rev. Thos. *Wellington Road, Taunton*
Wills, H. H. W. *Barley Wood, Wrington*
Wills, Sir W. H., Bart., M.P. *Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, R.S.O., Somerset*
Wilson, Rev. W. C. *Huntspill*
20 Willcocks, A. D. *Taunton*
Winter, Major, 35, *Silverdale Road, Sydenham*
†Winterbotham, W. L., M.B. *Bridgwater*
Winwood, Rev. H. H. 11, *Cavendish Crescent, Bath*
Winwood, T. H. R. *Wellisford Manor, Wellington*
25 Wood, F. A. *Highfield, Chew Magna*
Wood, Rev. W. Berdmore, *Bicknoller Vicarage*
Woodforde, Rev. A. J. *Locking, Weston-super-Mare*
Woodward, Miss J. L. *The Knoll, Clevedon*
Wooler, W. H. *Weston-super-Mare*
30†Worthington, Rev. J. *Taunton*
Wright, W. H. K. *Free Library, Plymouth*
Wyatt, J. W. *Eastcourt, Wells, Somerset*

Members are requested to inform "The Secretaries, Taunton Castle," of any errors or omissions in the above list; they are also requested to authorise their Bankers to pay their subscriptions annually to Stuckey's Banking Company, Taunton; or to either of their branches; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

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VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on admission to the Society, and Ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same: such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, may (with the Author's consent and subject to the discretion of the Committee) be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

[illegible] Museum [illegible] in the event of a [illegible] to deposit [illegible]

[illegible] property of the Society in [illegible] the advancement of [illegible] and the county [illegible]

[illegible] Government of the Library.

[illegible] Members of the [illegible] Good Friday and [illegible] the Afternoon, [illegible] months [illegible]

[illegible] Subscription [illegible] may borrow out of [illegible] and may exchange [illegible] as he may please, but [illegible] in his possession at any [illegible]

[illegible] shall be entered in [illegible] Writing.

[illegible] as shall be to [illegible] of borrowing [illegible] Delivery [illegible] shall be [illegible] and shall be [illegible]

[illegible] way by the [illegible] mode [illegible] then the [illegible] be as the [illegible]

[illegible] and return of [illegible] delivered by the [illegible]

[illegible] be retained for a [illegible] applied for in the mean- [illegible] shall any book be [illegible]

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library without a special order of the Committee, and a bond given for its safe return at such time as the Committee shall appoint.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library, he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the Government of the Library.

*** *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

Rules for the Formation of Local Branch Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than Five Members of the Society the Council may authorise the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if considered advisable, define a specific portion of the County as the District to such Branch.

2.—Societies already in existence, may, on application from the governing bodies, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—All Members of the Parent Society shall be entitled to become Members of any Branch.

4.—A Branch Society may elect Local Associates not necessarily Members of the Parent Society.

5.—Members of the Council of the Parent Society, being Members of, and residing within the District assigned to any Branch, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council of such Branch.

6.—A Branch Society may fix the rates of Subscription for Members and Associates, and make Rules and Bye-Laws for the government of such Branch, subject in all cases to the approval of the Council of the Parent Society.

7.—A Branch Society shall not be entitled to pledge the credit of the Parent Society in any manner whatsoever.

8.—The authority given by the Council may at any time be withdrawn by them, subject always to an appeal to a General Meeting.

9.—Every Branch Society shall send its Publications and the Programmes of its Meetings to the Parent Society, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Parent Society's *Proceedings*.

10.—If on any discovery being made of exceptional interest a Branch Society shall elect to communicate it to the Parent Society before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Parent Society, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Branch Society to make use of any Illustrations that the Parent Society may prepare.

11.—Any Officer of a Branch Society, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman or Secretary, or by any Two of the Members of the Council of a Branch Society, shall on the production of proper Vouchers be allowed to use the Library of the Society, but without the power of removing books except by the express permission of the Council.

12.—Branch Societies shall be invited to furnish Reports from time to time to the Parent Society with regard to any subject or discovery which may be of interest.

December, 1899.

THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CURATOR AT THE FOLLOWING

NETT PRICES:

VOL. I.	TAUNTON, 1849—WELLS, 1850.	
	Excursion—Hambdon Hill and Montacute. Roman Remains at Whatley. Papers by Rev. F. Warre on Uphill Church, Ancient Earthworks at Norton and Glastonbury Abbey. Wells Cathedral, by the Rev. D. M. Clerk. Can be supplied in sheets, with two coloured plates only, at 5s.	
VOL. II.	1851. WESTON-SUPER-MARE.	
Out of print.	*Excursion*—Worle Camp, Kew Steps, Woodspring Priory, Banwell. Paper on the Perpendicular Style in the Churches of Somerset. Part I. By E. A. Freeman. Somersetshire Fauna—Reptiles, by W. Baker.	
VOL. III.	1852. BATH.	
6/6	Perpendicular Style. Part II. By E. A. Freeman. Farleigh Hungerford Castle, by Rev. J. E. Jackson. List of Somerset Fungi, by Rev. W. R. Crotch.	
VOL. IV.	1853. YEOVIL.	
3/6	*Excursion*—Coker, Brympton, Hamdon Hill. On the Architecture of the neighbourhood of Yeovil, by E. A. Freeman. Taunton Castle and Woodspring Priory, by the Rev. F. Warre.	

X—*continued.*

Buckland Priory, by Rev. T. Hugo.
Inland Mollusca of Somerset, by Rev. A. M. Norman.

XI. 1861-2. LANGPORT AND WELLINGTON.

Excursions—Muchelney, Martock, South Petherton, Pitney, High Ham, Othery, Burlescombe, Greenham, Cothay, West Buckland, Bradford, Nynehead.
Cannington Priory, by Rev. T. Hugo.
Dunstan at Glastonbury, by Rev. J. R. Green.
Bishop's Palace at Wells, by J. H. Parker.

XII. 1863-4. WELLS AND BURNHAM.

6 *Excursions*—Wookey, Brent Knoll, South Brent, Lympsham, Wedmore.
Ecclesiastical Buildings in Wells, by J. H. Parker.
Earl Harold and Bishop Giso, by Rev. J. R. Green.
Bishop Savaric, by Canon Jackson.
Barrow Priory, by Rev. T. Hugo.

XIII. 1865-6. SHEPTON MALLET AND ILMINSTER.

Excursions—Doulting, Pilton, Ditcheat, Evercreech, Maesbury Camp, Croscombe, Donyatt, Ford Abbey. Dowlish Wake.
Roman Potter's Kiln, by Rev. H. M. Scarth.
Whitehall, Ilchester, by Rev. T. Hugo.
The Middle and Upper Lias of South West of England, by C. Moore.

XIV. 1867. BRISTOL.

6 *Excursions*—Whitchurch, Stanton Drew, Sutton, the Avon Gorge.
Rise of Bristol Trade, by Rev. W. Hunt.
Civil War in Somerset, by E. Green.
Catalogue of Feline Fossils in Taunton Museum, by W. A. Sanford.

VOL. XV. 1868-9. WILLITON & AXBRIDGE.

3/6 *Excursions*—Bicknoller, Crowcombe, Monksilver, Nettlecombe, Dunster, Stoke Courcy, Burrington, Winscombe, Christon, Banwell.
Charters of Axbridge, by Rev. W. Hunt.
Rodentia of Somerset Caves, by W. A. Sanford.
Geology of the Mendips, by C. Moore.

VOL. XVI. 1870. WINCANTON.

3/6 *Excursions*—North Cadbury, Compton Pauncefoot, Maperton, Horsington, Templecombe, Stowell, Milborn Port.
Church of Castle Cary, by Canon Meade.
The Malets of St. Audries, by G. W. Marshall.
List of the Birds of Somerset, by C. Smith.

VOL. XVII. 1871. CREWKERNE.

3/6 *Excursions*—Montacute, Hamdon Hill, Norton, Brympton, Nash Court, Coker Court.
Pendomer, by T. Bond.
Dedications of Somerset Churches, by W. Long.

VOL. XVIII. 1872. TAUNTON.

6/- *Excursions*—Hestercombe, Bishop's Hull, West Monkton, Creech St. Michael, North Curry, Thorn Falcon.
King Ine, by E. A. Freeman.
Taunton Castle, by G. T. Clark.
St. Margaret's Hospital and Hestercombe, by Rev. T. Hugo.

VOL. XIX. 1873. WELLS.

3/6 *Excursions*—Compton Martin, Bykefold, East and West Harptree, Chewton Mendip, Wookey Hole, Wookey Church.
Wells Cathedral, by J. T. Irvine.
Geology of Wells, by H. B. Woodward.
Ethnology of Somerset, by Dr. Beddoe.

VOL. XX. 1874. SHERBORNE.

3/6 *Excursions*—Bradford Abbas, Clifton Maybank, Melbury, Yetminster, Poyntington, Sandford, Chilton Cantelo.

L. XX—*continued.*

King Ine. Part II. By E. A. Freeman.
Ealdhelm, by Rev. W. Barnes.
Trent, by John Batten.
Cephalapoda Bed and Oolite Sands of Dorset and part of Somerset, by J. Buckman.

L. XXI. 1875. FROME.

3/6 *Excursions* — Orchardleigh, Lullington, Norton St. Philip, Farleigh, Beckington, Longleat, Nunney, Marston.
Battle of Æthandune, by Bishop Clifford.
Odcomb, by T. Bond.
Flora of East Somerset, by Dr. Parsons.

L. XXII. 1876. BATH.

3/6 *Excursions* — Westwood, Bradford-on-Avon, Englishcombe, Newton, Keynsham.
Roman Somerset, by Rev. H. M. Scarth.
West Somerset Patois, by F. T. Elworthy.
Bath Waters, by Capt. Heriot and Mr. E. C. Batten.
Nunney, by E. Green.

L. XXIII. 1877. BRIDGWATER.

3/6 *Excursions* — North Petherton, Lyng, Athelney, Othery, Middlezoy, Cannington, Stoke Courcy, Dodington.
Siege of Bridgwater, 1645, by E. Green.
Stanton Drew, by C. W. Dymond.
Churchwardens' Accounts (St. Michael, Bath), by Rev. C. B. Pearson.

L. XXIV. 1878. BRUTON.

3/6 *Excursions*—Witham, Milton Clevedon, Batcombe, Evercreech, Ditcheat, Stavordale, Penselwood.
Roman Somerset, by Rev. Preb. Scarth.
King's March through Somerset, 1644, by E. Green.
The name "Silver Street," by J. H. Pring.
Fitz James family, by Rev. F. Brown.

L. XXV. 1879. TAUNTON.

3/6 No excursions.
The Geology of Devon and West Somerset, by W. A. E. Ussher.

VOL. XXV—*continued.*

Siege of Taunton, 1644-5, by E. Green.
Henry VII in Somerset, by E. Chisholm-Batten.

VOL. XXVI. 1880. GLASTONBURY.

3/6 *Excursions*—Meare, Shapwick, Sharpham, West Pennard, West Bradley, Barton, Butleigh.
Glastonbury, by J. H. Parker.
Flemish Weavers at Glastonbury, by E. Green.
Churchwardens' Accounts (Bath) concluded.

VOL. XXVII. 1881. CLEVEDON.

3/6 *Excursions*—Yatton, Tickenham, Wraxall, Long Ashton, Backwell, Clapton, Portbury, Weston-in-Gordano.
Clevedon Court, by Sir Arthur Elton.
Backwell Church, by Rev. E. Burbidge.
Roman Coins at Taunton, by Dr. Pring.

VOL. XXVIII. 1882. CHARD.

3/6 *Excursions*—Combe St. Nicholas, Whitestaunton, Ford Abbey, Winsham, Cricket St. Thomas.
The Manor of Chard, by E. Green.
Brett Family, by Rev. F. Brown.
Meriet family, by B. W. Greenfield.

VOL. XXIX. 1883. WIVELISCOMBE.

3/6 *Excursions*—Gauldon, Hartrow, Brendon, Huish, Brushford, Torr Steps, Dulverton, Barlinch.
Somerset type of Church, by B. E. Ferrey.
Dulverton, by E. Green.
Roman House at Whitestaunton, by C. I. Elton.

VOL. XXX. 1884. SHEPTON MALLET.

3/6 *Excursions*—Doulting, Leigh-on-Mendip, Mells, Kilmersdon, Holcombe, Radstock.
Col. Wm. Strode, by E. Green.
Fosse Road at Radstock, by J. McMurtrie.
Prebend of Dinder, by Canon Church.

.. XXXI. 1885. WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

3/6 *Excursions*—Churchill, Hutton, Woodspring, Banwell.
Wemberham, by Rev. Preb. Scarth.
Manors of Churchill and Hutton, by Rev. E. Green.
Somerset Epitaphs, by Rev. W. Hardman.

XXXII. 1886. YEOVIL.

3/6 *Excursions* — Brympton, Hamdon Hill, Montacute, Martock, Tintinhull, Limington, Mudford.
Manor of Yeovil, by E. Green.
Gyfla, by T. Kerslake.
Somerset Trade Tokens, by W. Bidgood.

XXXIII. 1887. BRISTOL.

3/6 *Excursions*—Westbury-on-Trym, Henbury, Aust Cliff, Thornbury.
Wrington, by the Rev. Preb. Scarth.
Limington, by John Batten.
Leland in Somerset, by E. H. Bates.

XXXIV. 1888. WELLS.

3/6 *Excursions* — Rodney Stoke, Cheddar, Wookey, Pilton, Croscombe.
Wells Cathedral, by Canon Church and E. A. Freeman.
Seals of the Bishops, by W. H. St. John Hope.
Wells Palace, by E. Buckle.

. XXXV. 1889. MINEHEAD.

5/- *Excursions*—Culbone, Porlock, Luccombe, Dunster, Cleeve Abbey.
Triassic Rocks of West Somerset, by W. A. E. Ussher.
Benevolence granted to Charles II, by E. Green.
Cleeve Abbey, by E. Buckle.

XXXVI. 1890. CASTLE CARY.

5/- *Excursions*—Ditcheat, Hornblotton, Alford, Lytes Cary, West and Queen Camel, Cadbury Castle, North and South Cadbury.

The following Publications are [illegible] at the Museum Taunton Castle [illegible] receipt of the amount for the work required.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS FREEMAN D.C.L. [illegible]
By Worcester Hodges M.A. With Frontispiece [illegible] posted.

RECENT DISCOVERIES AT WELLS [illegible]
Plans and Illustrations. Price [illegible] by post [illegible]

THE FLORA OF SOMERSET By Rev. [illegible]
Demy 8vo, 43 pp. and map. Cloth. Price [illegible]

THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS. [illegible]
[illegible] Some of the volumes [illegible]

CATALOGUE OF FELINE FOSSILS [illegible]
Museum, with 25 Lithographic Plates.
Price [illegible] to Members, and [illegible] to Non-Members [illegible]

SOMERSET TRADE TOKENS. [illegible]

LELAND IN SOMERSET [illegible]

GUIDE TO THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM [illegible]
[illegible]

LOCKE'S WESTERN REBELLION. [illegible]
[illegible] Price [illegible] by Post [illegible]

[illegible] Original Copper Plate [illegible]

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH, TAUNT[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] to Non-Members

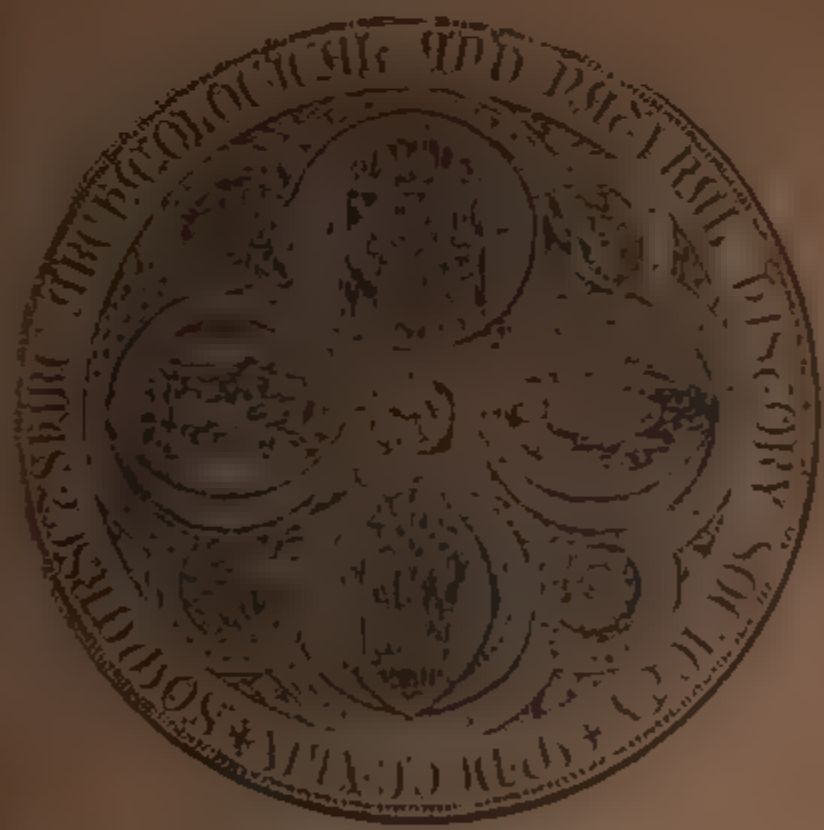
INDEX TO THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS. [illegible]

INDEX TO COLLINSON'S HISTORY OF SOME[illegible]
[illegible] work, contributed by [illegible]

SOMERSETSHIRE

Archæological & Natural History Society.

PROCEEDINGS during the year 1900



THIRD SERIES. VOL. VI

PRINTED FOR MEMBERS ONLY.

Taunton:
BARNICOTT AND PEARCE ATHENÆUM PRESS
1900

This Volume
belongs to a Collection of
about the Sources
which is based
made by
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Sense of Sacrifice
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PREFACE.

THE thanks of the Society are due to the Rev. Prebendary Coleman and Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A., for their kind gifts of illustrations. There are not many illustrations in this Volume, as owing to the repair and furnishing of the Great Hall, the expenses of the Society have to be kept within limits.

V. W. W.

December, 1900.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

DURING THE YEAR

1900.

THE fifty-second annual meeting of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Dulverton on Tuesday, July 24th.

The proceedings commenced with the annual meeting, held at 12 o'clock, in the Town Hall.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., Hon. Gen. Sec., read a letter, dated 6th July, from the Right Hon. Sir EDWARD FRY, the retiring President, stating that he was leaving for the North, and was afraid he would not be able to be present at the meeting. He, therefore, asked that his apologies might be presented to the members, and particularly to Sir C. T. D. ACLAND, whom he was sorry not to be able to induct into the Presidential chair. In conclusion, he wished the Society a very pleasant meeting. Mr. WEAVER then asked Sir THOMAS ACLAND to take the chair.

Annual Report.

Colonel BRAMBLE, F.S.A., Hon. Gen. Sec., read the annual report of the Council.

"Your Committee beg to present their fifty-second annual report.

"Since their last report nineteen new names have been added to your list of members. The loss by deaths and resignations, up to date, has been twenty-four, thus leaving a net loss of five. The total number is now 622.

"The balance of your Society's General Account at the end of 1898 (your accounts being made up to the end of the year) was £118 11s. 10d. in favor of the Society. The balance at the close of the present account (31st December, 1899) was £144 8s. 11d. in favor of the Society. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired, or on the other hand, any unpaid subscriptions, taken into account.

"The total cost of Volume XLV (for 1899), including printing illustrations and delivery, has been £120 10s. 4d. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A., for supplying the illustrations to his paper; to Professor Allen for his excellent photographs; to the Rev. E. H. Bates for his map and drawings of Church Plate; to the Rev. Prebendary Hancock, F.S.A., for his contribution towards the expense of the Church Plate illustrations; and to Mr. McMurtrie for the drawings of the Pre-Historic Remains found at Radstock.

"The work of repair to the Great Hall has been now completed, and the Geological and some other portions of the Museum are now in progress of arrangement therein. This is necessarily, however, a work of labour, and will occupy some little time. The improvement in your property is very apparent, and the value of your collection for the purpose of study and reference greatly enhanced.

"The cost of the work has necessarily been large; the hall measures 120 feet by 31, and this is a considerable area with which to deal. The beams supporting the front of the rooms over the portico, which has now been restored to its original state as an open one, proved to be badly "sprung," and in some cases rotten. They had to be entirely replaced, the building being shored up for the purpose.

"The subscriptions to the Restoration Fund from various sources, including Col. Pinney's legacy of £300, amount altogether to £714 6s. 6d. Expenditure and liabilities aggregating to £850, have, however, been incurred, leaving a sum of £140, or thereabouts, to be provided. Your Committee appeal to their members and others interested in the county for further contributions.

"The Castle House has been let on satisfactory terms, but the necessary cost of repairs to such extensive and old premises will prevent any clear additional income being derived during the current year.

"The Council have to report the gift from the Rev. W. H. Lance of seventeen quarto volumes of "Reports of the Egypt Exploration Fund," and of seventy-three quarterly parts of the "Report of the Palestine Exploration Fund"; from the Representatives of the late Canon Buckle of a large view of Weston-super-Mare about 1831, and of two smaller ones; also from Mr. F. S. Wood of MS. excerpts from Chew Magna Wills with Index. An arrangement has been entered into with the Dorset Field Club for an exchange of *Proceedings*.

"The Photographic Record Committee have presented their report, which is annexed hereto.

"It has been determined to subscribe for three years to the Geological Photographs Committee, who are issuing a series of photographs of Geological sections.

"Frequent applications, which could not in many cases be conveniently granted, having been received by your Committee for leave to photograph various objects of interest in your col-

lections, it has been considered advisable to have such work done officially on behalf of the Society, and to supply copies to members at a reasonable cost.

"The price list of the various volumes of the *Proceedings* in stock has been revised by a Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose, and members have now a favorable opportunity of completing sets. The revised list was issued with the last volume. The sales since that time (thirteen months) have amounted to £21 2s. 8d., some three times the average. Arrangements are also being made for the supply of copies of many of the illustrations apart from the volumes in which they were originally issued.

"The text of the third volume of Mr. Green's "Somerset Bibliography" is now in type, and directly the Introduction, which the compiler is now preparing, is ready, the work can be issued to the subscribers.

"The number of visitors to your Museum during 1899 was 4978, a decrease of 104 as against 1898, but on the other hand, the receipts from this source (Members being admitted free), was £1 2s. 2d. in excess of those in 1898.

"Since our meeting in July of last year, your Society has sustained several losses by death.

"Two of your Vice-Presidents have died. *Lord Hylton* was President at your Frome Meeting in 1893. He was one of the now fast diminishing roll of Crimean Heroes, and as Mr. Jolliffe, took his part in the famous Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava.

"*Mr. C. I. Elton, Q.C., F.S.A.*, was President at your Chard Meeting in 1882. He was distinguished for his knowledge of the law of Real Property, and his general culture.

"*General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A.*, Inspector of Ancient Monuments. His knowledge of prehistoric Archæology and his unsparing use of his great wealth, enabled him, in the position he held, to do an amount of service to the cause of archæology which can fall to the lot of very few.

"*Canon Buckle* was long connected with the county and diocese, as well as with your Society, and his genial presence at your meetings will be missed by your members generally. His work was of a character not bringing him prominently before the public, but none the less was of a very valuable character.

"*Mr. E. H. Clerk* was one of the Original Members of your Society, and continued a member until his death—a period of half-a-century. Only nine of the original founders of your Society now, it is believed, survive. *Mr. Charles Hill* was a member of some twenty years' standing, and only last year hospitably entertained the Society at his residence, Clevedon Hall.

"*Mr. E. D. Bourdillon*, for many years an elected Member of your Committee, and *Mr. F. Mitchell*, until his death Local Secretary for Chard, had each of them done good service to your Society. *Mr. Wm. George* was well known for his acquaintance with the local history of many parts of the county, particularly of the Dunster District, with which he was connected in his youth. He was a frequent attendant at our meetings, and contributed several articles to our magazine."

Mr. F. T. Elworthy, F.S.A., moved the adoption of the report.

The Rev. E. H. Bates seconded. He said the great point about the report was the practical completion of the Castle Hall as a Museum. This was a point which was set before the Society from the beginning, twenty-five years ago, when they raised a sum of money to purchase the Castle. The opening up of the roof, and the arrangement of the specimen cases, made it a room as good for the purpose as any in the forty counties of England.

The report was adopted.

Finances.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver, in the absence of Mr. H. J. Badcock, the Treasurer, presented the financial statement as follows :—

Treasurer's Account.

The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1899.

Dr.

1898, Dec. 31st.	£	s.	d.
By Balance of former Account ...	118	11	10
„ Members' Subscriptions for 1899 (554)	290	16	6
„ Members' Entrance Fees (32) ...	16	16	0
„ Members' Subscriptions in arrear (18)	9	9	0
„ Members' Subscriptions in advance (27)	14	3	0
„ Non-Members' Excursion Tickets	6	5	0
„ Donation from Mr. Stanley for Illustrations	1	16	6
„ Donation from Rev. Preb. Buller for Illustrations	2	4	0
„ Museum Admission Fees ...	27	2	2
„ Sale of Publications	12	16	9
„ Sale of Index Volume	3	5	0
	£503	5	9
By Balance brought down	144	8	11

Cr.

1899.	£	s.	d.
To Expenses of Annual Meeting, Travelling, etc.	9	17	6
„ Reporters' Notes of Meetings ...	3	3	0
„ Repairs, Cases, etc.	0	19	9
„ Stationery, Printing, etc. ...	11	5	8
„ Coal and Gas	21	12	1
„ Purchase of Books, Specimens, etc.	24	12	5
„ Printing and Binding Vol. 44 ...	84	3	3
„ Illustrations, Vol. 44	27	6	9
„ Postage, Vol. 44	9	0	4
„ Photographic Survey	5	13	0
„ Curator's Salary (1 year to Xmas., 1899)	105	0	0
„ Boy	12	17	6
„ Insurance	5	18	0
„ Rates and Taxes	16	14	3
„ Subscriptions to Societies ...	8	13	0
„ Postage, Carriage, etc.	8	4	0
„ Sundries	3	16	4
Balance	144	8	11
	£503	5	9

H. J. BADCOCK,
Treasurer.

July 20th, 1900. Examined and compared with the vouchers and Bank Book, and found correct. } HOWARD MAYNARD, ALEX. HAMMETT.

Taunton Castle Restoration Fund.

Balance Sheet of Income and Expenditure for the year 1899.

Receipts.

1898, Dec. 31st.	£	s.	d.
By Balance of former Account ...	141	9	2
„ Rents of Premises ...	49	8	2
„ Messrs. Hancock, Rent of 3 lights	0	1	6
„ Telephone Company Wayleave .	0	1	0
„ Sundry Subscriptions towards the Repairs Fund	33	8	0
Balance	213	15	11
	£438	3	9

Assets.

On deposit at Stuckey's Bank ...	500	0	0

Expenditure.

1899.	£	s.	d.
To Re-erecting two old Almshouses .	51	5	3
„ Repairs to the Castle	360	0	0
„ Sundry Repairs to Property ..	11	9	9
„ Rates and Taxes	9	6	2
„ Gas	0	8	11
„ Insurance	3	10	0
„ Sundry Expenses	2	3	3
	£438	3	9

Liabilities.

Balance as above	213	15	11
Balance	286	4	1
	£500	0	0

H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

July 20th, 1900. Examined and compared with the vouchers and Bank Book, and found correct. } HOWARD MAYNARD, ALEX. HAMMETT.

Mr. F. A. Wood proposed the adoption of the financial report, and said that the favourable balance in hand was very satisfactory.

The Rev. S. J. M. Price seconded, and it was adopted.

Election of Officers.

ıe Rev. J. E. ODGERS proposed the re-election of the rs, with the addition of Sir Edward Fry to the list of Presidents, and of the Rev. H. A. Cartwright and Mr. Sydenham to that of the Hon. Local Secretaries. He ked that he did not know of any Society of the sort that ver been more happy than their own in the diligence and ncy of its officers.

F. WERE seconded the resolution, which was carried.

vas stated that Mr. Periam, of Bampton, had presented ındred-and-twenty copies of a pamphlet on the history of ɔwn for the use of the members, and he was thanked for me.

Photographic Record of the County.

onel BRAMBLE read the report of the Photographic d of the County, which was signed by Mr. C. H. ımley.

ɔme progress has been made in the collection of photo- s of places of interest in the county, though it is still to gretted that the work does not proceed more rapidly. hief difficulty is still the fact that comparatively few of interested in archæology are also photographers, whilst few of the more numerous body of photographers take ıterest in archæology or even in history. Recently, how- some promises of valuable help have been obtained, and ıoped that prints will come in more rapidly. It ought, ps, to be stated that in all counties where photographic rs have been organized the same difficulties seem to be vith.

. list of the thirty-two prints already received is given . The mounting and cataloguing of them will be com- l as soon as possible, and they will be placed in the ty's Museum in due course.

C. H. BOTHAMLEY,

21st, 1900. *Hon. Sec. to the Committee.*

PRINTS RECEIVED.

From Dr. F. J. Allen.

Burrington Coombe; Bishop's Lydeard Church Tower; Congresbury Vicarage Door; Langford, Porch of an Old House; Lydeard St. Lawrence Church Tower; Ruishton Church Tower (2); Shepton Mallet Market Cross; Staple Fitzpaine Church Tower; Taunton St. Mary Church Tower; Rock Shelter, Sharcombe.

From Mr. C. H. Bothamley.

Cleeve Abbey, the Church; East side of Cloister; South side of Cloister; West side of Cloister; North side of Cloister; Chapter House entrance; Chapter House; Dormitory; Monk's Day Room; Refectory from South; Refectory interior (2); East Room under Refectory; General View from East. Combe Florey Church; Combe Florey Gatehouse, South front; Combe Florey Gatehouse, North front.

From Mr. C. D'Aeth.

Cucklington Church Font; Priestleigh, Old House; Spargrove House, Batcombe; Spargrove Barn; Stoke Trister Manor House.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. E. H. Bates, Secretary of the Somerset Record Society, made a report on the work of the Society. Referring to the non-appearance of the two volumes promised the previous year, he said that Prebendary Holmes was now nearly ready with his volume, "The Registers of Bishop Gifford and Bishop Bowett," and the second volume was to be a "Cartulary of Muchelney Abbey." As there were Anglo-Saxon charters in it, it was thought advisable to have the services of an Anglo-Saxon expert. Owing to his having been busy, it had been delayed. In consequence of the second volume having been thus delayed, the "Cartulary of Athelney Abbey" would be produced in "The Millenary of King Alfred." Winchester wanted to get up some kind of monu-

ıent to King Alfred, but if a tangible monument were required, Somerset had as much right to one as Winchester, for the few relics which could honestly be said to have belonged to the King were found in Somerset, or were connected with it. For instance, King Alfred's jewel was found at North Newton, and it was now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, although had their Society been in existence at the date of its discovery, it would no doubt have secured it. He thought the publication of the "Athelney Cartulary" would form a good memorial of Alfred, as that great monarch was much more associated with that abbey in his life than was Winchester in his death. The volume for 1900 will be the newly discovered "Survey of Somerset," by Thos. Gerard, written in the reign of Charles I. Next year the Record Society were going to bring out a volume of early wills. The Society was going to see how many of them they could get printed in order to make a volume. When he added that the Rev. F. W. Weaver was going to edit the volume, he thought he might say that it would be well worthy of the Society.

Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY asked who was the Anglo-Saxon expert mentioned, and Mr. BATES replied that it was Mr. Stevenson, of Exeter College, Oxford.

Canon CHURCH in moving the adoption of the report, said that he had been desired by Bishop Hobhouse to bring before the Society the fact of the insecurity of parish books, and the Bishop suggested that by some resolution they might do something towards providing a little more security. "The Churchwardens' Accounts of Banwell," dating from 1516 to the end of Elizabeth's reign, which were seen by Bishop Hobhouse in 1890, had disappeared when the fresh incumbent was inducted in 1896, and many similar losses had happened, and might easily recur. The Bishop suggested the passing of the following resolution:—"This Society hearing of the loss of the "Churchwardens' Accounts of Banwell," is anxious to impress on the minds of all incumbents and churchwardens in the dio-

cese the expediency of placing on the inventory of church goods a list of all books and documentary matter belonging to the church, and that all such property should be produced at the Easter vestry, and passed according to the 89th Canon of 1603, from the outgoing to the incoming churchwardens, in the presence of the vestry or the delegates thereof." Canon Church proposed this as a resolution.

The Rev. Prebendary COLEMAN seconded.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER said directly he heard of this loss he did his best to secure the recovery of the books. He wrote to the late Archdeacon Salmon, who held an inquiry at Banwell, but without successful results. Some of the accounts were printed in Rutter's "Somerset." He believed an entire copy of the documents was made thirty or forty years ago. He could not help hoping that the original documents would yet turn up.

The Rev. C. H. HEALE suggested that the Rural Deans should make an inspection of church documents at their visitations, and the Rev. S. M. J. PRICE thought the Archdeacons should be asked to do the same.

The PRESIDENT agreed that there was much need of greater care in the preservation of such documents.

Mr. ELWORTHY feared that the mischief had already been done, and that all they could do was to take care of the future.

The resolution was carried, and the suggestions mentioned were added as riders.

The Statue to Blake at Bridgwater.

Dr. WINTERBOTHAM made a statement with regard to the Blake statue. At the Bridgwater Meeting, a paper was read by Professor Montagu Burrows, who drew attention to the fact that Blake had never been commemorated. The result of the paper was that a certain amount of enthusiasm was stirred up, which cooled down for some time. In the following spring, a small but energetic band met together, and resolved

ake an attempt to raise a statue. They entrusted the mission to Mr. Frederick Pomeroy, and the statue was in the Royal Academy. It was worthy of his hand, hy of their acceptance, and worthy to commemorate the t man whose memory they wished to honour. The adornt of the pedestal was nearly completed, with two bas-regiving scenes in his life, and these were really beautiful t. They had not sufficient money to finish the pedestal, as secretary of the memorial fund, he would be glad to re: contributions. Dr. Winterbotham referred to the comerror of assigning Blake's birth to 1599 instead of 1598, h was the correct date. He also described the search : for a correct portrait of the great Admiral, and pred to the Society a large framed photograph taken from a ing in the possession of the Rev. Raymond Pelly, of t Malvern, who was a direct descendant of Sally Blake, of the two daughters of Blake.

he PRESIDENT thanked Dr. Winterbotham for his statet, and for the vigour which he had imported to the proings of those working with him, also for his gift of the rait for the Museum at Taunton.

The Presidential Address.

ir THOMAS ACLAND then gave his Presidential address. said :—

; is impossible for any one so completely ignorant as I am ı of archæology and of natural history, standing as I do re an audience whose very presence in this room is an evie of a keen interest and, at least, of some knowledge of or the other of these subjects, not to feel how much he s to the kind feeling of those who have conferred upon him honour which you have on this occasion conferred upon in asking me to become President of your Society for the ing year.

I believe the best return that I can attempt to make for your kindness is that I should endeavour briefly to indicate some of the interesting associations which cluster round the beautiful district in which we are met, and to suggest some considerations and ideas in connexion with the places which you propose to visit.

But before beginning to do this, I should like to say one word of testimony to the value of societies such as this, and to your wisdom in combining within your ken two subjects which might seem to some persons so widely dissociated as Archæology and Natural History.

I am convinced that as the spread of education goes on, and we are increasingly able to foster and develop the powers of observation of the young people in our rural schools, the most successful way in which we can achieve the result, so beneficial to themselves as well as so desirable from other points of view of attaching them to their rural homes and enabling them to lead lives there full of interest and stimulus, is that we should cultivate to the utmost in them, and, therefore, in order to be able to do so, *first* in our own selves, the power and the habit of taking an intelligent interest in the beauties and the wonders of the world around us and close to us. You, the members of this Society, have for your object the study of facts and the recording of them concerning in archæology, some of the most permanent and interesting of the works of man, and concerning in natural history, what since the days of the Psalmist have been commonly called the Works of God, which are all alike, *wonderful*, and all alike, *good*.

And I think the spirit of gratitude and respect to our forefathers, inculcated by the one study, and the spirit of reverence, wonder, and love of truth inculcated by the other, are each of them well wórth cultivating, both for ourselves, and in the interest of those among whom we have to live.

To return to the object with which I set out, I wonder whether it has ever struck you that the two great moorland

districts of the West, are to some extent in shape, the converse of each other. Dartmoor may be compared to your hand, palm downwards, the valleys and ridges diverging from the centre, and Exmoor to your hand palm upwards, all the water collected by Exe and Barle, and issuing where those two rivers join, two miles below us.

People tell us, and no doubt truly, that the old name of Exe was Isca—and far be it from me to dispute it. But that does not forbid my seeing some connection between the first syllable of Exton, Exford, Exebridge and Exwick, and the first part of the names Aix la Chapelle and Aix les Bains. But I am not a philologist, and the only thing I know to be a maxim among etymologists is that "vowels matter nothing and consonants very little" when you are considering the derivation and meaning of words.

I can give you from my own experience a somewhat curious illustration of the well-known coldness of the valley of the Exe, which may be, I imagine, partly a consequence of the coldness of its winter. Some years ago, two of my cousins, Col. Troyte, whom many of you may remember, of Huntsham, and his brother, who served in the ranks, and became in about two years an officer of his regiment, who were both expert signallers, arranged to heliograph from the top of Dunkerry to Bampton Down, and though the day was bright and cloudless and the air still, we found it absolutely impossible, though each saw the flash of the other, to signal at that height across the cold current of air going down the valley of the Exe, so great was the vibration caused by refraction due to the difference of temperature. I think these valleys must have been in old days exceedingly damp, if we consider the position of all the churches along the valleys, perched either, as at Winsford on the top of a knoll, or as at Exford and Exton, Dulverton, a long way up the hill. The canons at Barlynch, of course, kept close to the water for the sake of the trout and the eels to supply them with food on fast days. Besides, the bottom

must have been very soft, or the great road from Tiverton northwards would have gone along the straight valley instead of up and down over all those hills between Baronsdown and Minehead, going, as it does, east of Exton and Cutcombe.

I mentioned just now Barlynch Priory. It may interest you to hear what Collinson says about it:—

KING'S BROMPTON, BARLYNCH.

"In the time of Henry II this manor became the possession of William de Say, a descendant of Picot de Say, living in the time of William the Conqueror, who upon the little river Barle, on a spot called from it Barlinch, two miles southward from the church, founded a small priory of Black Canons to the honour of St. Nicholas, which Maud de Say, his daughter, endowed with the rectory of Brompton Regis. This donation, with various others by different benefactors, was ratified and confirmed by Henry III in the fourth year of his reign, and Edward III in the thirteenth year of his reign: and the possessions of the prior and convent in 1444 were valued at £31 6s. 8d., and in 1534 at £98 14s. 9½d. per annum.

"John Norman, canon of this house, was elected Dec. 7th, 1524, by Dr. Thomas Benet, commissary to Cardinal Wolsey, nine canons in the convent having by compromise devolved the election of a prior to him. In 1553 there remained in charge to pensioners of this monastery £3 in annuities.

"30 Hen. VIII, the site of this priory, with the manors of Brompton-Bury and Warley, was granted to Sir John Wallop, ancestor of the present Earl of Portsmouth, whose descendant sold it to the family of Ball, of Devonshire, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Lucas, of Taunton. And now the manors of Brompton-Regis and Brompton-Bury belong to Lady Acland.

"On a brass plate in the wall of the chancel of Kingsbrompton church, among other memorials to several of the family of Dyke, is one of Joan Dyke, who died of the dropsy at the age of nineteen years, which you may find worth reading."

I am told that the name means "enclosure" on the Barle, it it is on the banks of Exe (not of Barle). Of course we cognise the word Lynch as common enough in this part of ngland. But, indeed, the names of places, and their con-otation, afford one of the widest fields for guess work which open to human ingenuity. For instance, Winsford. In nagination it is delightful to picture to oneself Burrough Vood, replaced by vineyards, and the feet of the Winsford easants as red with the juice of the grape as the chins of he children are now with the whortleberry juice. But he vould be a sanguine man, who knowing the climate of Wins-ord, started a wine business of any description in that neigh-ourhood. I believe that on the south coast of Wales grapes vill ripen, but the climate of the higher valleys of the Exe is ot that of South Wales.

More reasonable, I think, by way of derivation, is it to be-eve that Brushford means Bridgeford—and that Room Hill, 1 Exford parish, may be some trace of Roman invasion as as Stratford in my home parish of Selworthy.

If I may venture to offer a word of advice to any who may ot know the district, it would be to urge them not to miss the plendid drive over Winsford Hill and down to Tarr Steps, nd if it should be a clear day they will not think they have asted time or strength if they take Wambarrows, the highest oint of Winsford Hill, on their return. The view from it is ardly to be surpassed in the West of England. Probably on e way you may catch glimpses of some of the herd of Exmoor onies. Mr. Hancock, in his book on "Selworthy," tells some ories about that herd, for the correctness of which I can ouch, as having heard them first hand. But there is one ther interesting bit of experience about them which you may ke to hear. For the last thirty years we have been in the abit of taking about twenty of the best mares, with their als, down to the better climate and grass at Killerton, where e young ones spend a year or so. And the result has been

two-fold. First of all "emollit mores nec sinit esse feros," and secondly the chests are widened, and as a direct result the shoulder rendered more sloping and the humerus more upright, and the action improved. But the quarters are entirely another matter, and I am afraid many of the tails come out as low down in 1900 as they did in 1870. Experience has taught us that the original strain of blood is as good as any cross we can devise, and that no cross will combine good qualities through two generations with any certainty.

It is to be hoped, though hardly to be expected, that you may, also on your way, catch some glimpses of the most characteristic of our West Somerset institutions, the wild red deer. Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, assured me that the normal condition of the Exmoor deer, as indicated by bone and fibre, is far superior to that of the finest Scotch stags or hinds. It may interest you to hear that that grand old man, Mr. Bisset, to whom this district owes more, I believe, than it is the least aware of, told me that when he first took up the hounds he killed eight stags and twenty hinds, and, *in his last year* I think it was, nearer twenty stags and eighty hinds. But probably the master or secretary of the hunt has accurate statistics and may be able to correct what is only my recollection of what Mr. Bisset told me.

But speaking in this place, I cannot sit down without specially drawing your attention to the family of Sydenham, whose interesting seat, Combe, you are to visit this afternoon. According to Collinson, they spring from the lord of the manor of that name, originally called Sideham, from its position on the side of the river Parret, near Bridgwater, held by Robert de Sydenham, in the time of King John. Collinson traces their connexion with various well-known families, such as Hillary of Bathealton, John de Peekstone of Pixton, John Carru, Thomas Perceval, Sir Amias Paulet; and places such as Combe Sydenham near Stogumber, Orchard Wyndham, Merton Collumpton. The Sanfords of Mynehead, the Wal-

onds of Bradfield, the Williams's of Herringston in Dorset, Floyers of Dorset, and many others can claim connexion with them.

I have been asked by Mr. Chadwyck-Healey to bring before you the following suggestion in connexion with the identification of Place-names, viz.: "That whenever anyone comes across an obsolete form of place-name in a charter or plea roll, or other ancient document, and the context supplies a clue to the locality, the name should be noted, with the reference to the document, and a concise statement of the contents, and that the whole should be sent to the Secretary of the Society at Taunton, with a view to publication in the journal. Mr. Chadwyck-Healey remarks that we shall never succeed in mastering the full meaning of Domesday until we can identify the places, and that generally our study of Early English history would be much facilitated if we knew more than we do of Place-names."

I think you will agree with me that this is a valuable suggestion, and I hope that some measure may be adopted that may bring it about.

I will now conclude by asking you to excuse the desultoriness and incompleteness of these few remarks. I believe you will have very interesting excursions, and I am sure you will have the chance of acquiring from those who will in the different places address you, on their own special topics, such accurate and interesting information as will make you feel that your time has been well spent, and give them the satisfaction of knowing that their time and trouble has not been thrown away.

The beauty and variety of the woods, and the interlacing of the hills as you lose the valleys among them, the luxuriance of the foliage, and the refreshing murmur of the streams, the sparkling stickles, and the deep reflections in the pools, and above all the glorious combination of heather and gorse, the plentiful variety of wild flowers and birds and animals which

Brushford Church.

After luncheon the party drove to Brushford for the purpose of visiting the church, and a halt was made *en route* to inspect a quarry. Mr. W. A. E. USSHER, F.G.S., described the structure of the quarry, and informed his hearers that the rock was Upper Devonian, called the Pilton beds. The party then proceeded to Brushford Church, where they were received by the Rector, the Rev. CHARLES ST. BARBE SYDENHAM, who read the following Paper :—

"When I last had the pleasure of welcoming your Society to Brushford Church, some seventeen years since, your Architect, Mr. Ferry, gave the date of the church as Early Perpendicular, I see no reason to dissent from that opinion, unless, indeed, the Tower Arch, which has been opened since that visit, points to an earlier date.

Be that as it may, it is more than probable, I think, that there was a 13th century church on the site of the present building. The font is clearly of that date, as also the parish chest; and the oak tree in the churchyard cannot be less than 600 years old.

The Font. Of Purbeck marble, square, roughly pannelled. The bowl and base are of the original stone, the central stem and shafts are new. The original supports had been missing, perhaps for centuries, and their place supplied with rough masonry. The font was restored about eight years since, and it is believed correctly, for we had the depression under the bowl, in which the old supports were fixed, to guide us.

Parish Chest. Of oak formed out of the trunk of a single tree, quite devoid of ornament, banded with iron straps, lid slightly rounded. It has three keys, one for the Rector, and one for each Churchwarden.

N.B.—I may remark here in passing, that the Synod of Exeter, 1287, required every parish to provide 'Cista ad libros et vestimenta.'

Oak Tree in Churchyard.—Probably quite 600 years old. From facts which have come to the writer's knowledge, the tree has been in a decaying state for the last 100 years, and it is an accepted theory that an oak takes quite 300 years to reach its full growth. The tree in question measures sixteen feet in circumference at three feet from the ground.

The present Church.—The screen, as you will see, is the chief object of interest, and, subject to correction, I will assign it to the earlier half of the 15th century. It has been much mutilated and defaced, but enough remains to show what a splendid work of art it must have once been. A portion of it appears to have been once used to ornament the pulpit. When and by what hands it was placed here I am unable to say, the Churchwardens' accounts not going back beyond the year 1728; but my own impression is that it was an afterthought, and that it belonged originally to the neighbouring Priory of Barlynch, and was brought here when the Priory was dissolved and its property sold. At any rate it is a matter of history that one of its bells is now in the tower of Dulverton church, and a window in the church of Withiel Florey.

The ascent to the rood-loft was by a staircase in the north wall of the nave, the original archway being still in existence. Some of the steps remain embedded in the wall, but the staircase itself has been destroyed, probably when the north wall was taken down and rebuilt in 1733. This archway was brought to light a few years since when two new windows were placed in the north wall, in lieu of a single square-headed window which existed previously.

The walls of the chancel were taken down and rebuilt in 1872, but the roof and windows were allowed to remain. It is thought that the oak roof under the present ceiling is in a fairly good state, in which case steps will be taken to restore it at no distant date.

The Nave.—The only part of the old roof surviving is the moulded beam extending from the chancel to the tower arch

the rest of the roof, under the plaster, is of modern date, of very rough workmanship.

Windows.—Of the four windows in the nave, three are new; four are of Early Perpendicular pattern.

The Seats.—Between ten and eleven years ago it was found cessary to re-seat the entire nave. The carved pannelling the bench ends was brought from Highclere, the gift of the te Earl of Carnarvon. As many of the old benches as it as possible to retain in use were placed in the ground floor of he tower.

The Tower.—The stone work of the west window, like that of the east, has not been interfered with. Both are of Early Perpendicular design. The tower was rebuilt, and the tower arch re-opened between ten and eleven years since. Up to that date the arch was filled in with lath and plaster, and an unsightly gallery projected into the nave, almost blocking up the south window. It appears from the Churchwardens' accounts that in 1742 the tower was raised several feet, the bells re-cast and re-hung, and raised with the tower, a fifth bell being added. In course of time the frame-work became loose, and local talent tried to remedy the evil by driving in wedges between the wood-work and the walls, the result being that wide cracks began to shew themselves in the fabric, and the whole structure was in danger of falling, so that it became necessary to take down and re-build a large portion of the west and south walls. This was effected as I said just now, between ten and eleven years since, under the supervision of Mr. Samson, Diocesan Architect, and the tower restored on the old lines, before the so-called improvements of 1742. There are some very quaint lines, copied from a tablet in the old tower, now inscribed on a brass plate inside the tower arch, entitled, "Rules, Orders and Regulations as established at the Belfry of Brushford, the 7th day of June, 1803, by the joint consent of the Ringers and Robert Gooding, Churchwarden."

BELFRY RULES, 1803.

"Let mirth silence first proclaimed be,
"Next, let us praise the Holy Trinity,
"Then homage pay unto our valiant King,
"And with a Blessing raise this pleasant ring.
"Hark! how the chirping Treble sings it clear
"And swearing Tom comes rolling in the rear;
"Now up and sit; let us consult and see
"What Laws are best to keep sobriety.
"Then all assent to make this joint decree,
"Let him who swears or in an angry mood
"Quarrels, or strikes, albeit he draws no blood,
"Or wears his hat, or spurs, or turns a Bell,
"Or by unskillful handling mars a peal,
"Pay down his sixpence for each separate crime.
"This sentence shall not be effaced by time—
"But if the Sexton these defaults shall be,
"From him demand a double penalty.
"Whoever does our Pastor disrespect
"Or Warden's order wilfully neglect
"By one and all be held in foul disgrace,
"And ever banish'd this harmonious place.
"Now round let's go with pleasure to the ear
"And pierce with pleasing sounds the yielding air.
"And when the Bells are up, then let us sing
"God save the Church, and bless great George our King."

Dedication.—This church, according to Collinson, is de
cated to St. Nicholas, a statement which is borne out by do
ments in the Registry at Wells. According to Barr,
Nicholas was the Patron Saint of Scholars as well as
Sailors, and is represented, as in the east window of t
church, with children at his feet.

I will only add further that I have a list of Rectors of t
Parish, extracted from the Wells Registry, commencing fr
the year 1320, together with the names of the Patrons of
Living.

But I am afraid I have detained you longer than I sho
have done, and I will now ask Mr. Buckle to correct me wh
he thinks I am wrong."

Mr. EDMUND BUCKLE also said a few words. He

ted that it was a nice little country church, but putting le the screen and font, there was nothing of a special char- er about it. The part of the county that the Society was iting this year was about the poorest, with in winter a terly cold climate. In such a country it was not reasonable expect that there should have been any great wealth or pacity to spend largely on church decoration. But it should remembered that they were also a Natural History Society, d they were going through most gorgeous scenery, swarming th birds and animals not common in other parts of the unty.

The nave (like that at Hawkridge) was apparently built ithout any north window, as a protection from the cold; and e oak doorways to the rood loft were noticeable as charac- eristic of a country where timber was more plentiful than tone. The Purbeck marble font was Early English, and the ak pulpit Perpendicular.

Combe Manor.

After leaving Brushford Church, the party next visited Combe House, on which we are glad to be able to give some notes by Rev. C. St. Barbe Sydenham:—

"This interesting example of a 16th century Manor House, the seat of a branch of the old Somersetshire family of Sydenham, is situated at the head of a picturesque 'combe' or valley, a mile south of the little market town of Dulverton.

The house and estate of Combe first came into possession of the Sydenhams, by the marriage, in 1482, of Edward, son of John Sydenham, of Badialton, with Joan, daughter and heiress of Walter Combe, of Combe. His grandson, John Sydenham, of Combe (9th of Elizabeth), purchased of William Babington, Esq., the Manor of Dulverton, with divers lands, hereditaments, etc., in Dulverton and other places.

The present house was probably built towards the close of

Elizabeth's reign. My reason for assigning in taking up the floor of the entrance por since, two medals, struck to commemorate Armada, were found underneath, together w Elizabeth's reign. That there was an ol nearly on the same site, there can be no do is still in existence, and is used as servants'

The more recent erection consists of a ce wings, forming three sides of a square. T appears to have been through a passage where the cross beams, over what were o doorways, are still to be seen.

The second doorway opened into the in rangle.

In the construction of the house, oak timl posed, has been largely used. The stone buildings is a species of shillett rock, quarri clay being largely used instead of mortar.

In the later building a better sort of ston quarry, a little to the north of Dulverton, w and sand. The stone for quoins and dressin been brought from a quarry near Hawkridg

It seems worth while to make some menti and silver workings which existed here in th last century, and which were carried on, wit cess, down to the year 1757, when they ceas

Specimens of the ore were tested a few laboratory in Jermyn Street, and were found lead with 4% of silver.

The writer has, in his possession, a mas stick made from this ore."

After viewing the house and grounds, the p returned to Dulverton.

Evening Meeting.

The evening meeting was held in the Town Hall, and was presided over by the Rev. Preb. BULLER, in the unavoidable absence of the President.

Mr. USSHER delivered an interesting lecture on the "General Geological Structure of the District" (*see* Part II).

Second Day's Proceedings.

On Wednesday the excursions were continued, a large party of members and visitors, numbering nearly one hundred altogether, leaving the "Red Lion Hotel" at 9.30 a.m., in carriages and brakes.

Torr Steps.

After a delightful drive of six miles, through most picturesque scenery, the first stop was made at the famous Torr Steps. This remarkable bridge is over the river Barle, which here separates the parishes of Dulverton and Hawkridge. According to Mr. J. Ll. W. Page's interesting book on "Exmoor," the measurements of the stones are as follows :—The average length of slab is, perhaps, about seven feet; the width, three feet six inches; the longest being eight feet six inches by five feet wide. In the centre they are laid singly; towards the end the stones being narrower are placed side by side. The piers facing the current are protected by sloping stones about four feet in length. There is not an atom of cement in the structure. The name Torr, sometimes spelt Tarr, according to the suggestion of Mr. Langrishe, is derived from the Celtic *tochar*, a "causeway," modified first to *toher* and then to Torr.

When the members were assembled at the steps, Mr. W. A. E. USSHER delivered a short address, in the course of which he said that after an examination of the rocks, he had not the

slightest hesitation in saying that they did not come from distance, as near there they had the same kind of rock. The rock quarried easily, and there they had the natural rock without dressings. It was not possible to give the date of the stones. Of course there was the curious legend which had given it the name of the Devil's Bridge. He should like an archæologist to give an opinion as to whether it was a British or Roman work.

Mr. WEAVER said that authorities seemed to agree that it was pre-Roman.

Mr. USSHER: Then we will call it Druidic.

The heat was great, and the way steep, so the members much appreciated the kindness of Mrs. Darby, of Lincombe Farm, who took many of them in and gave them refreshment; from thence they proceeded to Winsford Hill, where the inscribed stone was inspected.

The Rev. D. P. ALFORD, late Vicar of Tavistock, said there were three similar stones in the vicarage garden there, one of which was found in Tavistock, and the other two were brought from the neighbouring village of Buckland Monachorum.

Mr. WEAVER said that the inscription on the stone at Winsford Hill bore in Roman characters the letters CARATACI [N]EPUS "the nephew of Caratacus." The inscription was reproduced in Vol. XXIX of the Society's *Proceedings*.

For the following quotation we are indebted to Mr. Dicker, of Winsford, showing that the stone was a landmark in 1279.

"Annals of Exmoor Forest," by E. J. Rawle, p. 31. "Perambulation" [1279]. "De Hernesbureghe per magnam viam usque Wamburegh usque Langestone."

"From Hernes Barrow [an ancient mark probably on Room Hill] by the great way, as far as Wambarrow [a well-known mark on the highest point of Winsford Hill], as far as Longstone [an inscribed Roman stone standing beside the old high-

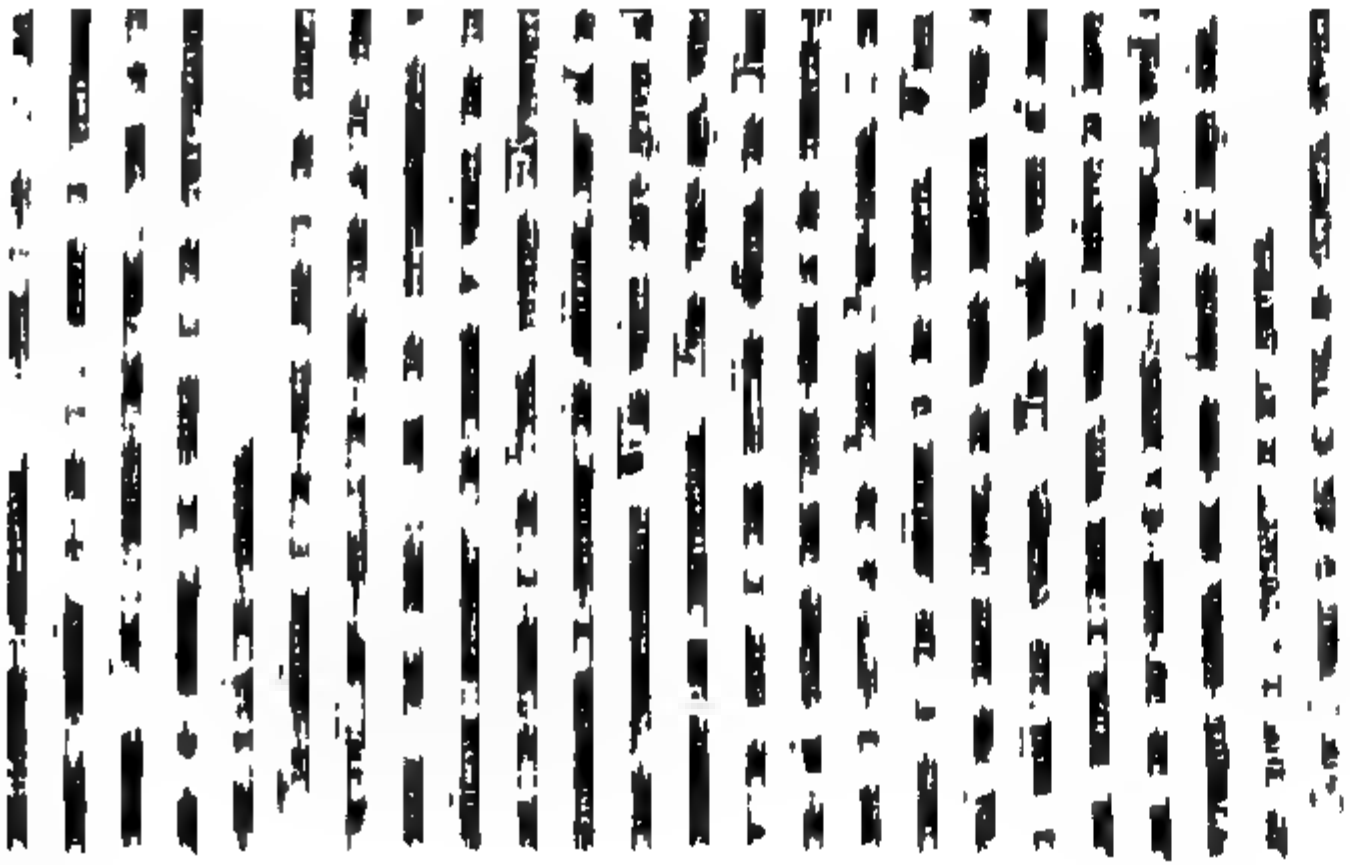
way, about 120 yards from the guide post, where the road from Tarr to Winsford intersects the high road on Winsford Hill at Spire Cross.]"

A visit was afterwards paid to the Devil's Punch Bowl, a short distance away, and while looking at this vast depression, the visitors had a good view of a fine specimen of the red deer, which was distinctly seen at the bottom of the "Bowl."

Exford Church.

After luncheon at the "White Horse Inn," the members walked to Exford Church, where the Rector, the Rev. E. G. Peirson, read the following paper :—

"It is difficult for one who has hardly a smattering of archæological knowledge to add anything of interest about this parish to the interesting notes contributed by my predecessor on the occasion of the last visit of the Archæological Society. But, at all events, the Society has paid its visit to this church in the best of all weeks in the year, for this week is the octave of its Dedication Festival—the church being dedicated in the name of St. Mary Magdalene. Here at once is a somewhat curious fact. The church has not always been dedicated in her name. Its original dedication was 'St. Peter.' The change in the dedication took place at the time of the Reformation. One may well ask why St. Mary Magdalene was allowed to oust St. Peter. My belief is that the close connection between the name of St. Peter and the See of Rome rendered his name in the sixteenth century somewhat unpopular; while on the other hand the story of St. Mary Magdalene (who by-the-by was erroneously confused with the "woman in the city who was a sinner,") was thought to be a prominent illustration of the doctrine of free forgiveness, which then had special prominence. Hence, I fancy, the change in the dedication. At all events, at the time of the Reformation, a special collect, epistle, and gospel were added to our Prayer



a rood? I have long wished to be able to replace the head, but want to do it in a way that will not excite the ire of the Archæological Society. I wonder if you think it would be possible to reproduce the original with sufficient exactness, and also if you think it will be possible (and not altogether barbarous) to get the head cut from the old upping-stock?

(3). Another question on which I should like to elicit opinion is this. There is about half-a-mile from the church a cottage (once a small farmhouse) which bears the name of Prescott. From this cottage, a lane which is probably as ancient as any lane in the parish—and we have lanes which were demonstrably in use 800 years ago, and one of which, at least, bears a name that puts its date back indefinitely further—well, this particular lane from Prescott used to lead straight to the church. Though modern changes have partly diverted this track, yet its old course can easily be traced; and curiously enough, just where it used to strike the churchyard, a few projecting stones still form a rough stile over the wall. Now, what I want to know is, if you think that the name of this cottage (which still contains a round-headed stone doorway, and a little square window let into the side of the big fire-place), shows that it was the original priest's cot or parsonage house of this parish. I like to think that my predecessors, before they came into permanent residence here, used to stop at that house when they had come over the moor, and "clean themselves" before going into church. In that case the cottage, or at least its name, must date a long way back, for there seem to have been clergy resident here from early in the twelfth century.

Certainly these old lanes are of wonderful interest in this neighbourhood. They were used as convenient boundaries in the various perambulations of the forest of Exmoor, and the marks, mentioned in the course of these perambulations, which can almost all be identified to-day, all stand along the line of some still traceable and generally passable road or track. In

one case, however, a lane, used as a boundary of the forest at the time of the second perambulation in the twelfth century, which was led by the Dean of Salisbury, must have been in a very different condition to what it is in now, unless the Dean was a better horseman than the present Rector of Exford.

You will, of course, all remember how very eager the people and parsons of byegone days were to have their houses excluded from the forest. My house seems to have been lucky enough to stand just outside the boundaries, except during the unlucky reign of King John. He swept into the forest all houses lying west of a line from Dulverton to Minehead. But except during those few years my house stood either a couple of hundred yards, or, later on, one and-a-half miles outside the forest boundaries.

There is, I expect, a mass of interest for archæologists in a neighbourhood like this, where changes take place so slowly. Even my untrained eyes find plenty to interest them, and the spinning wheel and the pack saddle always demand a second glance. But if I am not mistaken, there is still more interest for the ear in the old stories that are told and the dialect that is still in use amongst us here."

Mr. Buckle expressed the opinion that the top of the churchyard cross was of tabernacle work, and it probably represented Christ on the Cross, with St. Mary and St. John standing on either side.

The Rector remarked that if, in the course of another thirty years, the Society visited Exford, the members must not be shocked if they found the cross restored to the form suggested by Mr. Buckle.

Colonel Bramble expressed the opinion that the cross belonged to the 15th century period. It was the successor of the original cross, which was the meeting place for the people of the parish, and was there before the church was built.

A curious old stone, known as an "Upping Stone," placed at the entrance to the churchyard, was afterwards inspected.

The RECTOR explained that it was placed there for the convenience of women who attended the church, and enabled them to get on horseback after the service was over.

Winsford Church.

The next halt was made at Winsford, one of the most picturesque of Somersetshire villages, situated on the Exe, amidst woodland scenery of the most charming description.

The Vicar, the Rev. Prebendary W. PALEY ANDERSON, received the Society, and gave a description of the church. In welcoming them he said he feared there were not many antiquities of great interest to show them, except the beauties of the everlasting hills around them, and the valleys of the ever-flowing rivers. With regard to the church itself, he could not help contrasting its present state with that of forty-three years ago, when he first came to the parish. Then the west end was blocked up with a gallery, in which all kinds of music were discoursed without much harmony. The chancel screen was made up chiefly of the Royal Arms and the Ten Commandments—good things in their places, and the Royal Arms were interesting, being Jacobean, but not suitable for a chancel screen. The church was fitted with square and high pews, in which the farmers used to sleep comfortably. The church, as they saw it now, had a peculiar interest, because its restoration was carried out by the late lamented architect, Mr. Sedding, or, he should say, according to his plans. That was his last work, and Mr. Sedding died in his house before the work was finished, in the spring of 1891. The whole of the roofs of the nave and the side aisle were renewed after the original design. Some of the principals were retained in the new roof. The church was re-seated with oak seats, and a new floor laid. He thought that the restoration would not come under the condemnation which he lately saw quoted in *The Spectator*, of a "Neo-Gothic forgery, the tinsel of nineteenth century ecclesi-

ology." He particularly drew attention to the tracery of the glazing in the windows, all from the designs of Mr. Sedding, and of exceptional beauty. It was not for him to point out to more experienced archæologists traces which were to be found of Norman, Early English, possibly even Decorated, or Perpendicular styles in this church. The hinges of the south door were noticeable as not belonging originally to the door, being too large. Indeed the door was not hung on them. Probably they were brought there from some larger door at Barlynch Priory. The niche in the porch seemed to show the wheel of St. Katharine, to whom a side altar was dedicated in the church. The porch was restored some years ago by Mr. Giles, and the font re-set by Mr. E. G. Paley. The chancel was done by the Rector, Sir Thomas Acland, at the same time as the church, the architect being Mr. Ashworth, of Exeter. In conclusion, the Rector said he could show them at the Vicarage a silver tankard of 1697, and some old books, very early editions of classical and other works.

Mr. BUCKLE supplemented these remarks with some interesting particulars in regard to the architectural features of the church. He said it was of the Perpendicular period, with the remarkable feature that nave and aisles were covered by a single roof; so far as he knew, there were only two other churches in the county designed on the same lines; they were at Norton-sub-Hambdon and Cannington. This church in all its characteristics was emphatically a moorland church. There was a good deal of roughness about the whole of the work of the arcade, but it had been restored in a very pleasant way in keeping with the characteristics of the church. He called special attention to the windows, which it appeared had been introduced at different periods; the earlier two-light windows were very much like those at Porlock Church. In fact the whole church reminded one very much of Porlock, although the latter had not got the same sort of roof. There were also two square-headed windows over the chancel arch, put there, he be-

ɜved, to light the roof, on account of there being no clerestory. 'he position of the rood-loft was plainly marked. The west ɔwer was a fine example of the style of the western district of he county. It was very similar to the towers of Minehead ınd St. Decuman's. It stood out with a grand massiveness. [ts buttresses were perfectly plain and square, set a little way 'rom the angles of the tower, a plan largely adopted in that listrict and in Devonshire. Another feature of great interest was the font, a circular Norman one, very roughly carved into a series of arches. Somewhat similar fonts were to be found at Hawkridge and at Withypool. There was a little mediæval glass in the church. In the chancel was to be seen the beginning of a beam which might have formed the support of the Lenten Veil.

Mr. WILLIAM DICKER also read an interesting paper, which will be found in Part II.

Many of the visitors paid a visit to the Vicarage, where Mr. Anderson showed them some rare and valuable books, of which the following is a list :—

		A.D.
1.	A Latin Translation of Xenophon	1467
2.	Aristophanes, Aldus, folio	1498
3.	Plautus, folio	1500
4.	Sophocles, Aldus, Editio Princeps	1502
5.	"Institutio Christianæ Religionis." Auctore Alcuino (Johā Calvino)	1539
6.	Aschylus, Victorii	1557
7.	Lucian	1555
8.	Euripides, Stephanus	1602
9.	"Vox Piscis" (mentioned in Walton's "Angler," in connection with the "Salmon Ring," of which Mr. Anderson is the possessor)	1626
10.	Quarles' Emblems. Illustrated	1634
11.	Pliny's Letters. Elsevier	1653
12.	Terence, Minellii	1680
13.	Lucian	1687
14.	Newton's Principia. First Edition. (Rare and valuable)	1687
15.	Milton's "Paradise Lost," with "Sculptures" ..	1707
16.	Belisaire	1767
17.	Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." A fine Quarto Edition	1806

15th century, when the Bourchiers were Lords of Bampton, the north wall was added, but whether there were chapels at the eastern and northern ends he could not say. A blocked window in the north aisle seemed to indicate that some building existed there. The screen was now in its original position, but it was unfortunately mutilated at the end of the 15th century. Bampton Church was restored a year or two ago. The roof was dilapidated, and the job looked almost hopeless, but most of the old timber had been put back. The quaint stained window was probably inserted by John Bourchier, second Earl of Bath, 1540. In a vault where the organ now stood, was found a tomb containing several ridged coffins, but the workmen, unfortunately, did not take the dates. The tomb was understood to be that of the first Earl of Bampton. There was also a monument to the Tristram family, who used to live at Duvale. There were also tombs of the Lucases, who formerly lived at the Castle, and owned much property in the neighbourhood. The Bourchier knot could be seen on the screen, and also on the roof bosses.

Mr. C. H. Samson, of Taunton, gave some interesting information as to the state of the church before the restoration took place. He said the south wall leaned two feet in one place, and eleven inches in an opposite direction in another. By means of oak corbels, however, the wall, which was solid, was still allowed to lean, whilst the roof was kept straight. The roof was in a very bad state, propped up in all directions, but much of the old oak was used again. It had many excellent bosses also of oak. He did not know what they meant, but most of them were of foliage. The arcade fell over quite two feet, and crushed the timbers in the aisle. They managed, however, to lever it up straight when the roof was on. The well carved screen was found under the chancel arch, and was brought out exactly as found. Very little was done to the chancel.

The visitors found plenty to admire in the church, and they

were especially struck with a fine altar piece, the work and gift of Mr. Cosway, the well-known miniature painter, who was resident at, and said to be, a native of Oakford, just on the other side of the river. On arriving outside the church, Mr. BUCKLE pointed to a piece of stone over one of the south windows, on which he said was a trade mark. There were numbers of them at Tiverton Church, which, he said, was built by woollen merchants.

Bampton Mote.

A climb up rather a steep hill brought the party to the Mote, the main characteristics of which were described by Mr. J. T. PERIAM, who said that having from a remote period been the seat of the governing authority, it would be convenient to mention various matters relating to the past history of Bampton. A description of the origin of the place would, it could not be doubted, take them very far back in the times of Dammonii. It was from the Saxon word mot, or gemot, a meeting, that this mound, which was an artificial one, got its name of "the Mote," as the seat of the Hundred Mote or Court of Judicature. By the laws of King Edgar, the Burghmote or Court of the Borough was held thrice a year. Bampton was the burg or fortified place, and head manor of the hundred—the parish was still divided into Borough, East, West, and Petton quarters, and the ancient office of portreeve was still in existence there. Risdon says :—"This place was never gelded, for it was the King's demesne," meaning that there was no overlord to intervene between the burgesses and the sovereign. According to another writer, Bampton had originally been an ancient crown lordship, one of the four unhidated royal lordships in Devon; Depeford was then held by two thanes, but the Conqueror had granted it to the Queen as part of her dower. Then some time before Domesday and the Geldroll, the King gave Bampton to Walter de Douay. From Walter's son, Robert de Baunton, the lordship passed through

wisdom, gained under my guidance, in the course of your trip to Tiverton."

The Rev. Preb. BULLER proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Holland and Mr. Harrod for the generous way in which they had entertained those present that day. This was heartily accorded, and the gentlemen named responded.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER moved a combined vote of thanks to all those who had helped to make that meeting such a successful one. He first of all mentioned their President, Sir Thomas Acland, who gave them a very excellent address on the first day. Their thanks were also due to Mrs. Chapman for permission to visit Combe House, the Rev. C. St. Barbe Sydenham, Rector of Brushford, Rev. E. G. Peirson, Rector of Exford, and Rev. Preb. Anderson, Vicar of Winsford, for the hearty welcome given them. He considered that the drive they took to Exford and Winsford on the Wednesday would rank with any that the Society had ever had. Mr. Anderson very kindly received them, in spite of the fact that he was only recovering from a long illness. Mr. Dicker, the schoolmaster at Winsford, about six months ago discovered some Churchwardens' accounts belonging to the parish, and from those dry bones he had extracted a very interesting paper. Their thanks were also due to Mr. Periam, of Bampton, for the assistance he had rendered, and for the copies of his interesting pamphlet. Then they came to their hosts of that day, who had already been thanked, but he (Mr. Weaver) would like to have the privilege of thanking them again for their kind hospitality. The meeting could not have been so successful as it had proved to be without the kind help of their old friend, Mr. Buckle, and also their old friend, Mr. Ussher, who had rejoined them. They also wished to thank their Local Secretary, Mr. G. F. Sydenham, of Dulverton, for the kind services he had given, and who, although a busy man, had rendered them a good deal of help. Last, but not least, they

ıust not forget their old friend, Colonel Bramble, who had ery kindly given them the benefit of his presence.

The vote was heartily accorded.

Mr. BUCKLE said there was one person who had not been ıentioned in the vote of thanks, and that was Mr. Weaver imself, to whom their best thanks were due for arranging the etails of that meeting. They were also indebted to Mr. Veaver for a very beneficial change in that year's programme, 'hereby they had varied the objects of interest visited, and ad not, as in previous years, included so many churches in the ay's excursions. He knew that Colonel Bramble, who had een of the greatest assistance to Mr. Weaver in arranging hat meeting, agreed with the change he had mentioned.

The motion was cordially agreed to, and Mr. WEAVER, in esponding, said he would not deny that it was a difficult task) arrange an annual meeting of that character, but it was a ıatter for gratification that his efforts had been appreciated.

Blundell's School, Tiverton.

After luncheon the members drove to Tiverton, where a isit was paid to Blundell's School. While assembled on the awn in front of the School, the Rev. DONALD M. OWEN gave an address. He said that he was at school there at the ge of ten, and stayed there till 1840. He distinctly recollected Frederick Temple, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, who was both a boarder and a day boy, and whose family ived at that time at Uffculme. He remembered Temple winning the Blundell Scholarship, and which sent him to Balliol College, Oxford. Perhaps the most famous schoolboy, contemporary with him (Mr. Owen) was Blackmore, the author of 'Lorna Doone," and with whom he corresponded to the end of the famous novelist's life. Great changes had taken place n Blundell's School. It was founded, as they knew, by Peter Blundell, a clothier of Tiverton, who began as a boy in a small

way, being the owner of one horse, with which he carried some serges to London. Wishing to bestow some of his wealth on his native town, Blundell founded this school, at the suggestion of Chief Justice Popham, his adviser, the school dating from 1601, although Peter Blundell's will was of a somewhat earlier date. Not content with building the noble Grammar School, as it was then and is now, Blundell's nephew and clerk Chillcott founded a second school, which still flourished at Tiverton. Blundell's School had varied fortunes, its ups and downs like other schools, up to the time when the boarders became the main body of the school. Originally meant for all, the school-green gradually became absorbed by the boarders, and was closed to day boys, which led to angry feeling in the town, ending in a law-suit, by which the boarders were declared to be no part of the original foundation, and the school was restored to what Peter Blundell founded it for, namely, a school for Tiverton and neighbourhood. But the result of that law-suit was a dead loss to the funds of the school of £7,000. There was also a heavy fall in numbers until a fresh application to the court was made, and the boarders were brought back again. It was then, however, a very reduced school, and in latter years the playground was found to be too small for modern games. Consequently the governing body of the day, mainly assisted by Archbishop Temple's wise counsel, determined to sell the ground on which they were standing, and bought about fifteen acres of ground about a mile out of the town, and built a new school there. They transferred to it, they hoped, all the old traditions, and at present the school was flourishing, gaining some of the greatest honours of the present day, and contributing to all the branches of the learned and other professions boys who were doing honour to the name of the school. Their numbers had been as high as two hundred-and-eighty, but fluctuating like all schools, were now two hundred-and-twenty. They kept up the old custom of speech day. The members of the Association would probably like to

ıow what changes had taken place inside Old Blundell's. he whole property had been bought by a wealthy brewer Ir. Ford), who was also a philanthropic man, for he had ected, close to the old school, almshouses for his aged work-en. He had transformed the old school into five private velling-houses, without changing very much the exterior chitecture of the building. The upper and lower school had roof of timber brought, as tradition asserts, from the wreck the Spanish Armada. Those curious about such matters ould see how the dates coincided. At all events, when the of was re-modelled, one of the workmen showed him some the timber through which the holes had been bored, appar-ıtly for bolts used in ship building. Referring to famous :admasters, Mr. Owen named the Rev. Henry Saunders, tor of Dr. Temple; Dr. Bolton; and the Rev. Thomas 'ood, his (Mr. Owen's) grandfather, to whose father mem-:rs doubtless noticed a memorial in Bampton Church. Mr. 'ood, famed in his day alike as a polished scholar, a profound eologian, and a mighty hunter, was also a personal friend of s Bishop, and was once riding in his Lordship's coach (then counted a great honour), on a visit to Old Blundell's, when e Bishop noticing a Latin inscription over the doorway, ked Mr. Wood to translate it for him, as his eyesight was ɔt good. The old Vicar of Bampton promptly did so, as llows:—

> "Within these walls two mighty monarchs rule,
> One in the house the other in the school;
> But see, my lord, a sad disaster——
> He rules the boys but she the master."

is married friends would, he hoped, all agree with him that at was a piece of ancient history never to be reproduced.

In the entrance porch to the school was noticed the name of . D. Blackmore, carved on a bench.

Mr. Owen was heartily thanked for his address.

Tiverton Almshouses.

A visit was next paid to Greenway's Almshouses. Mr. BUCKLE briefly commented on the almshouses in Gold Street, which were comparatively modern, except part of the chapel. A curious feature was that one entrance, by stairs, served for all the houses.

St. Peter's Church.

St. Peter's Church at Tiverton was the next object of interest inspected, the Rev. E. S. Chalk, Curate, welcoming the visitors in the absence of the Rector, the Rev. Preb. Scott.

Mr. BUCKLE gave a detailed description of the architectural features of the building, beginning with the south side of the exterior and the south porch. He said that the church was of a totally different character to anything the Society had seen before during that meeting. He had already mentioned the poverty of most of the churches they had visited during the previous two days, and had pointed out that it was hardly reasonable to expect that they would have elaborately carved work in the churches about Exmoor. But although Exmoor was in itself a poor district, he took it that all the hills around must have been covered with sheep; and Tiverton was the great market for the sale of the wool. They knew all through Somerset that wherever they found much of the woollen trade, they invariably found an exceedingly rich church—a notable tower, or screen, or something or other which denoted the wealth of the town, or it might be only a village, where the merchants made their money. Here in Devon they found the same thing. Tiverton appeared to have been an exceedingly thriving town, dependent mainly upon the woollen trade; and the merchants of Tiverton spent their money very freely for public objects. The school they had just been to was an example of that, founded by a merchant who started from

Tiverton; the almshouses (Greenway's) were another; and there were at least two other almshouses and one other school founded by Tiverton merchants. The Greenway's Almshouses they had passed were founded by the same man who built the whole of that magnificent south side of St. Peter's Church, on which they were now looking with admiration. The chapel, which stood out from the nave, and towered over the porch, was also due to that same John Greenway, who made his money at Tiverton about the year 1500. Mr. Buckle proceeded to say that he had not been able to find out anything concerning the life of Greenway, and he believed that next to nothing was known about him. Mr. Buckle then described the beautiful work he had caused to be erected between the years 1515 and 1518, especially pointing out the magnificent carving over the south porch and round the entire parapet, for the most part emblems of Greenway's mercantile career. They would find that every buttress was decorated with a charmingly sculptured ship in full sail. The church was also remarkable for the number of trade marks carved about it, and there was such a similarity about these marks that the merchants of the day must have had difficulty sometimes in identifying their own. The carving on Greenway's chapel also included a row of ships, represented as sailing on a sea of waves; and under the cornice was a remarkable series of small figures, representing the leading incidents in the life of Christ. There were numerous coats of arms and monograms, among them—*A chevron between 3 covered cups, on a chief 3 sheep's heads erased* for GREENWAY. *Barry nebulée; a chief quarterly, on the* 1st and 4th *a lion passant guardant, on the* 2nd and 3rd *two roses* for the MERCHANT VENTURERS of London. *Three clouds radiated in base, each surmounted with a triple crown* for the DRAPERS' COMPANY.

In the centre of the porch was a large achievement in honour of Katherine of York, Countess of Devon, the great lady of the place, who at the time resided in Tiverton Castle. The

coat consisted of COURTENAY and RIVERS *quarterly, impaling quarterly*, 1st FRANCE and ENGLAND *quarterly*, 2nd and 3rd BURGH, 4th MORTIMER. It was surmounted by the Courtenay badge, and supported by St. George and a Woman.

On the upper part of the porch was some elaborate sculpture, now almost perished.

Proceeding inside the church, Mr. BUCKLE said there was no hint of Greenway on the north side. The work on that side was done by a merchant whose name began with an S, and that was all that was known about him. His trade mark initial appeared on some of the capitals. Like Greenway, this merchant thought it wise to introduce the Courtenay emblems into his work, and there again was the eagle with a bundle of sticks. The north aisle, from end to end, was practically modern work. It was much narrower within the last fifty years, when the outside wall, with its Norman doorway, was taken down and re-built.

On the north side of the chancel stood the Courtenay chapel, containing probably many magnificent monuments, but chapel and monuments were alike destroyed during the Civil War. The chancel arch retained however on its capitals the Courtenay arms, surrounded by the garter and the Courtenay badges of eagle and pig.

In the Greenway chapel, the wagon roof in stone-work, covered with fan tracery, was to be noted together with the brass on the floor and the Renaissance door. The porch roof was also covered with Greenway badges, and the wall over the church door with richer sculpture of Greenway's providing.

Mr. BUCKLE concluded by drawing attention to two valuable paintings in the church, one of St. Peter in prison, by Cosway, the celebrated miniature painter of the last century, and a native of Oakford, who, it was believed, presented the painting to the church; and the other, representing the Visit of the Magi, by Gaspard de Crayer, a contemporary of Reu-

ns, whose style he imitated. The modern vestry contained a ge library of old books and documents.

.t Somerset House are preserved the Wills of John Grene-way of Tiverton, "died at London," proved in 1530; and of Joane Greneway of Tiverton, proved in 1539. ED.]

Tiverton Castle.

The last place for inspection was Tiverton Castle, which the mbers next visited. The Rev. DONALD OWEN explained ıt the building dated from the year 1107. It came early o the possession of the Courtenay family. Afterwards the nily broke up into different sections, and the property ulti-ıtely got into other hands, until it came into the possession the ancestors of the present Lord Chancellor. They ilt what was now called Giffard's Court. The property next ıssed into the hands of a Mr. West, who intermarried with : Carews, the Castle ultimately coming into their possession, l the late Baronet lived there. It now belonged to the isses Carew, of Haccombe, who held it in entail for the esent Baronet. At present the building was occupied by the eat Irish family of Moore, two members of whom were at : front in South Africa. The family wished that every ility should be given the Society for viewing the grounds, l Mr. Owen was asked to thank Miss Moore for her kind-ss.

This brought the excursions to a close, and the members erwards had tea at the "Angel Hotel," and subsequently rneyed homewards. The general opinion was that this ıual meeting was one of the most enjoyable that the Society s ever had.

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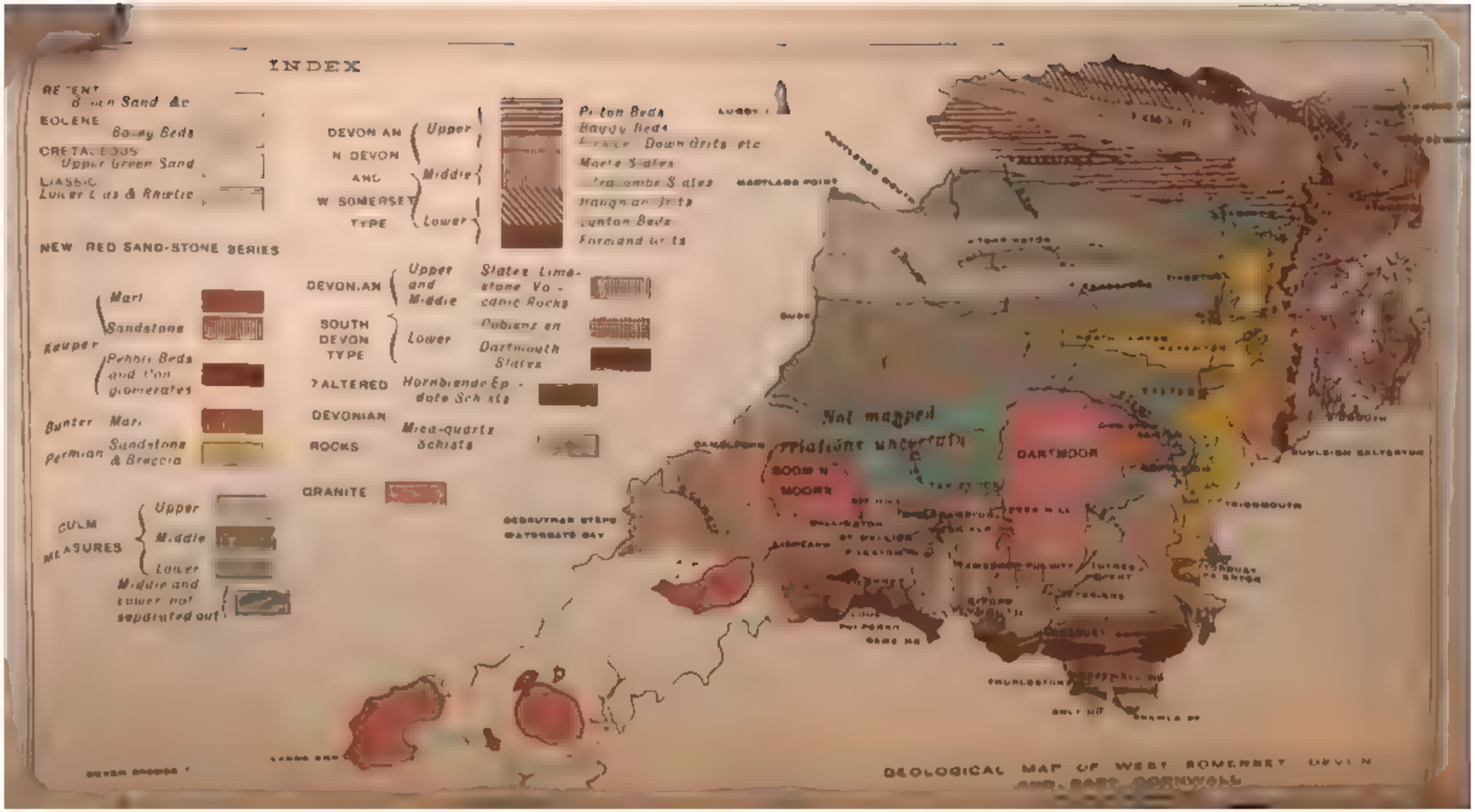
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

DURING THE YEAR

1900.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

The Devonian, Carboniferous, and New Red Rocks of West Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

BY W. A. E. USSHER.

(By permission of the Director-General of H.M. Geological Survey).

THE map accompanying this Paper is on too small a scale to indicate the positions of the smaller New Red pebble bed patches precisely, and to differentiate between Middle and Lower Culm in the St. Mellion outlier. Volcanic rocks have been also omitted for the same reason.

PREFACE.

THERE are two different methods which may be applied in the endeavour to unravel the geological structure of complicated areas.

The first, by a series of observations made during traverses across a district, furnishes the observer with a more or less numerous collection of facts, or apparent facts, which impress on his mind certain conclusions leading on reflection to more

or less rapid and brilliant generalization. This is pioneering work in stratigraphy, the personal coefficient counts in it of course, but the nature of the district counts still more.

Stratigraphical geology was built up in this way by William Smith, and the larger formations were established and sketched out by the great men who succeeded him.

The second method is a far slower process, involving great labour: the storing away of multitudes of facts, seeing everything, and following the evidence as it accumulates, weaving it into as many different hypotheses as it seems susceptible of, and allowing the progress of the work itself to point to the most reliable conclusion.

Stratigraphy, like every other branch of geology, has expanded enormously. The subdivision of formations, the discovery of structures undeciphered by the earlier workers, and the great advancement in palæontological research, whilst it gives less scope for investigation in the first manner, demands more and more of the exhaustive labour that characterizes the second. The geologist who traverses now over ground pioneered before is a free lance provided he does not hand down his ideas on a sketch map. The construction of a geological map, and more especially a government map, is a somewhat fearsome undertaking now-a-days, when there are so many eager amateurs on the look-out for sections which, if opened since the map was made may falsify it in places, or able to select the best time of year to visit districts which were mapped when crops and hedge-growths concealed the surface evidence.

Geological literature has accumulated so enormously that the results of special stratigraphical researches to attract the reader ought to be stated in the clearest possible manner, and summed up so that the maximum amount of information may be gleaned in the smallest possible compass. De la Beche's classic report on the geology of these counties is the exact opposite to this style of writing, and therefore perhaps seldom

read thoroughly or consulted as a work of reference, for which it is in many respects ill-adapted. Yet I make bold to say, that the great value of this report is in the absence of conciseness, precision, and clear statement of opinion from its pages. From beginning to end it is a reflection of the evidence presented to the author during the investigations made by himself and co-workers in the geology of the south-western counties. His report contains much more detail than his maps, because the evidence at his disposal was too meagre and too conflicting to lend itself to precise statement, and to be focussed in geological boundary lines, and the time taken was too short to produce more than a sketch map of the geology of these counties, which, considering the extreme difficulty of the area and the fact that the lines were often inferred from isolated observations, is a masterly production. Now that the detailed geological maps are being brought out, embracing my work in the New Red rocks, begun in 1871 and completed in 1880, and part of the Culm area, and the South Devon Devonian mapped since the year 1887, I think it may be useful to clear the existing literature on these three formations, for which I am personally responsible, of errors which the progress of the work has demonstrated, and to point out the principal papers, so saving the reader the trouble of referring to pamphlets in which the same subjects are treated in a more crude or less detailed manner.

The perversity of human nature often induces the chance reader to fix on some minor and local figure of description which were better suppressed than accentuated, and to ignore the many qualifications by which statements made from time to time are safeguarded.

The late Corney Grain, describing the recitation craze at "At Homes," pictured the dismay of the hostess when the reciter pointed unwittingly at the one grease spot or oil stain in her otherwise immaculate carpet, which she had hoped would escape detection; and so it may be that the one record

of early misconceptions which ought, like others of nature, to have been consigned as fragmentary MSS. oblivion of the dust heap, is selected for perusal.

As bearing on the allusion to the different meth stratigraphical investigation, I may point out the ske my cupboard as a warning. It is entitled, "The D rocks between Plymouth and Looe," and appeared in *Roy. Geol. Soc., Corn.* This paper is the result of th of the coast section, between the places mentioned, at when the resurvey of the Devonian rocks of South was not contemplated, and when my knowledge Devonian was confined to North Devon and West S The deductions based on the observations are ho wrong. I have spent ten years in mapping the D rocks, and it has taken me this length of time to appr to understanding the reading of this coast section: wh so would take far too much space and time to relate, this section more than any other the reading of the strat of the Lower Devonian rocks of South Devon depend

A summary of geological results was first incorpor the Director-General of the Geological Survey, in his report for the year ending December 31st, 1892. T continued down to the year ending December 31st when it was superseded by a less condensed Sum Progress, in which the results furnished by the re officers were more nearly given in their own words. in conjunction with the papers referred to, reference made to these reports, of which a list, together with t important papers, will be given under the heading several formations to which they refer (the text of th in part at least being printed in the paper), together titles of minor papers partly redundant because emb those specially selected as works of reference, partly interest. I will conclude this preface by a quotation introduction to the Summary of Progress for the y

in which the Director-General thus refers to De la Beche's maps (on p. 5).

"The mapping which De la Beche began in the south-west of England was so rapidly executed by him, and the few assistants associated with him, that in a few years he had completed the geological investigation of the whole of Devon, Cornwall, and West Somerset. By the year 1839 the maps of this region, embracing no fewer than fourteen of the Ordnance Sheets, on the scale of one inch to a mile, were published, geologically coloured. These maps were not executed with the detail and precision now attainable on the larger scale employed by the Survey. They were, however, much more minute than anything that had preceded them."

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL STRUCTURE AND RELATIONS.

A LINE drawn from Minehead southward to Paignton, roughly speaking, separates the Palæozoic rocks on the west from the Secondary rocks on the east. The Palæozoic rocks run irregularly, encroaching eastward of this line between Williton and the Tiverton Valley, and forming masses or inliers surrounded by the Secondary rocks, the largest of which constitutes the Quantocks. Smaller inliers occur to the east of the Quantocks; at and near Westleigh; south of Collumpton, notably in Spraydown, and the Torquay promontory.

To the west of this line the Secondary rocks extend in the Tiverton Valley, and to a very much greater extent in the Crediton Valley; besides these encroaching tongues there are outliers, or isolated masses on the Palæozoic rocks, near Stoodleigh and Hatherleigh.

The Palæozoic rocks consist of the Devonian strata of the North Devon and West Somerset type, and of the South

Devon and East Cornwall type, and the great central area of carboniferous rocks of Culm Measure type which rest on them. The Culm and Devonian boundary runs along a line from Barnstaple by Brushford to Kittisford on the north, and in the south it forms an exceedingly sinuous and irregular line from near Boscastle to Tavistock and Cox Tor on the west of Dartmoor, and from Chudleigh to Ashburton and Holne on the east of Dartmoor.

Great masses of grit or sandstone rocks occur at intervals throughout the Northern Devonian area, marking conditions indicative of shallow water deposition. There are no volcanic rocks, and except at Holwell and Asholt limestones are scarce and impersistent.

The Southern Devonian area, on the contrary, contains very much less arenaceous materials, and these are confined to the lower beds, whilst at certain horizons volcanic rocks abound, and there are great local masses of limestone to the east of the Tamar.

Outliers of Culm Measures are, as far as I know, absent from the Northern Devonian area, and inliers of Devonian do not occur in the Culm. In the Southern area the case is quite the reverse. A considerable tract of Culm Measures forms an outlier with lesser detached fragments between Beer Alston and Quethiock, there are also small outliers near Tamerton Folliott, Saltash (Wearde Quay), and Efford (near Plymouth). There are inliers or detached exposures of Devonian in the Culm area at Chudleigh, Ugbrooke Park and Oldchard Well, and between Ilsington and Bickington on the west of the Bovey Valley—probably also near Lidford.

The Culm and Devonian rocks were subjected to great terrestrial movements, causing a contraction from south to north; in yielding to these their bedding planes were crumpled into an innumerable series of small curves or contortions with axes of plication running from east to west; the contorted strata were further bent into a series of undulations or broad

shallow basins and mounds or depressed ridges. The Culm Measures owe their central position to a broad shallow basin or synclinal curve from beneath which the comparatively shallow water Devonian rocks emerge on the north, and their deeper water representatives crop out on the south.

The stresses to which they were subjected affected the rocks very differently, according to their composition, mode of association, and general homogeniety. The thicker bedded grits were thrown into undulations and beautiful normal and inverted anticlines and synclines, such as may be seen in the Upper Culm Measures by the Torridge, near Torrington, and in the Clovelly and Hartland coast, and in the Lower Devonian grits in the North Devon and West Somerset area, and at Staddon and Mount Edgecumbe in the southern area. Interbedded shales and thin grits were often so broken and displaced by small slides along the axes of overfolds as to present no clearly plicated appearance, of this there are many examples in the Lower Devonian rocks of the southern area, and in places in the Culm rocks of the Exeter type. Hard thin bedded rocks, such as the chert beds of the Coddon Hill series in the Lower Culm are often broken and overthrust as in the case on Ramshorn Down,[1] where the appearances resemble false bedding, to which they were erroneously ascribed. Similar structures are frequent in thin bedded limestones or grits. In the argillaceous rocks of the Culm a tendency to cleavage is not uncommon, although pronounced slaty structure is rare; but in the Devonian it is very prevalent, as also fine secondary cleavage, and in places strain slip cleavage (Auswaschungs Klivage). In interlaminated shale and grit and interfilmed rocks, and in thinly laminated grits, which at certain horizons are locally frequent in the Lower Devonian of the southern area, cleavage has very rarely taken place, but the tendency to it is shown in the puckering of the planes into a series of minute contortions — described as gnarling. In the most

1. The British Culm Measures, p. 134.

southerly district of Devonshire, between the Start Point and Bolt Tail, the rocks correspond in types to those in the Lower Devonian area on the north of them, but they have been converted into mica and quartz schists, and the gnarling contortion and strain slips are much more frequent and intense.

In the Torquay promontory the rocks are shown to be excessively contorted, vertical junctions with zig-zag folding being frequent. On the whole the Devonian rocks of North Devon and West Somerset are not nearly so thrust, contorted and broken, and are much more regular in their distribution than those in the southern area.

The irregularity in the boundary and distribution of the Culm and Devonian in the southern area has been already alluded to. This irregularity and the differentiation in the effects of the terrestrial movements seems to have been very largely, if not entirely, due to the obstructive presence of the granite masses among them during the movements. The apparent effects of these masses on the strikes of the Palæozoic rocks has been already discussed in another place,[1] and the illustrative maps then published bring out many of the points in the above description. The movements affecting the Palæozoic rocks took place during the long interval which elapsed between the final deposition of the carboniferous rocks and the formation of the earliest Secondary rocks, viz., the New Red sandstone series.

Not only were the Palæozoic rocks folded and contorted, but during that lapse of time they were so extensively denuded that the whole series of the Culm Measures were removed from the anticlinals as well as in places, the Upper, Middle, and part of the Lower Devonian, to permit of the deposition of the New Red rocks on the upturned edges of the Foreland grits at Porlock and Minehead, and of the Lower Devonian rocks at Paignton, Slapton, Thurlestone and Cawsand.

Taking the extreme discordance between the Palæozoic

1. The British Culm Measures. Part II.

rocks and the earliest deposits of the New Red sandstone series into account, and the unbroken sequence which that series presents from base to summit, although it is highly probable that the lower beds correspond to continental Upper Permian horizons, it seems to me, even if the base of the Bunter could be clearly proved, far better to group the rocks together, as De la Beche has done, under the old term, New Red sandstone formation or series, than to use a term for the lower beds, which, in a general sense, would seem to group them with the Palæozoic rocks from which they are as sharply marked off as possible, and to separate them from strata with which they are most intimately connected.

The northerly attenuation of the New Red sandstone series and the successive conformable overlap of its lower members, and their disappearance on the margin of the Lower Devonian rocks near Williton, seems unquestionably to point to a greater development in the English Channel valley. Whether as I believe the New Red of the South Western counties was in pre-Keuper times an isolated basin, at least as far as the other English New Red areas are concerned or not, is a speculative question, as also the manner of its deposition, and into the consideration of these I do not propose to enter.

In the lower beds of the New Red series basalts, andesites, etc., occur seemingly at different horizons. They form local clusters, each cluster representing fragments of a once continuous sheet of lava emanating from a local source, but there is nothing whatever to warrant the supposition that the clusters are relics of a continuous volcanic horizon, although proximous clusters may have been in some cases once connected. These patches of lava contributed materials to the breccias which were subsequently accumulated, so that it is difficult to gauge their former extension from the fragments spared by denudation.

The Olivine basalts of Dunchideock form the most southerly group, and lie almost directly on the Culm Measures. The

horizon at which they would occur, had the series been prolonged southward to the coast, is above the limestone boulder breccio-conglomerates of Watcombe and Petitor crags, which crop out from under the rubbly breccias with quartz porphyry boulders at the base of the cliff at Shaldon; so that, either through concealment by conformable overlap, or through attenuation northward, about 500 feet of strata have disappeared between Watcombe and Dunchideock.

The extreme irregularity of the boundary of the New Red at its junction with the Culm Measures north of Exeter, and the presence of the Culm Inlier of Spraydown, indicate deposition on a very uneven floor, whether fluviatile, fluvio lacustrine, or marine in its nature, it is probable that the scour of narrow channels would give rise to a slower rate of accumulation in them than in the broader areas of deposit, so that it is extremely difficult to ascertain any definite sequence in the rocks in which the traps of the Killerton, Silverton, Crediton, and Tiverton districts occur.

The most northerly patch of trap is met with at Coleford Lodge, in association with an outlier of Lower New Red which occurs on the high ground round Stoodley Beacon.

On the north side of the Crediton valley and from thence along the Culm to the Tiverton valley the marginal deposits of the New Red are of a more or less earthy and gravelly nature and of local derivation, they mantle irregularly upward encroaching on the Culm summits, and on the north of the Crediton valley form a chain of outliers from Stoodley Beacon eastward to the vicinity of Westleigh. How far these gravels may have extended over the Palæozoic area it is impossible to say, but it is legitimate to suggest that as torrential or fluviatile materials partly mixed with screes or weathered rubble they may have carried the drainage of the higher lands into the deeper areas of deposit; thereby accounting for the occasional presence of fossiliferous Devonian

fragments in the breccias.[1] From Westleigh northward the Lower New Red rocks exhibit as definite a sequence as the overlying members of the series, their boundary with the Devonian rocks up to their final disappearance through conformable overlap being comparatively regular.

By terrestrial movements in pre-cretaceous times the secondary rocks were tilted eastward, with local differentiation in the direction of the uplift, according to the obstruction afforded by the trend of the Palæozoic masses. Thus the general dip is eastward, but off the area between Stogumber and Porlock it is northerly. These movements, acting from east to west, broke the New Red rocks into a series of faults, trending generally north and south, but with local differentiation and cross faulting. Examples of this are well shown in the geological map and sections accompanying my paper published in 1889.[2] Very excellent examples of faults, chiefly on the strike, are to be found affecting the junction of the Keuper sandstones and Budleigh pebble beds, and frequently cutting out the latter altogether between Uffculme and Ottery St. Mary.

Between Wiveliscombe and Thorn St. Margarets, where my survey of the New Red sub-divisions began in 1871, faults prevented the recognition of the Lower Marl group as a definite sub-division, until a visit to the south coast section, a year or so later, had shown me their true position, and entailed the re-survey of about 80 square miles. The New Red district of West Somerset was re-investigated three times before the very satisfactory rendering shown in the map above referred to was arrived at.

In the Bridgewater area the faults affecting the New Red which are in this district of Keuper age, run chiefly from east to west, a differentiation due no doubt to the obstructive trend

1. *Vide.* Paper by Rev. W. Downes, Trans. Devon Assoc. for 1881, pp. 293-297.

2. *Proc.* Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. New Ser. Vol. 15. 1889.

of the Mendips and Quantocks, which also accounts for the easterly and westerly strikes in the Bridgewater area and Polden Hills, etc.[1]

CHAPTER II.

DEVONIAN.

THE actual re-survey of the Palæozoic rocks was not planned before the year 1888. Prior to that date, in mapping out the lower sub-divisions of the New Red, advantage was taken of the necessity of investigating tracts of Culm rocks in the search for New Red outliers to study their character attentively. In following the alluvia of the streams, and more especially of the Taw and Torridge valleys northward from Okehampton to Barnstaple, chains of connected observations furnished me with ample opportunities for studying the Culm rocks during the years 1877 and 1878.

The mapping of such superficial deposits as were met with in the North Devon area afforded opportunities for the study of the coast section and traverses across the strike of the rocks up stream valleys a mile or two apart: I found the junctions thus obtained were sufficient to map out, by connecting them inferentially, all the main sub-divisions. I had never felt satisfied with my previous attempts at solving the structure of the New Red rocks between Porlock and Cothelstone, as the Devonian rocks on their borders being unexplored it was impossible to say how far the faults affecting them influenced the New Red rocks.

This problem I was permitted to attack from Minehead in 1879, and in a year's time had mapped the Quantocks and a considerable part of the area between the Stogumber valley, Dulverton, and Minehead. This work was done on the old 1-inch map, and although very much more detailed than any

1. See Map II in *Proc.* Som. Arch. for 1891. Vol. 36.

previous or subsequent stratigraphical work in the area, falls very far short of an exhaustive survey.

The late A. Champernowne, who at that time had mapped a part of the Devonian rocks of South Devon in the Totnes and Torquay area, having in a previous visit to North Devon warmly adopted the views put forward by the late Prof. Jukes in 1866, accompanied me on a series of traverses in West Somerset. These resulted in a complete reversal of his views, and, with that openmindedness which characterized him, he joined me in writing a paper descriptive of our expedition. This paper "On the structure of the Palæozoic districts of West Somerset" appeared in the *Quarterly Journal Geological Society* for August, 1879. Subsequent detailed examination of the ground having substantiated its general correctness, this paper, taken in connection with the following, which give the more detailed observations of the area described with the actual mapping, must be regarded as integral portions of the literature of the stratigraphy of the North Devon and West Somerset Devonian area. The papers referred to are, "On the geology of parts of Devon and West Somerset, north of South Molton and Dulverton," *Proc.* Som. Arch. for 1879; part ii of "The Triassic rocks of West Somerset and the Devonian rocks on their borders," *Proc.* Som. Arch. for 1889. A short general paper, "On the Palæozoic rocks of North Devon and West Somerset," which appeared in the *Geological Magazine* for October, 1881 (p. 441), may be taken as introductory to the three mentioned above.

After the Cardiff meeting of the British Association I went to Ilfracombe in order to visit the quarries in the Morte slates, in which the late Dr. Hicks had found fossils, and to see under his guidance the stratigraphical evidence on which his views were based, but in that respect I was disappointed, being shown nothing that I had not seen already.

When the Barnstaple and Lynton railway was sufficiently advanced for inspection, in company with Mr. J. G. Hamling,

of Barnstaple, I examined the cuttings. The results embodied in the "Summary of Progress" for that year (1897) are as follows :—

"The rocks appear to follow each other in ascending succession from north to south. The 'Lynton Beds,' as exposed in the railway-cuttings, consist of bluish-grey irregular slates, slaty limestone and even grits, with patches of decomposed brown material full of fossil casts. The embankment at Dean separates a cutting in Lynton beds from the Hangman series, well exposed in adjacent cuttings on the south, both series giving the same dip near their junction. The 'Hangman Series' is exposed in cuttings at frequent intervals from the embankment at Dean to St. Helen's Church cutting, Parracombe. It consists of buff-brown, green, yellow, and occasionally red and purplish mudstones, sandstones, and grits. The mudstones contain in places fragments of shale, probably indicative of contemporaneous erosion, or of the deposit of mud in surface irregularities of the sediments underneath. At half-a-mile north of Parracombe red grits occur in this series, which strongly resemble the Cockington and other grits in the Lower Devonian series of south Devon, whilst in the green mudstones a great similarity can be traced to rocks on the Wembury coast south of Plymouth, and on the south Cornish coast east of Downderry.

The junction between the Hangman and Ilfracombe series is not exposed in section. It seems to cross the line at about a quarter-of-a-mile south of St. Helen's Church, Parracombe.

The Ilfracombe series consists of bluish and silvery slates, occasionally calcareous and with limestone beds (as in cutting south-east of Parracombe and in Lower Rowley cutting), and hard brownish grits which seem by their decomposition to have been in part slightly calcareous, as in the Rowley Cross cutting, in which also quartz veins occur along the divisional planes. At Comer's Ground Quarry, near Westland Pound, calcareous shales or slates, mostly decomposed, rest on some

estone beds. In the Westland Pound cutting, where there ın appearance of faulting, indications are to be seen of the mer presence of calcareous lenticles or films, in which ;anic structure may occasionally be detected; in one spot : rock is very similar to varieties in the South Hams dis- ɔt. From the Westland Pound cutting, southward, it is not ɜy to say where a line could be drawn between the Ilfra- nbe and Morte slates, or whether such a line could be ɔved in the Westland Pound cutting. At half-a-mile south Westland Pound, the slates include hard siliceous brown nds, the gritty material in one place showing crushed plica- n on a small scale. Crinoid structure was recognised at one ɔt. From this part southward to Sprecott, the slates are ɜenish, hard, and more or less siliceous. In the Sprecott ttings very hard, greenish, slaty mudstones are exposed, and th here and near South Thorne there are signs of small rust-faults.

From the Sprecott cuttings to Button Wood pale greenish tes of the Morte type prevail. Although often showing ırkings suggestive of small fossils, these strata only yielded ɔognisable traces of crinoids in two or three places. In neral characters they resemble most closely the pale greenish pper Devonian slates in some districts of South Devon.

Unfortunately, the Button Wood Junction cutting leaves ıch to be desired. Rubbly igneous rock of the Bittadon site type is exposed, the lower part of the section being con- ıled by talus. North of the felsite the cleavage of the ivered Morte slate seems to dip south at 70°, whilst on the ıth side dark purple slates, with occasional beds of grit, dip parently north at 50°, so that unless these appearances can accounted for by surface disturbances, such as root-intru- ɔn and the like, the felsite may mark a line of fault, sepa- ting the Morte and Pickwell series. The felsite is also posed in a quarry in Sloley's Wood, north of Smitha Park, e surface-evidence to south of it indicating Pickwell beds

[illegible] in the cuttings. The cuttings in the [illegible] show dull purple, red, greenish, and brownish [illegible] grits and arenaceous limestones. Near [illegible] with [illegible] decomposed, [illegible] decomposition of calcareous matter; [illegible] belong to the Pickwell or Baggy series.

[illegible] limestones (Baggy series), with [illegible] belonging partly to the Bampton series in the [illegible] place make the lower [illegible] grits of the [illegible]. The great shaly limestones recall Upper [illegible] or Stone Delph.

The [illegible] cuttings from [illegible] Wood southward, [illegible] the [illegible] argillaceous shales of the Pilton series [illegible] fragments of [illegible] remains, and occa[illegible] the [illegible] and limestones showing contortion [illegible] in front of [illegible] Mill Viaduct, North[illegible] [illegible] Bridge and Sharper.

[illegible] the railway cuts along the Alverton [illegible]

[illegible] was begun in the [illegible] and carried [illegible]

[illegible] useless and [illegible] gave unsatisfactory [illegible]

[illegible] work has [illegible] colleague, [illegible] Falmouth area.

[illegible] Devon area, that it [illegible] the closest attention to all [illegible] advanced by compari[illegible] fossils no [illegible] specimens showing the [illegible]

[illegible] was the general [illegible] the Upper,

ldle and Lower Devonian. In the Torquay, Totnes and vton Abbot area, in spite of the numerous faults which cut the highly contorted strata, it was possible to do this owing he discovery of fossils by Mr. Lee and Mr. Champernowne, the extension of these discoveries to new localities; more-r, the development of the limestones greatly facilitated the k, which was confirmed by a visit in 1888 from Messrs. sselet, Kayser, Holet, Frech and Tschernyschew. Subse-ntly Prof. Gosselet, Dr. Kayser, M. Frech, Prof. R. Jones, H. Woodward, and the late Prof. A. H. Nicholson kindly sted me by bringing their expert knowledge to bear on the sils collected.

A paper was communicated to the Geological Society, itled, "The Devonian Rocks of South Devon." *Quarterly rnal Geological Society*, August, 1890, p. 487. As stated on 90: "The area to which this paper more particularly refers north of the river Dart and east of Dartmoor." As will be n (on p. 499): This paper was not intended to be a final mmunication as regards the relations of the components of Lower Devonian, even in respect to the Torquay and gnton area. There is no mention in it of the Dartmouth e series, which forms the southern part of the Kingswear montory. The relations of the Dartmouth slates had not n been worked out, and it was found impossible to dogma-as to the sequence of the faulted Lower Devonian rocks the Torquay and Paignton area, until in the further pro-ss of the work sufficient evidence had been obtained. In above paper (p. 490), and in the Report of the Director neral for the year 1892 (p. 254), the Middle Devonian es are said to pass downward into the Lower Devonian by rcalation of shales or slates and grits. This may locally the case, but later researches have shown that appearances intercalation may be produced by the repetition of sharp ations of grits at their junction with the slates, and, al-ugh it is quite possible that the uppermost Lower Devonian

with those of the Erme mouth, Revelstoke, and W
coast, and of the Portwrinkle and Downderry coast,
ever, with consistent perversity the Looe area gave co
evidence as regards the position of the fossiliferous L
which were said to be Gedinnien (that is, to belong to
series than had been recognized in the Lower Dev
South Devon), and that of the Dartmouth slate gro
fossiliferous slates and grits of Looe recalled to
rocks in the Plymouth coast section, and rocks in the
ingly difficult area around Kingsbridge, Slapton, and T
and even displayed certain affinities to rocks in the T
promontory. In the Torquay promontory the D
slates are not represented, consequently the identific
the fossiliferous Looe beds there would prove the
above the Dartmouth slates.

As far as the Looe District is concerned, the coast
rendered unsatisfactory by fault boundaries, favour
that the Dartmouth slates or Polperro beds are th
member of the Lower Devonian in the area east of

The inland evidence presents us with a mass of b
with *Pteraspis* remains, associated with the character
and green Dartmouth slates on Bindown, dying out
and with no apparent representation of the fossilifer
beds on the north of it, such as one might expect to
it an ordinary anticline. This counter evidence migh
to fault; but as it is, taken in connection with
ascribed to the fauna, the sequence given further on
be regarded as an absolute opinion, but simply as
explanation to accord with all the stratigraphical fa
disposal, and that entirely without prejudice to an
different complexion being imparted to the question
palæontological researches in the area, which are sad

The mapping of the Looe district necessitated th
of a considerable part of the Lower Devonian a
enabled me to trace faulted boundaries and so to

possible the horizon of the Dartmouth slates. In the ırse of this work the Torquay area was studied again with :her better results.

The more detailed account of the survey of the Looe area pears in the Summary of Progress for the year 1899.

During the progress of the Survey of the Middle and Upper evonian rocks many a paper might have been written on the sults obtained from time to time by tracing volcanic horizons d the discovery of badly preserved fossils, which taken in nnection with stratigraphical facts and lithological characrs, were enough to establish the existence of definite horins. But the statements which appeared in the Official eports and Summaries of progress were deemed sufficient. They are as follows :—*Report of Director General of Geoɣical Survey* for the year ending December 31st, 1893, ›. 256-257 : "In the progress of the survey of the Devoan rocks of South Devon, the Plymouth area has been 'ought into connexion with those of Newton Abbot and orquay, and the same sub-divisions have been found to ›ld good in it as have been established further to the east. hus the presence of Upper Devonian rocks has been proved ɣ the discovery of the characteristic *Entomides* near Tor oint, on the west or Cornish side of Plymouth Sound, in a ries of slates which, developed on the north of the Plymouth imestone, correspond in lithological character to the Entomisıtes of Torquay and Newton Abbot. The igneous rocks, abundant in the eastern part of the Devonian area, have :en traced westwards to Plymouth Sound. Those in the pper Devonian series seem to be, as at Newton Abbot, for e most part intrusive. The Ashprington volcanic series has :en traced continuously from the Totnes district, but in regular and greatly diminished thickness."

Report of Director General of Geological Survey for year endg Dec. 31st, 1894, pp. 270-271: "The Middle Devonian group, ; it is followed westwards, is found still to consist of slates

[illegible] of [illegible] the Ash- [illegible] Cornwall, [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Ussher to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] Prior, [illegible] they con- [illegible] a [illegible] por- [illegible] range [illegible] features [illegible] volcanic [illegible] stratigraph- [illegible] with the [illegible] the character- [illegible] north-west [illegible] Carkeel [illegible] Br- [illegible] that is [illegible] group [illegible] E.S.E [illegible] with that of [illegible] service [illegible] system across the [illegible] evidence. [illegible] through- [illegible] Southern Cornwall."

[illegible] for year end- [illegible] South Devon, surveyed [illegible] southern part of Dartmoor [illegible] together with the sur- [illegible] strata, and the eruptive [illegible] them. The Devonian rocks appear to [illegible] division of the system, but though

they occupy a large part of the area, they have proved to be singularly unfossiliferous. Certain contemporaneous volcanic rocks are probably to be referred to the Ashprington series. Limestones and slates in the area surveyed represent the Middle Devonian division, and have yielded *Pleurodictyum* at Staverton. No Lower Devonian rocks appear to occur within the area recently mapped."

From *Report of Director General of Geological Survey* for year ending Dec. 31st, 1896, p. 51 : "The only member of the staff engaged in mapping Devonian rocks is Mr. W. A. E. Ussher, who during the past year has been stationed in the extreme west of Devonshire and the borders of Cornwall. The oldest strata mapped by him are the Middle Devonian limestones of the Ashburton district. Certain schalsteins bordering the Ashburton limestone may belong to the same subdivision, and perhaps also a plicated band of calcareous slates at Landulph on the Cornish side of the River Tamar.

The Upper Devonian rocks surveyed last year are on the whole unfossiliferous, and as the grey, greenish, and red slates composing them are devoid of lithological landmarks, such fossils as have been found in them become of importance. Near Warren Point on the banks of the River Tamar north of St. Budeaux, the discovery of a few small *Goniatites* of the Büdesheim type points to the occurrence there of the lower horizons of the Upper Devonian groups, whilst higher strata are indicated by the presence of *Styliola* and of the characteristic *Entomides* on the shores of the River Tamar south of Warren Point, and on the Cornish bank near Weir Point. *Entomides* have also been found midway between St. Budeaux and Tamerton Foliot.

Bands containing *Spirifer disjunctus* occur, on the shores of the Rivers Tamar and Tavy just north of the latitude of Beer Ferris, in slates precisely similar to those containing the same fossil at Druid and Holne Bridge in the Ashburton district. This *spirifer*-horizon seems to represent the 'Petherwin Beds,'

From Meavy northward to Whitchurch Down no fossils except traces of crinoids, and *Aulopora* (?) in one spot, have been found in the slates. In the neighbourhood of St. Budeaux masses of bedded tuff and vesicular rock denote local volcanism in the Upper Devonian period.

Near Dousland and Walkhampton hard dark-grey or green rocks occur, which may be partly of igneous origin and belong either to the Culm Measures or Devonian system. They are possibly an altered representative of the volcanic products which appear to form an intermediate group in the neighbourhood of Tavistock."

In the Summaries of Progress for the years 1897 and 1898 the Devonian strata call for no further mention than is given in the quotations in the next chapter.

The Liskeard area is referred to in the Summary for the year 1899: The strata which immediately succeed the Lower Devonian grits of St. Keyne consist of "slaty mudstones, often splitting prismatically and with cleavage planes that dip generally at low angles, the bedding being frequently shown by vertically undulating suture-like lines." Calcareous slates, with slaty limestone, are exposed in the cutting of the new line, south of Liskeard station, but no persistent calcareous horizon can be traced.

Purple and green Upper Devonian slates occur round Menheniot, and have yielded the characteristic *Entomostraca* near Doddycross and Padderbury.

No boundary between Upper and Middle Devonian can be drawn, and it is probable that these strata are displaced in the Liskeard district by the prolongation of the fault which cuts them off on the west against Lower Devonian rocks, south-east of Menheniot station. Shalsteins and vesicular igneous rocks occur on the east of Liskeard. The Clicker Tor Serpentine is an Ophitic dolerite apparently intrusive.

So far the stratigraphical literature of the Northern and Southern Devonian areas has been treated separately. I have

now to consider those papers which deal with the Devonian areas generally; of these only two claim attention, viz.: "The Devonian Rocks of Great Britain," *Brit. Assoc. Tran. of Sections* for year 1889, and "The Devonian Rocks as described by De la Beche, interpreted in accordance with recent researches," Proc. Roy. Geol. Soc., Corn., Nov., 1890. It must be remembered that the actual materials at my disposal, when these papers were written, were, as far as the Southern Devonian area is concerned, derived from the actual survey of the Torquay, Newton Abbot and Totnes districts, and from observations of the cuttings of the S.W.R. between Plymouth and Tavistock.

The British Association paper gives a classification in which the country to the west of the Torquay and Totnes area, is treated separately under the heading of the Western area. As far as my actual survey enabled me to classify the rocks, the table is right, but beyond this, that is as regards the so-called Western area, it forms a good example of the hopeless confusion that is likely to result from basing any ideas as to structure and succession on traverses and disconnected observations, even with an intimate knowledge of the representatives of the same strata in a contiguous area. In this classification the Dartmouth slates are put at the top of the Lower Devonian "(probably.)" Their true position has since been proved to be below the Meadfoot Beds. By a printer's error, or rather through the exigencies of space, the Meadfoot Beds are paralleled with the Gedinnien, instead of with the Coblenzien (Untere Coblenz Stufe) as was intended. With these two corrections and the elimination of the Western area altogether, this classification may be taken in connection with the Geological Society paper on "The Devonian Rocks of South Devon," in which no general table of classification is given.

In the second part of the paper on West Somerset, *Proc.* Som. Arch. for 1889, a general classification of the rock N. and S. Devon will be found. In this table by rea

space, probably, the term "Gedinnien" has been put a line above its proper position, and the query to the position of the Dartmouth slates may be done away with.

To follow De la Beche's descriptions on the old one inch geological map is no light task: following his correlations scattered through the chapter brings to light contradictions which are the inevitable outcome of an attempt to correlate faulted and contorted rocks from insufficient evidence over so wide an area. The paper based on his descriptions of the Devonian rocks brings out, I think, his tremendous powers of observation, far better than either the casual reading of his report or the study of his maps can do. That an individual, whose ignorance of the succession of the rocks of the area west of Totnes has been shown to be profound, should by the careful perusal of chapter iii of De la Beche's report, be enabled to construct a geological map of Cornwall, giving the sub-divisions, which could in any way advance our knowledge of the Devonian and form a basis for future work, is a remarkable tribute to the skill and acumen of De la Beche's powers of observation.

The fault shifting the Lower Devonian subdivisions from the latitude of Plymouth to that of Liskeard has since been proved on the ground by actual mapping, and that alone is sufficient to entitle the paper to a foremost place in the stratigraphical literature of the Devonian. The run of the subdivisions from the absence of sufficient observations is in many cases entirely wrong in the area to which I can speak from personal knowledge, but the correlations of the beds from the Dartmouth slates, *i.e.*, Talland beds, upwards is in the main correct. The classifications given in part ii of the paper are a distinct advance on that previously published (1889), and in the correlation of the slates of Talland and those of Watergate Bay with the Dartmouth slates—one of the actual results of my survey of the Looe district—is foreshadowed, and further confirmed by Mr. Fox's discovery of *Pteraspis* at

Watergate Bay.[1] The contrast between the difficulties presented by the North Devon Devonian area and that of South Devon and Cornwall is also clearly brought out.

The problems left unsolved in Devonian stratigraphy may be summed up in the expression of the need I have always felt for definite palæontological evidence. Fossils are plentiful on certain horizons, but their distorted, fractured, and decomposed condition does not tempt the palæontologist to desert the well-worn paths to quarries in rocks, whose position in the Devonian series is comparatively defined for areas where stratigraphy affords two or more equally plausible interpretations, a balance of evidence which the discovery of a recognizable fauna would overturn. A careful study of the Looe fauna, taken in connection with the red fossiliferous beds in the Plymouth coast section between Boveysand Bay and Audurn Point, with the fossiliferous shales and grits of the Kingsbridge area at Ringmore Churchstow, Slapton, Beeson, Ford, and Tinsey Head, and of the Lincombe Hill, New Cut, and Smuggler's Cove beds of the Torquay promontory, is urgently needed. I select these localities from a host of others in which fossils occur, as but for the older date ascribed to the Looe fauna, I should be inclined to consider that the Looe beds were represented in them, and prove to be in the Coblenzien, either above or in the Meadfoot beds as a horizon locally distinguishable, in which case the Lower Devonian rocks represented in the districts east of Looe would consist of Upper and Lower Coblenzien and the Dartmouth slate series, the latter being the oldest subdivision.

As far as the Start and Bolt rocks are concerned, they have been shown by the survey of the area to have originally consisted of sediments similar to those in the Devonian area, and of igneous rocks which were originally of basic origin. They do not appear to have undergone the stress of any terrestrial movements anterior to those experienced by the Devonian

1. Trans. Roy. Geol. Soc., Corn. Vol. 12, part 5. 1900.

rocks, although much more intensely distorted and folded. As far as a minute survey enabled me to judge, the boundary between the altered and unaltered rocks was not a persistent stratigraphical line and betrayed no evidence of being due to faults or unconformability. In inclining to regard these rocks as metamorphosed Devonian sediments and diabases, I would rather accentuate than suppress the fact that the line of metamorphism which suggests the contrary view is very clearly marked.

In the Report of the Director General for 1892, pp. 254-255, this area is referred to. I give the Report *in extenso* here, as it contains opinions which were modified by the subsequent progress of the work: "The Maps of Devon and Cornwall were the first on which the Geological Survey began its operations. The region which they represent, besides the importance of its mineral industries, is one of great geological complication, which could not be properly worked out on maps of so small a scale as one inch to a mile, and so inaccurate in their topography. Moreover, at the time when these maps were made, geological science was far from being so well equipped as it now is for attacking such problems as are presented by the rocks of the south-west of England. It has long been recognised, therefore, that a total re-survey of that region was needed; but the state of progress of the survey of other parts of the country has hitherto prevented this work from being undertaken on an adequate scale. But as the eventual re-survey, which must sooner or later be carried out, will be greatly facilitated by an accurate determination of the stratigraphical horizons of the Devonian rocks, and a detailed mapping of these in some one district, Mr. Ussher has been employed in conducting these operations in the South of Devonshire. By a sedulous scrutiny of the ground he has been enabled to detect the presence of organic remains previously unnoticed, and by their aid to distinguish and trace the three great divisions of the Devonian system over the district

between Newton Abbot and Plymouth. According to his observations, the following grouping may now be considered as established both by palæontological and stratigraphical evidence :—

1.—*Upper Devonian.*—Slates, lying on Goniatite limestone in the limestone areas, and with local volcanic rocks.

2.—*Middle Devonian.*—Slates, limestones, and volcanic rocks. The Limestones are developed in a local or sporadic manner, and in the intermediate districts they are replaced by volcanic rocks (the Ashprington Series), while their basement beds are represented by occasional calcareous bands and lenticles in the slate bounding the volcanic series.

3.—*Lower Devonian.*—Red and grey grits, sandstones, and shales, apparently passing upward into the Middle Devonian slates by the irregular intercalation of grits with slates.

The strata have been so excessively folded, fractured, and cleaved that their true order of sequence is difficult to trace upon the ground. But the existence of certain well-marked groups of rock, characterised by special fossils, has enabled Mr. Ussher to trace a zone of Lower Devonian grit, extending from Staddon Point, near Plymouth, to Sharkham Point, near Brixham, and to recognise certain belts of rock in the Middle Devonian group, closely resembling each other, to the north and south of that zone. One of the most interesting portions of this region includes its most southerly promontories from the Bolt Tail to the Start Point, where a series of mica-schists, quartz-schists, and other crystalline metamorphic rocks has long offered some difficult problems to geologists. Mr. Ussher has observed that among these rocks some green schists, probably altered diabases, present much resemblance to certain decomposed calcareous and volcanic materials, locally forming the base of the 'Ashprington Series.' He

finds no signs of discordance or dislocation at the junction of the schists with the comparatively unaltered slates. He thinks the varieties of mica-schist, to be comparable to the Devonian Slates and interlaminated grits and shales on the north, though greatly more gnarled and plicated. He believes that the Lower Devonian grits form an anticlinal range, re-appearing between Beeson and the Thurlestone coast amongst a series of Middle Devonian slates, volcanic rocks, and passage-beds between the Middle and Lower Devonian; and he concludes that in all probability the green rocks, mica-schists and quartz-schists are really metamorphosed Devonian sedimentary and igneous rocks.

During the progress of the field-work in South Devonshire, a large series of specimens, sent up by Mr. Ussher, has been sliced and subjected to microscopic investigation, by the petrographer to the Survey, Mr. J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S., who reports that the detailed examination of the rocks from the metamorphic area of South Devon has brought to light the fact that the previously published descriptions of the green varieties of rock were very imperfect. The specimens which have been least altered by surface-agencies consist essentially of hornblende, albite and epidote. In altered specimens hornblende is more or less replaced by chlorite; and when this is the case calcite is usually present. The hornblende is either uralitic or actinolitic in character, never compact. The felspar is water-clear, and usually without any trace of cleavage or twinning. It has been definitely determined to be albite in one case, and from its uniform character in all the slides examined there can be no doubt that this is the dominant if not the only species present. The association of albite with hornblende, epidote, chlorite and calcite has been described by Lossen in his various papers relating to the modification of the diabases associated with Devonian rocks in the Hartz. Quartz, which had previously been supposed to form an important constituent of these rocks, appears to be comparatively scarce.

esides studying the rocks of the metamorphic area, Mr. ll has examined many others both of sedimentary and ous origin, from the Devonian and Culm areas; but the points which in his opinion appear to be of sufficient im- ance to deserve mention in the present Report are (1) the gnition of quartz-albite veins and (2) the proof that cer- dolerites have been rendered schistose by dynamic action iout the conversion of the augite into hornblende."

n the above grouping, as I have already mentioned, the tence of a passage series of slates and grits between dle and Lower Devonian has not been proved. The ver Devonian consist of sandstones and hard grits (the ddon series), with shales and slates, dark slates with hard s and calcareous bands locally stained red (the Meadfoot es), and of variegated slates with hard grits (the Dart- ith series). The Beeson grits may be synclinals, and in case the opinion above given must have been qualified by n phrases as "may or might possibly." I cannot without eontological evidence prove that Middle Devonian rocks ar in the Kingsbridge and Torcross district, so the correla- of the Ashprington series with the Hornblende epidote sts is not justified.

CHAPTER III.

CARBONIFEROUS.

TWEEN the years 1869 and 1871 I made my first acquaint- e with carboniferous rocks in the field, and from Yatton, lsummer Norton, Frome, Cheddar, and Axbridge, mapped st of the area covered by that formation from the Lower estone shales upward to the Coal Measures as far as in- led in sheet 19 of the old series Geological Survey Map. after years in carrying on my work in the New Red

divisions I mapped the Cannington limestone, the Westleigh and Spraydown inliers, and in 1877 and 1878 carefully studied the Culm Measures along the river valleys from Okehampton to Barnstaple. No attempt was made to map out any subdivisions in the Culm Measures, or to follow the Lower Culm rocks along their margin, the Culm area being investigated officially solely for the purpose of ascertaining the presence or absence of New Red outliers, and of mapping the alluvia and old gravels, etc., of the principal rivers and their tributaries. Between the years 1880 and 1887 I was engaged on Jurassic rocks, Lias, Rhœtic, and Keuper, in Lincolnshire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire, and on drifts in Sussex.

Fearing lest the results of my study of the Culm rocks might altogether be lost, I obtained leave to bring them forward at the meeting of the British Association in 1886, and an abstract of the paper appeared in the Transactions for that year. The paper was subsequently published in the *Geological Magazine* in January, 1887. In the summer of 1887 I had an unexpected opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with the Culm rocks, in completing the parts of the old one-inch Geological Survey Map which had not been investigated since De la Beche's Survey; Lower Culm rocks were then noted, but no attempt was made to draw a boundary for them. However, by the year 1892 I thought it advisable to bring together the results I had obtained from actual survey, and so to amplify and extend the previous communications as to supersede them. This paper, entitled "The British Culm Measures," appeared in the *Proceedings* of the Somerset Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. for 1892. It was divided into two parts: the first, dealing with the literature stratigraphy and extension of the Culm Measures in England and on the Continent; the second, discussing the probable causes of the abnormal distribution of the Culm and older rocks of the south-western counties in the areas surrounding the granite masses of Devon and Cornwall.

he use of one or two unhappy phrases[1] in the latter part he paper led to an entire misconception of its scope and ning, and to a display of hostility, for which I was for a time unable to account.

nce the British Culm Measures was written, I have had le opportunities of tracing the rocks in the field in districts

The phrases to which I allude will be found on pp. 206 and 207 of the rset Arch. *Proceedings* for 1892, and are italicized in the following quota- : "Whatever may be the derivation of the Palæozoic rocks of Devon and wall, their extent and development points to the removal and redistribu- of very great masses of pre-existing rocks, and as no rocks other than the tes seem to exhibit an unconformably inlying position amongst them, Bristol to the Land's End, it is difficult to resist the suggestion that tes, *or rocks capable of conversion to granite* by *in situ* metamorphism, actually levied under contribution to supply part at least of the ials."

e second passage referring to the age of the granite, taken in respect of robable subterranean connection of the various masses, is as follows:— e second restriction, for reasons before stated, renders the post- niferous upheaval or eruption almost unthinkable, and would almost sitate the *genesis of granite (in its present form) in situ by the remelting of existent rock.*"

paper was written by General MacMahon to combat what were supposed my views on the genesis of granite.

e then President opened the discussion by crediting me with a knowledge trology, which I regret to say I do not possess. Passing over divers hard s said, I take this opportunity of thanking my friends, Messrs. Teall and s, for standing up and trying to point out that the drift of my observa- was quite misunderstood.

ould not defend myself for the simple reason that I was ignorant of the *belli.* To me the General was simply tilting at a windmill, and trying facetious over the north and south movements. The sense of injustice is rankle, so at last I wrote to Mr. Hudleston, and enquired what it was out. To my horror he told me that I was credited with the belief that Devon and Cornish granites might have resulted from the *in situ* meta- hism of ancient rocks that were not granitoid, and might even have been fied rocks.

ng through the Paper I saw that the phrases italicized would bear that pretation, from which, as it appears, the quotation from the late J. A. ps, on p. 206 (viz., the statement "that neither granites nor elvans could from the rearrangement, by heat or otherwise, of the constituents either or of any number of such slates" as are given in his table of analyses), ot sufficiently safeguarded me.

o not believe, or ever did believe, that the theoretical pre-existent masses other than granite "of sorts." But in regrettable ignorance of the ies of the petrological mind, I put in the objectionable alternatives for le disciples of metasomatosis, that I might "by all means gain some."

friend, Mr. A. R. Hunt, with characteristic chivalry, came forward in ce of the oppressed, thereby demonstrating the absurdity of crediting a with ideas as to genesis of granite who confounds melting and fusion. He ht. Messrs. Teall and Watts were right. The General's paper was not en as a contribution toward the solution of this simply stratigraphical nechanical problem, it was not meant to throw any light on it, and it . The admirable paper "On Rocks of igneous origin on Dartmoor," by ame author, Q.J.G.S. for Aug., 1894, renders this the less regrettable.

before unknown to me. To Mr. Fox I am indebted for [illegible] of these. The announcement of his discovery of *Radiolaria* in the Chert beds of the Coddon Hill series, attracted attention to the Lower Culm Measures specially, although the discovery does not facilitate the actual mapping of the sub-divisions of the Culm rocks. In 1897, for the first time, the sub-division of the Culm was attempted on 6-inch maps in the area north of Tiverton.

In this area and in the Culm districts of Ashton and Trusham, I found that a line between the Lower Culm Measures which do not contain grits, and the shales and grits above them is comparatively easy to trace, whilst no absolute line of demarcation can be drawn between the different types in the areas composed of shales and grits.

Hence, although there are some reasons for including shales and grits, locally, in the upper part of the Lower Culm [*Goniatites*, in Mr. Vicary's collection, having been obtained in the Bonhay Road section, between St. David's and St. Thomas' Stations, Exeter, and in grits and shales near [illegible] Church], the inclusion of the Exeter type in the Middle Culm Measures is more desirable than in the Lower, in which it is bracketed in the classification in the British Culm Measures, p. 115.

Mr. Fox[1] has shown that the term grit is inapplicable to any of the beds of the Coddon Hill series. He has also pointed out that my ascription of plication fractures to false bedding in the illustration of the Ramshorn Down section is quite wrong. For both corrections I am his debtor.

As regards Herr Dalmer's views as to the relative age of the Wildenfels and Chemnitz Hainischen Culm (in p. [illegible] British Culm Measures) there is a serious error of transcr[illegible]

1. Messrs. Fox and Hinde. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. for Nov., [illegible] Vol. 51, p. 615 and p. 625. The Lower Culm were not sub-divided [illegible] 1897. The Ramshorn Down district was mapped on the old 1-inch [illegible] I have had no opportunity of revising it in detail as has been done at [illegible] &c., this year, on 6-inch maps.

, the part of the sentence referred to should be "Herr mer considers the Wildenfels Culm *older* than the mnitz Hainischen."

n the above respects "The British Culm Measures" needs ndation, otherwise it merely needs amplification as far as results of subsequent work given in official reports tend he solution of problems left unsolved in 1892. So that the wing notes may be regarded as a sequel to it.

British Culm Measures. *Part III.*

.—Extension of the Culm Measures. 2.—Sub-divisions of Lower Culm. 3.—Altered Lower Culm Measures. 4.—Volc rocks associated with Lower Culm Measures. 5.—Relations the Middle and Lower Culm Measures.

1. EXTENSION OF THE CULM MEASURES.

Alston and Pellion. It was not until the year 1897 that the progress of the work allowed of the tracing out of the Culm ks discovered in 1888 in the S.W.R. cutting near Beer ston. On the Devon side of the Tamar south of Calstock, on the Cornish side north of Calstock, and at Pentillie, they m outlying masses of shales and sandstones on the Upper vonian slates, but in the district surrounding St. Mellion y cover an area of from 8 to 9 square miles, extending from Tamar at Cothele and Halton Quay on the east, to endle Down and Hammett Down on the west. One of the st marked features in this tract is the conical flat-topped of Lower Culm rocks called Cadson Bury. The bounies of the Culm with the Devonian are frequently faulted, in many cases where the sinuous trend of the boundaries ms to denote natural junctions, the direct superposition, or arent superposition, of the sandstones and shales (locally

containing plant traces) on the Devonian, seems to suggest irregular fault boundaries or thrusts cutting out the Lower Culm rocks, which are in places tolerably well developed in their natural position. In parts of this complex tract, the Culm boundaries, with an apparently natural trend along the contours separate sandstones and shales from the Devonian in places, and chert beds or other hard members of the Lower Culm in places. I suggested an unconformable junction to account for these anomalies in the Summary of Progress for 1897, but the further extension of the work does not quite bear out this explanation. The occurrence of Culm rocks in the vicinity of St. Cleer is possible, but it involves evidence which has not yet yielded satisfactory results.

Tamerton Foliott. A small patch of black cherty Coddon Hill beds, penetrated by filaments of quartz, and greatly disturbed, is exposed in a quarry on the summit of the hill immediately south of Tamerton Foliott. This little outlier is probably based by a thrust fault, it hardly extends beyond the exposure, the surrounding slates are Upper Devonian, and have yielded in one spot characteristic *Entoms*. South of Warleigh Barton and west of Tamerton Foliott, hard dark Lower Culm shales form a narrow outlier, resting on the Upper Devonian slates on the summit, and descending the wooded slope toward the creek in a south-easterly direction. In Tor Wood they appear to be bounded in part by decomposed volcanic rock, and may also be faulted. These outliers are about two miles south of the latitude of the southernmost extension of the St. Mellion Culm Measures, and were mapped in 1896.

Wearde Quay and St. Erney. South of Saltash, and opposite Bull Point, where the Lynher joins the Tamar, there is a most interesting coast section of Devonian slates and volcanic rocks. Interbedded with the latter, but only visible in one place, five chains N. of Henn Point, are several hard dark cherty beds, with irregular corrugated surfaces. The little patch of rock in which this interesting phenomenon is displayed,

is bounded by V-shaped coalescent faults, hence its preservation is most probably due to the fracture and lowering of a mass of higher beds subsequently removed by denudation. The presence of volcanic bombs or cinders and coarse tuffs in the volcanic rocks, in which the vesicles show fluxion lines, justifies the belief that the centre of eruption was not far off. On nearing Wearde Quay we encounter hard, even bedded, grey brownish weathered grits or sandstones, with shaly partings, evidently an overlying series, a little further west these beds are found to rest on a hard igneous rock, exposed in a quarry by the coast. In the adjacent Railway Cutting they are also exposed, and in one place may possibly overlie conformably the uppermost beds of the Lower Culm; this, however, is not reliable, as the beds I took for Lower Culm were not well exposed. The hard sandstones, to a depth of over twenty feet, are very well shown in a quarry on the north side of the railway, by the lane, on the map. In one part of it the upper beds are rather coarse in grain and seem to contain occasional cherty fragments. They can be traced westward to Forder Lake, where they may be detected in one spot in the vicinity of the greenstone quarry. I call these beds the Wearde sandstones. They occur on the north of St. Erney, from thence to the banks of the Lynher, near Poldrissick, and south of Bagmill. But from Bagmill to Forder Lake, although visible at Trehane, their continuity cannot be proved, and from the character of the surface evidence, it is impossible to draw accurate boundaries, as they make no distinctive feature, and occur in a tract in which Devonian slates and volcanic rocks are inextricably blended. For a long time I hesitated to regard the Wearde sandstones as Culm Measures, but thought they might possibly be indurated siliceous tuffs. The subsequent mapping of part of the Tavistock volcanic Devono-carboniferous rocks, and the assurance of Professor Watts that they may be regarded as true grits caused me to include them in the Middle Culm, and the occurrence of simi-

lar sandstones in the St. Mellion and other Culm tracts has confirmed this view.

Efford and Crabtree near Plymouth.

Prior to the discovery of the Wearde rocks in 1894, in mapping Plymouth and its environs in 1893, I encountered even bedded felspathic grits or sandstones with shale partings, which were in part beautifully interlaminated with sandy materials, these rocks occur on the south of Efford and east of Lower Compton. At Efford they are exposed in a quarry showing several folds, and appear to rest on dark shales or slates, which may be Culm or Devonian, there being no characters sufficiently definite to discriminate by. On the south the sandstones are bounded by volcanic rock and Upper Devonian slates. Traced east and west their termination is as indefinite and unsatisfactory as that of the Wearde sandstones of St. Erney. These rocks must be classed with those of Wearde, and like them, are exactly comparable with grits and shales in the Beer Alston and St. Mellion Middle Culm Measures. They extend from the valley just south of Compton to the Plym estuary south of Crabtree, a distance of about a mile-and-a-half. The question of the southerly extension of the Culm within or on the margin of the aureole of metamorphism round the granites is so bound up with the constitution of the Lower Culm that it must be treated under that head.

2. SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE LOWER CULM.

Northern Outcrop.

In the area between Tiverton, Burlescombe and Dulverton, there is no evidence of any unconformability between the hard grits and shales of the Middle Culm Measures and the Lower Culm. The highest beds of the latter group are exposed in Duvale Quarry, south of Bampton Station, and consist of blackish shales containing plant traces weathered white, and small *Posidonomya*. There is no means of proving the persistence of this type at the top of the series.

so I do not mention it specially in the following succession which appeared in the Summary of Progress for 1897.

Middle Culm.—Sandstones and shales lying on grits and shales.

Lower Culm.—Limestones with mudstones and bands and lenticles of Chert, either replaced by or resting on hard shales with Chert (Coddon Hill series). Dark slates or shales.

The limestones are often so siliceous that they enclose chert segregations, they are often quite decomposed to a tough brown or orange brown friable residue. In the upper beds, traced from east to west, their occurrence is variable, but detailed mapping has not been carried far enough to demonstrate their persistence.

In the Coddon Hill series the chert beds may occur in a group, or so irregularly that their presence or absence can only be proved by the knife test. As it is impossible to apply this test to all the beds in all the sections in which they occur, their inclusion under Phillips' term, "the Coddon Hill Beds," seems to me to be advisable. As the area around Coddon Hill has not been mapped in detail, I do not profess to define the upper limit of the Coddon Hill beds. The dark slates or shales at the base of the group constitute the greatest difficulty in mapping it, as it is extremely difficult to obtain a defined boundary between them and the slates of the Upper Devonian (Pilton Beds).

Southern Outcrop. To turn now to South Devon and Cornwall. Where the series is complete the sequence appears to be very much the same as that given above, but the limestones are apparently local and impersistent.

In the tunnel at Perridge, on the Teign Valley Railway, now in course of construction, the top beds of the Lower Culm form an anticlinal ridge under the over-arching intercalations of thin grit beds and broken shales of the Exeter type of the Middle Culm. They consist of dark mudstones, containing *Goniatites* occasionally, and in character resembling

"the clift" of the Somerset Coalfield. In places they appear to be banded faintly by fine arenaceous material. This occurrence, coupled with that at Baldoak, about two miles to the northward, and the *Goniatites* from Cocktree Moor, near North Tawton, (see The British Culm Measures, p. 13) proves the superficial extension of the Culm Measures to be rather due to constant repetition by plication than to a great thickness.

As in North Devon, there is no means of testing the persistence of an argillaceous topmost zone in the Lower Culm in South Devon, and, moreover, the *Goniatites* in Mr. Vicary's collection, obtained many years ago from the shales and grits of Bonhay Road, Exeter, and near Pinhoe Church, constitute a considerable difficulty, as I failed to find any traces of Lower Culm in either place, and the Pinhoe *Goniatite* specimens were embedded in grit in several cases. In the Ashton and Trusham district, where I have mapped out the boundary, the sequence is as follows :—

Middle Culm.—Shales and grits of the Exeter type.

Lower Culm. (1) Hard and soft shales, occasional chert bands, and hard dense mudstones, with occasional lenticular bands of pale grey siliceous limestone. *Posidonomya* found. The Waddon Barton beds and the *Goniatites spiralis* beds, generally, belong to this group.

(2) More or less cherty siliceous rocks, locally fine thick bedded, dark cherts, intercalated in or representing the whole series. Local evidences of vulcanicity at about this horizon, such as bands of tuff, etc.

(2*a*) Very hard dark blue-grey bedded mudstone with thread-like whitish banding at intervals.

(3) Dark shales or slates.

I cannot be certain whether Upper Devonian does or does not occur between Ashton and Dartmoor, owing to the difficulty in distinguishing between Culm shales, which may be slaty in places, and Devonian slates, which may locally be dark coloured. In the western parts of the St. Mellion and

where the Lower Culm beds are in unfaulted relation to the middle Culm sandstones and shales, they exhibit characters sufficiently marked to distinguish them, but not to make out a definite sequence. In the upper beds, near Newton Ferrers House and elsewhere, dark blue-grey white-banded mudstones, with a tendency to cleavage occur in them. Also claystones, weathering to a pale-green tint, resembling Upper Devonian beds. No limestones or fossils have been found, although there are hard rather siliceous even-bedded mudstones which suggest the presence of the *Posidonomya Becheri* and *Goniatites spiralis* horizons. The more siliceous rocks with cherts seem to underlie these materials.

Near Painter's Cross, Pillaton, etc., the Lower Culm, in spite of very imperfect representation, present distinctive characters, such as hard dark shales and chert beds.

On the north side of Halton Quay, in the small space of two hundred yards, Middle Culm sandstones and shales, hard siliceous Coddon beds and slaty brownish mudstones, with numerous examples of *Posidonomya Becheri* are represented.

For the occurrence of *Radiolaria* the reader is referred to the papers of Messrs. Fox and Hinde,[1] in which numerous localities throughout the Culm areas are given.

In spite of the variety in their types, it is well to remember that the Lower Culm rocks are throughout a dark colored, finely levigated argillaceous series, in which, through the occurrence of calcareous and siliceous organisms, or through some other differentiations in the character of the mud, hard bedded rocks of different types have resulted, hence in view of the extremely difficult character of the evidence, it is unsafe to infer from the absence of the calcareous fauna, or of developments of Radiolarian Cherts, or of beds of marked lithological character, that such absences are indications of breaks in the series. Messrs. Fox and Hinde have proved that *Radiolaria* are not confined to the actual cherts.

1. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., Nov., 1895. Trans. R.G.S. Corn., 1896. Trans. Devon Assoc., 1896 and 1897.

Coddon Hill beds occur at Holne, on Ashburton Down, where they contain pale coloured cherts, and in other places in that district. Banded cherts and cherty rocks were also noted at Ilsington in 1896. Masses of banded chert occur in places in the Ashton and Trusham Lower Culm area, and elsewhere. They form a natural introduction to the consideration of the banded and porcellanized rocks of the Peak Hill type. In fact, Mr. J. G. Hamling has shown me dark and pale banded flinty rocks in the Coddon Hill beds, on the N. side of Coddon Hill, which are identical with types of these hard rocks.

3. ALTERED LOWER CULM MEASURES.

Mr. Champernowne showed on his MS. maps a band of "porcellanized rocks" not far from the granite boundary near Brent. In the official report for the year 1895, these rocks are referred to in the following quotations:—"The banded siliceous rocks of Kingsbridge Road (Wrangaton) and Brent have their exact counterparts in varieties of the Lower Culm Cherts north of Ashburton. Again the dark altered rocks, containing chiastolite, on the borders of the granite near Brent and Ivybridge, closely resemble the dark shaly Lower Culm strata which cover an extensive area north of Ashburton Down. It is worthy of note that the type of metamorphism exhibited by these carboniferous rocks has not been observed among Devonian strata where they come in contact with the granite. . . . Intruded igneous rocks pierce the Culm Measures north of Brent."

In the official report for 1894, the "hard porcellanized grits" on the south of Dartmoor are referred to. The term grit was then erroneously applied to them. In the vicinity of Brent these rocks contain scapolite. While engaged on the survey of the borders of Dartmoor in 1896, I found these hard banded rocks on the summit of Peak Hill, east of Dous-

l, and traced them on the borders of the granite, both e and at Walkhampton. In 1887, as stated in the Sum- y of Progress for that year, p. 106, I obtained evidence of occurrence of similar hard banded rock, near the granite Bodmin Moors, south of Alternun, and at Camelford, re it is broken up for road metal. It is quarried for a lar purpose on the slope of Peak Hill and near Wranga-

"The flinty shales" described by De la Beche, as occur- ; "at Helstone, near Camelford," are probably altered ver Culm shales.

)n the borders of Dartmoor, near Dunsford, masses of hard- ded rock occur on the margin of the granite, and at Water- , near Canonteign, Christow, and other places, varieties of Lower Culm beds may be recognized in the vicinity of granite. The hard-banded rocks, although easily recog- ıble, differ in colour and arrangement of banding and in texture of the bands, and that this should be the case, ere the variously indurated mudstones and cherty rocks of Lower Culm, in certain localities associated with igneous ts, came within the periphery of the granite zone of meta- phism, is only natural. Four types of these rocks, from vicinity of Walkhampton and Dousland, were submitted to Teall for examination. I quote the results from the ial report for 1896, p. 52:—

One of these specimens (2762) (1) consists of two parts. e is evidently a sedimentary rock which has been cleaved subsequently indurated. It is compact and of a dull plish colour. The other portion is a dark green, fine- ned crystalline rock. Under the microscope the altered ment shows micro-flaser structure. Numerous lines of que granules wind round elongated lenticles, which are paratively free from these granules. Minute scales of citic mica and aggregates of typical contact-biotite form a e part of the rock. Brown, green, and blue tourmaline ırs. There is also a sub-stratum of crypto-crystalline

[illegible] axinite [illegible] formation. [illegible] formed out [illegible] formic acid [illegible] main inn [illegible] The rock may be termed a [illegible]

A [illegible] appears to the eye as a

gneissose rock with patches and lenticles of brown garnet. en examined with the microscope the greenish portion of rock is seen to be a foliated aggregate of scapolite and -green augite, with sphene as an important accessory con-uent. The foliation is defined not only by the arrangement the main constituents, but also by thin streaks of sphene-nules which traverse the large crystalline plates of scapolite thout interruption. The brown patches are aggregates of ossularia-garnet with which some of the pale-green pyroxene associated. This is a remarkable rock, which so far as Mr. eall is aware, has not been recognised amongst contact-pro-cts of Palæozoic or later date. It occurs amongst the crys-line schists of Scotland in Forfarshire, Perthshire and ithness, interbanded with crystalline limestones.

It is very important that the original rock, of which this is metamorphic product should, if possible, be discovered. a sediment it must have been calcareous. It may possibly re been igneous, but judging from what he knows of the er occurrences, Mr. Teall thinks this improbable. He de-es the rock as a foliated scapolite-pyroxene rock.

A fourth specimen (2765) (4) appears to the naked eye as a k foliated rock with irregular patches, lenticles and streaks brown garnet. When examined, microscopically, it is found be an aggregate of garnet and hornblende with some car-nate, epidote, and green pyroxene.

The hornblende shows a tendency to aggregate itself in ts as in many greenstones which occur in the contact zone. r. Teall is inclined to regard this rock as an altered green-ne, and he classes it as a foliated garnet hornblende rock."

It must be borne in mind that the rocks above described[1]

. Mr. Teall has recently furnished me with the following brief description the Walkhampton rocks :—"At Walkhampton the Lower Culm Measures e been much altered, and include biotite-hornfels with tourmaline, schistose losite containing axinite, garnet-hornfels and a peculiar rock essentially posed of pyroxene and scapolite, allied to the '*gneiss à wernerite*' of French hors. The minerals characteristic of contact action are tourmaline, axinite, net and biotite, to which in all probability scapolite pyroxene and horn-nde must be added."

were taken from a district not far removed from the Tavistock volcanic series, and near Brent there are both intrusive and volcanic rocks—and the most ordinary type does not appear to have been included in the specimens sliced and examined.

In the official report (*op. cit.* p. 51) I described the hard dark-grey or green rocks near Dousland and Walkhampton, as probably partly of igneous origin and belonging either to the Culm or Devonian. "They are possibly an altered representative of the volcanic products which appear to form an intermediate group in the neighbourhood of Tavistock."

The Summary of Progress for 1898 contains the following passage, p. 96 :—"Since 1893 the occurrence of rocks of this nature near Brent, Wrangaton, Ivybridge, and Cornwood, has been a source of perplexity owing to the apparent intercalation of inconstant bands among Upper Devonian slates in a railway-cutting south of Brent, and to the occurrence of a similar collocation in the upper part of a slate-quarry 2¼ miles east of Tavistock. These appearances might be explained by contortion, but if, as there seems now to be little reason to doubt, the Peak Hill rocks are altered representatives of the volcanic series and basement Culm-Measures of Tavistock, the local association of bands of volcanic rock with fine calcareous matter in the uppermost part of the Upper Devonian slates need cause no surprize."

4. VOLCANIC ROCKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LOWER CULM.

On this subject the Brentor Memoir and *Geol. Soc.* paper by my friend, Mr. F. Rutley, occupy a position of the first importance. The volcanic rocks of the Tavistock area may, roughly speaking, be taken as contemporaneous with those of Wearde Quay near Saltash, as suggested by Mr. Rutley in 1880[1], and with the evidences of contemporaneous vulcanicity in the Lower Culm districts of Ashton and Trusham. The

1. Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., May, 1880, pp. 286 and 288.

llowing is adapted from the Summary of Progress for 1898:
ı the Tavistock area the Upper Devonian strata consist of
ry unfossiliferous fine-grained, pale, greenish slates, with
anes of schistosity often nearly horizontal, and very seldom
ghly inclined. This tendency to horizontality in the
histosity is the rule in the area west of Dartmoor. It is also
parent in the volcanic rocks and Culm-Measures, in which it
due to the sharp irregularly zigzagged structure of the
ıaller folds. The bedding may, therefore, be in reality fre-
ently vertical in the limbs of the larger repeating folds.
ıe relations of the Devonian slates to the volcanic rocks and
ılm Measures are so disturbed by faults that no actual suc-
ssion could be obtained in the area surveyed, and within the
ered zone near the granite it is seldom possible to draw
ecise boundaries. The volcanic rocks consist of more or less
sicular shalsteins, the vesicles being often filled with calcite.
ands of compact greenish limestone are locally associated in
e volcanic materials, and may be impersistent calcareous
posits of Upper Devonian age formed during the lower and
ırlier emissions. Good examples of this association are
sible by the River Tavy, on the south side of Abbey Bridge,
avistock, and by the high road W.N.W. of Tavistock, at the
ırning to Langford.

Such an association suggests an alteration product compar-
ole with No. 2764 in Mr. Teall's description.

At and near Tavistock, for instance, in the road cuttings
ear the S.W.R. station, the blending of hard, dark, some-
mes cherty Lower Culm with the volcanic rocks is so
ıtimate as to suggest lenticular intercalation, but the effect
ıay be due to the intersection of zigzag plications.

Cox Tor Moor exhibits masses of altered greenstone
pidiorite) and hard banded rocks of the Peak Hill types,
ıd hard dark shaly beds. These rocks have been admirably
escribed by General MacMahon (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*
ol. 50. August, 1894. pp. 351-360), as also those of Sourton

Down and Brentor. This paper forms an indispensable of the literature of the Culm.

Through the presence of volcanic rocks it is impossib obtain any sequence of the Lower Culm and their emi probably continued at more or less frequent intervals d their deposition, but had ceased before the formation o shales and sandstones of the Middle Culm. There ar dences of the alteration of the latter near the granite o Tor Moor.

In the Ashton and Trusham Lower Culm districts the occasional evidences of fine volcanic interbanding, the ig rocks seem to be tuffs coming in generally at the h specified in a previous section, and dolerites which may part interbedded. In view of the publication of the geol maps with the most recent investigations in the Ashto Trusham Culm districts it is unnecessary to enter into d It may, however, be pointed out that the evidences of co poraneous vulcanicity in the Lower Culm are feeble compared with those of the Tavistock area, and they represent, as far as has been ascertained, the lower pa Upper Devonian emissions of the Tavistock area. As r the Culm rocks of Wearde Quay, with the exception indurated mudstones or cherts locally preserved in interl relations with the volcanic series, and irregular appea suggesting the association of rocks which may belong Lower Culm in the igneous rocks of the adjacent R Cutting, and at Forder Lake, and further west, there evidence to prove that vulcanicity took place durin Lower Culm, beyond the negative evidence furnished l Wearde sandstones and those of Efford being present the Lower Culm rocks are practically almost absent. A relates to the last section of the chapter it will be refer later on.

5. RELATIONS OF THE LOWER AND MIDDLE CULM.

The relations of the Exeter type of Culm Measures to the ındstones and shales and conglomeratic sandstones of Ugrooke Park being unknown when "The British Culm Meaıres," *vide* p. 117, was written, constituted an obstacle to lassification, which has been since partially removed. The ıin hard brown weathered grits, intercalated with broken and ften splintery shales which characterize the Exeter Culm ype, are very well shown in the cuttings of the Teign Valley ixtension Railway, from Leigh Cross northward. In one ›ot, near Leigh Cross, there are two small intrusions of de›mposed igneous rock, probably dolerite, in them. At Perdge Tunnel, as before stated, they form an anticline over the ppermost horizon of the Lower Culm. As to their perfect ›nformability to the uppermost horizons of the Lower Culm entertain no doubt. This type changes imperceptibly at rst as we proceed southward from Leigh Cross and Ashton, ı places the lower beds are found to consist of shales, with ery occasional beds of sandstone of a more irregular charac:r than is normal to the type; near Huxbeare Barton the rits are coarser and more thick-bedded, and by degrees we nd the type presented by the road section on the south side f Bellamarsh Wood, not far from Chudleigh Station, where ·regular masses of sandstone are associated with dark shales, r rather slaty mudstones, in a manner more consistent with he irregular beds of the Morchard type. These sandstones ccur in mass with shaly partings, or sparsely in dark shales r irregular shaly or slaty mudstone. They are occasionally onglomeratic. In "The British Culm Measures," pp. 140-41, some of the localities where the coarser materials are ›und are specified: "In the conglomerates of Ugbrooke 'ark and Rydon Ball small pebbles and subangular fragments f quartz are most abundant, but they also contain decomposed elspar (?) and dark cherty rock, suggesting the denudation of

the cherty beds of the basement Culm Measures." Mr. Somervail's discovery of granite in these conglomeratic beds confirms the occurrence of felspar doubtfully mentioned in the above passage.

From Chudleigh southward the Exeter type has more or less completely disappeared, and has been either conformably overlapped or replaced by these dark shales and sandstones. The shales are often banded with sandstones and the banded associations as well as banding in the sandstones themselves often show false bedding. The sandstones are generally micaceous, and so frequently mixed with felspathic materials that I have been tempted to describe them as approaching to arkoses.

Here and there throughout their extension all the above characters are observable. At Efford, near Plymouth, the interbanding of sandstone and shale is well shown, and also at Wearde, where the occurrence of fragments of chert or hard mudstone in the coarser beds is worthy of note.

The sandstones of Calstock, Beer Alston, and St. Mellion display the same characteristics, and although the conglomeratic sandstone is rather local, the beds vary from a comparatively fine to a coarse grained rock, and I have occasionally found fragments of shale, or rather hard dark rock, which might denote contemporaneous erosion or derivation from subjacent upper horizons of the Lower Culm. As the fossiliferous upper horizons of the Lower Culm are developed in the vicinity of the Ugbrooke Park beds, the denudation of the chert beds could only refer to cherty bands in the upper beds of the Lower Culm and not to chert beds below them. The most extreme case is perhaps that of Efford, near Plymouth, where the sandstones and shales seem actually to rest on Upper Devonian, and at and near Wearde and St. Erney where they seem to occur amongst slates and volcanic rocks of presumably Upper Devonian age. That there was an irregular shoaling after or even in some places during the

formation of the upper beds of the Lower Culm is hardly questionable, but whether such movements were sufficiently irregular to allow of the local overlap of the Middle Culm sandstones upon Upper Devonian slates and volcanic rocks without any intervening representation of the deeper water Lower Culm beds, either through original impersistence or subsequent denudation, is merely a suggestion, though perhaps more or less in accordance with the fact that in parts of the area the deposition of the Lower Culm beds was preceded and subsequently partially interrupted by volcanic outbursts, whilst in contiguous areas no such interruptions took place. As it is generally the Lower Culm rocks that occur in contiguity to the granite, the opportunities for studying the effects of contact alteration on the sandstones and shales of the Middle Culm are rather local, but in the vicinity of Foxworthy and near Cox Tor Moor they are presented. As I do not believe in the post-carboniferous Upheaval of the Granite, I must plead guilty to seeing no great difficulty in the suggestion of the source from which the felspathic sandstones of the Middle Culm might have been derived.

That there must have been a general elevation of the sea bed either after or during the deposition of the Lower Culm rocks is certain; that this elevation, through the local prevalence of volcanic action preceding and during the deposition of the Lower Culm, should be very irregular and unequal is probable. That the Middle Culm sandstones were deposited in shallow water is certain. For these reasons I think it is a difficult matter to generalize on the relations of the Lower and Middle Culm, as I believe over a large part of the area they are perfectly conformable, namely, in the northern districts and where the Exeter type prevails in the southern.

The presence of fragments in the Middle Culm rocks of the St. Mellion districts, Ugbrooke Park, and elsewhere, distinctly referable to the dark shaly and cherty beds of the Lower Culm, justifies the belief that even where the members

of the Lower Culm are fairly represented a certain amount of denudation had taken place.

In regard to the Middle Culm rocks of Wearde and Efford, either the Lower Culm were only very partially deposited through the elevation of the sea bed accompanied by vulcanicity, or the Middle Culm are largely made up of the triturated materials of the Lower Culm volcanic rocks, with such sediments as might have been associated with them, their position on Upper Devonian slates and volcanic rocks represents a considerable unconformability, in either case.

The question naturally arises, is the Exeter type a lower part of the Middle Culm than the Ugbrooke, Wearde and St. Mellion sandstones. On this subject see "British Culm Measures," pp. 140-145.

In the Bonhay Road section referred to, with illustration for "The British Culm Measures," (p. 138), the association of shales and grits is not nearly so distinctive as in the Teign Valley Extension Railway Cuttings, and is in part undistinguishable from other Middle Culm types; in North Devon the distinctive thin-bedded alternations are not sufficiently pronounced to be referred to as the Exeter type, so it would appear that the prevalence of that type is local.

The discovery of *Goniatites* in the Bonhay Road section, between St. David's and St. Thomas' Station, and near Pinhoe Church, has been already referred to. These discoveries were made many years ago, but from an examination of the specimens in Mr. Vicary's collection, there seems every reason to conclude that the *Goniatites* were obtained in grits as well as shales. On recently revisiting both localities I failed to find proofs of the presence of Lower Culm rocks, or of any traces of *Goniatites*. Still their discovery must be taken as a sign of the local passage of the Middle Culm shales and grits into the Lower Culm, and as a distinct qualification to the statements that grits do not occur in the Lower Culm Measures. The *Goniatites*, obtained by Mr. Vicary on Cocktree

loor, near North Tawton, are of similar type to those obined in Bonhay Road, and probably to the small spherical ecimens from Baldoak, near St. Mary Tedborn.

CHAPTER IV.

NEW RED ROCKS.

N 1869, Mr. Whitaker, omitting details, gave the first correct ction of the New Red rocks as exposed in the south coast, here they attain their maximum development (*Quart. Journ. eol. Soc.* Vol. 25, p. 152). In this paper he rightly uses e term "New Red," instead of Triassic rocks. I have already given reasons for the advisability of using this term for l the Secondary rocks below the Rhœtic beds in the southestern counties. In my papers, on the contrary, they are rmed Triassic rocks. This I freely admit is unjustifiable in iew of the great probability that the lowest sub-divisions in hich the trap rocks occur are contemporaneous with Upper ermian rocks in Germany.

My first Paper on the New Red Sub-divisions appeared in e *Geological Magazine*, Dec. II, Vol. ii, No. 4, April, 1875. t is a mere summary of results obtained in the prosecution of e Survey up to that time. There are, as far as I can see, ree errors in it. The first is contained in this sentence in e section dealing with: "5. The Lower Sandstones and reccias. Some varieties of the Breccia series so much semble the gravels resting on the older rocks and frequently bscuring their junction with the Breccia, that, in the absence f good sections they are hardly distinguishable from them."

During the survey of these gravel districts a line was actually rawn to separate them from New Red, and it took a long me to convince me by the progress of the work that these ravels were not drifts, but actually the marginal deposits of

the Breccia, and that they dovetail or pass horizontally and very irregularly into it.

This error was again perpetrated in the Paper in *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.* for Nov., 1876, p. 392, in the passage beginning—"To what extent the Triassic beds," etc.

The next error is as regards the thicknesses of the subdivisions, as applied to the south coast section, the thickness of the Lower sandstone is too little, the same estimate is repeated in the 1876 Paper, p. 392. Outside this particular, the thicknesses given in the *Geol. Mag.* Paper may be taken as a minimum and those in the *Geol. Soc.* Paper as a maximum estimate, and considering the uncertainty occasioned by faults an even greater margin is quite permissible.

The third error in the *Geol. Mag.* Paper is the misprint of Langsant for Langstone in the footnote on last page.

The paper of Nov., 1876, above referred to, includes everything in the *Geol. Mag.* Paper, and gives sections across the strike of the rocks in four places, thus affording a good general idea of their structure and lithological variation. This paper may be regarded as Part I of the stratigraphical literature of the New Red Rocks.

The subsequent discovery of the true position of the Watcombe Clays was announced in the *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* for 1877, in a Paper "On the Age and Origin of the Watcombe Clay." This little Paper is an indispensable addition to the 1876 Paper.

For many reasons the Paper "On the Triassic Rocks of West Somerset," etc., in *Proc.* Som. Arch. etc. for 1889, should be regarded as the sequel to the 1876 Paper or Part II. In the first place it deals with the most difficult tract in the New Red area, which formed the greatest obstacle to the completion of the work, and in the second it gives a detailed map beside illustrative sections. The difference between this and the 1876 Paper is the result of work completed, compared with the results of work in progress.

The Paper which I regard as next in order, and entitled to : considered as Part III of the 1876 Paper, appeared in the 'uart. *Journ. Geol. Soc.* for August, 1878, under the title On the Chronological Value of the Triassic Strata of the ɔuth Western Counties," pp. 459—470. This amplifies some :neral deductions given at the close of the 1876 Paper, and in some respects an advance of it, for instance, on p. 468, ıe gravels which had previously been regarded as drift are .aced in their true position in the Lower New Red. The ıll sequence of the Lower sub-divisions, with estimates of ıeir respective thicknesses, is given on p. 467. Perhaps the :st point in this Paper is the treatment of the Fifth Proposi-on, pp. 461, 462: "That from the presence of numerous 'agments of igneous rocks (Quartz porphyries) in the base-ıent beds of the South Devon *Trias* [New Red], and from ıe absence of any known rocks in the county to which they ɔuld be readily referred it appears probable that the cliffs ıd bed of the *early Triassic sea* [areas of deposition], were artly composed of igneous rocks of similar character to the ɔreign fragments. That any portions of such rocks left un-estroyed would be likely to occur (1) under the *Triassic* New Red] beds in the vicinity of Dartmoor, (2) concealed y the *Trias* [New Red] between Newton Abbot and Seaton, 3) in the area now occupied by the English Channel."

In this passage I have italicized certain expressions, adding ıe words in brackets which should be substituted for them. 'ine years after this paper was written, in mapping the Chud-igh area (1887), I discovered a small patch of quartz orphyry identical in character with the boulders in the 'eignmouth, etc. Breccias. This little patch was observed in field south of the village of Christow, at the bottom of the tter P in the words Christow Pound on the old 1-inch map. ı the lapse of subsequent years, though always bearing it in ıind, I was too much occupied to attach much significance to . This year, however, revision of Culm work for the inser-

tion of boundaries gave me the opportunity of revisiting the spot and verifying the discovery as an *in situ* rock. My colleague, Mr. Jukes Browne, with whom I was staying at the time, on seeing the specimens immediately commented on the identity of the rock with the quartz porphyry boulders in the New Red of Teignmouth, and advised me to record it specially. As bearing on the above-quoted proposition I now do so. For here we have a rock in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor which strongly confirms the notion that the large blocks of quartz porphyry in the New Red of Ide, and near Dunchideock, and at or near Ringmore, and in many other places, which are too large for transport except by gravitation or ice flotation, were in all probability fragments disintegrated from their parent intrusive bosses almost *in situ*, and to quote De la Beche[1], "may readily have formed portions of igneous masses covered up by the red sandstone series." In referring, under the same heading, to the destruction of parts of the traps and their incorporation in the overlying Breccias, I go on to say "nor does it appear impossible that the eruption of quartz porphyries may have been in some way connected with their appearances." On this point also fresh evidence has been brought to light.

During the Survey of the Kingsbridge area in 1891, in mapping the small outliers of Lower New Red rocks at and near Thurlestone Sands, I found that the larger one, near Horswell House, was flanked at its termination by a patch of igneous rock intrusive in altered Devonian rocks and exposed in a quarry. In the centre and more deep-seated part of the quarry the rock presented the appearance of a quartz porphyry, whilst in the upper part it was found to be a mica Andesite. Occurring at such a distance from known granite, and in the immediate vicinity of New Red rock, this phenomenon[2] is of special interest. But it does not stand altogether alone.

1. Report on the Geology of Corn., etc., p. 217.

2. The Director-General called attention to it in 1891, after visiting the spot.

In the Lower Culm area, south of Ashbrittle, there are two r three rather small patches of igneous rock, evidently intru-.ve. Mr. Teall considers them to be undoubtedly allied to ıe Exeter traps. Many miles south of this I lately discovered similar rock in the Lower Culm, near Doddiscombsleigh. ıt Hannaborough, if my memory serves, a somewhat similar ɔck is intrusive in the Culm, between Hatherleigh and Oke-ampton. In all these cases the intrusive rocks occur not far ·om the New Red rocks, and they were doubtless once ɔvered and concealed by them. I think, therefore, that it is ɛtremely probable, almost certain, that the igneous fragments ı the Lower New Red, which cannot be explained by the des-·uction of the former extension of the existing traps, may ɛasonably be referred to intrusive dykes, pipes, or necks, hich were connected with this Permian epoch of vulcanicity. .ll references to the New Red of the Midland Counties in ıis Paper are taken from the Geological Survey Memoir of ıat district, not being based on personal knowledge, but the ɔntention that below the Uppermost beds there is no basis ɔr correlation I still maintain.

Mr. Vicary obtained good-sized weathered pebbles and sub-ngular fragments of Devonian limestone, resembling the ɔralline limestone of Lummaton in the Breccias of the Credi-ɔn valley at Sollon, near Exbourne, and at Westacot, near Iorth Tawton.[1]

As to the grouping of the New Red rocks, a short note en-tled, "Permian in Devonshire," appeared in the *Geol. Mag.*, ɔec. III, vol. ix, no. 336 p. 247, in June, 1892, and may be ɛgarded as a supplement to the Paper last under consider-tion.

This note is, of course, as regards correlations tentative and rovisional. In the maps now being published, which show ıy work in the New Red sub-divisions, the Index rightly

1. One of these containing Stromatopora is about 6in. by 5in. by 3in. in ize.

brackets the sub-divisions as Trias and Permian, without indicating a division between them, for unquestionably such a separation must be regarded as very unsatisfactory at present.

In a Paper "On the Triassic Rocks of Normandy," the result of a careful perusal of a memoir on the Geology of La Manche and Calvados, by the late M. Bonissent, I discussed the relations of the New Red of those Provinces, as far as I was able to investigate the few and partial exposures on the ground, and what I conceived to be their relations to the Devon and Somerset rocks during that period.

The Paper appeared in the *Quart. Journal* Geol. Soc. for May, 1879, pp. 245—267. It was accompanied by a map constructed from M. Bonissent's descriptions, which, however, was not published. The Paper was subsequently translated into French by M. G. Lionnet, and appeared in the *Memoirs* of the Geological Society of Normandy, but the map was again omitted. As this map, tested by the French map of the region subsequently published, bears out in a remarkable degree the general accuracy of M. Bonissent's observations, its non-appearance has always been a source of regret to me. The views as to the age of the Normandy New Red Rocks, which I expressed, have not been endorsed by the French geologists, who are best qualified to form an opinion, still the Paper may be taken as a contribution toward the Stratigraphy of the New Red of the South Western Counties; and a short Paper entitled, "A Chapter on the Budleigh Pebbles," which appeared in *Trans.* Dev. Assoc. for 1877, may be included with it.

In all the Papers (except in the Note on Permian), above cited, a great want will be found, namely, the absence of any connected or detailed description of the Trap rocks. I have, therefore, specially alluded to them in the general notes after the Preface to this Paper. As regards description, however, from Polwhele's time (1797) down to the present, they have

:n so often referred to that this want may not be felt. It is ly natural to single out the Paper by Mr. Vicary,[1] and the ›re recent elaborate petrological researches of Mr. Bernard obson in *Quart. Journ.* Geol. Soc. Vol. xlviii (1892), pp.)6—507.

It is unnecessary to allude here to the stratigraphy of the raps rocks, as this will be found treated more or less inutely in the memoirs accompanying the New 1-inch ·eological Maps. The Memoir on the Exeter sheet, 325, aving gone to press, descriptions of the major part of these usters of Trap patches will appear shortly, together with ·trological notes.

As regards the New Red rocks, with the exception of the nall parts of their area to be found south of Chudleigh, which ave been re-mapped in part on the 6-inch scale, in carrying ı the Survey of the Devonian the work was done on the old ·inch ordnance maps, and completed in 1880.

In conclusion, I would point out some lines of research hich might lead to good results in amplifying the work of the ·eological Survey, and clearing up those stratigraphical ·oblems which yet remain to be solved.

The area occupied by the Lower Marl series, extending ›rthward from the coast between Exmouth and Straight oint to Whimple, cannot be too carefully investigated for .e occurrence of sandstones in or under the Marls; these are ıown on the map wherever evidence of their occurrence was ›tained, and their anomalous appearance may be due to ults which are very numerous on the coast, but cannot be aced far in this series inland. The coast evidence would ad one to infer that the sandstones of Straight Point [which ·e partly brecciated and contain calcareous (probably ›lomitic) concretionary matter in one part] are above the :arls, with occasional intercalations of thick even-bedded

1. "On the Feldspathic Traps of Devonshire." Trans. Dev. Assoc. art iv, p. 43. 1865.

three main outstanding questions requiring positive settlent may be summed up thus :—

Devonian. Position of fossiliferous Looe beds with reference to Dartmouth slate series.

Carboniferous. The exact relations of the Middle and Lower Culm in Volcanic areas.

New Red. The relations of the Lower Marls and intercalated Marls and Sandstones to the underlying Breccias and Sandstones.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PAPERS, ETC., ON DEVONIAN ROCKS.

"On the Structure of the Palæozoic Districts of West Somerset," by A. Champernowne and W. A. E. Ussher. *Quart. Journ.* Geol. Soc. for Aug., 1879, pp. 532—548.

"On the Geology of Parts of Devon and West Somerset, North of South Molton and Dulverton." *Proc.* Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. for 1879.

"The Triassic Rocks of West Somerset and the Devonian Rocks on their borders." Part II. *Proc.* Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. for 1889.

"On the Palæozoic Rocks of North Devon and W. Somerset." *Geol. Mag.* for October, 1881, p. 441, etc.

Summary of Progress of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom for 1897. Pp. 76—78.

"The Devonian Rocks of South Devon." *Quart. Journ.* Geol. Soc. for Aug., 1890, p. 487.

Report of the Director-General of the Geol. Sur. for 1892. Pp. 254, 255.

portant.* Unimportant.† Partly erroneous.‡ Condemned.||

LIST OF PAPERS, ETC., ON DEVONIAN ROCKS—*continued.*

* Report of the Director-Gen. Geol. Sur. for 1893. Pp. 256, 257.

‡* Report of D.-G. Geol. Sur. for 1894. Pp. 270, 271.

† Report of D.-G. Geol. Sur. for 1895. P. 7.

* Report of D.-G. Geol. Sur. for 1896. P. 51.

* Summary of Progress of the Geol. Sur. of the United Kingdom for 1898. Pp. 95, 96.

* Summary of Progress of the Geol. Sur., etc., for 1899.

‡ "The Devonian Rocks of Great Britain." Rep. Brit. Assoc. Trans. of Sections for 1889.

* "The Devonian Rocks as described by De la Beche, interpreted in accordance with recent researches." *Trans.* Roy. Geol. Soc., Corn., 1890.

‡ "The Devonian of the Western Region and Geology of Tavistock." *Trans.* Dev. Assoc. for 1889, pp. 437—451.

‖ "The Devonian Rocks between Plymouth and Looe." *Trans.* Roy. Geol. Soc., Corn.

‖ "On the Geology of S. Devon." *Proc.* Geologists' Assoc. Vol. 8, no. 8.

Important.* Unimportant.† Partly erroneous.‡ Condemned.‖

LIST OF PAPERS, ETC., ON CARBONIFEROUS.

† "The Culm Measures of Devonshire." British Assoc. Rep. Trans. of Sections, 1886. Published *Geol. Mag.* Decade III. Vol. 4. No. 1, p. 10. Jan., 1887.

* "The British Culm Measures." *Proc.* Somerset Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 38. 1892.

Most Important.* Redundant.† Faulty.‡

LIST OF PAPERS, ETC., ON CARBONIFEROUS—*continued.*

"On the probable nature and distribution of the Palæozoic Strata beneath the Secondary Rocks, etc." *Proc.* Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 36. 1891. Refers to Culm, pp. 12—18.

"The Devonian of the Western Region and Geology of Tavistock." Partly wrong. *Trans.* Dev. Assoc. for 1889.

Rep. of Director-Gen. Geol. Sur. for 1894.

Extract: "The limits of alteration usually extend to about half-a-mile from the visible edge of the South margin of the Dartmoor granite. Though no apophyses from that rock have been met with in ground recently surveyed, there is distinct evidence that the general body of the granite does not plunge vertically downward from its exposed margin, but stretches outward for some way, under a variable thickness of Culm Measures and Upper Devonian strata. Two inliers of it are to be seen at Hemerdon Ball. The aureole of metamorphism varies in breadth in such a way as to indicate that the granite probably approaches nearer the surface in some parts of the altered belt than in others."

Rep. D.-G. Geol. Sur. for 1895. P. 7.

"In the prosecution of the revision of Devon and Cornwall, Mr. Ussher has been able to extend the area of Culm Measures much further south than they have hitherto been supposed to reach. He now believes that Culm rocks rise along the margin of the granite, or occur in faulted or folded contact with Upper Devonian slates near the eruptive mass as far south as Ivybridge, and he thinks that they may even run on round the granite to near Bickley. The banded siliceous rocks of Kingsbridge Road (Wrangaton) and Brent have their exact counterparts in varieties of the Lower Culm cherts north of Ashburton. Again the dark altered rocks containing chiastolite on the borders of the granite near Brent and Ivybridge, closely resemble the dark shaly Lower Culm strata which cover an extensive area north of Ashburton Down. It is worthy of note that the type of metamorphism exhibited by these Carboniferous rocks has not been observed among Devonian strata where they come in contact with the granite. With the exception of a few small *Goniatites*, similar to those of Ven, near Barnstaple, which have been found at one spot near Ashburton Down, no fossils have been detected in the Culm Measures of the area now reported on. Intruded igneous rocks pierce the Culm Measures north of Brent, and likewise the Upper Devonian strata of the Buckfastleigh and Ashburton area. The aureole of metamorphism around the southern end of the Dartmoor granite rarely exceeds a mile in width, while in some places it is hardly more than half-a-mile."

Rep. D.-G. Geol. Sur. for 1896. Quoted in Chapter III.

Summary of Progress for 1897. Results given in Chapter III.

Summary of Progress for 1898. Results given in Chapter III.

Most Important.* Redundant.† Faulty.‡

LIST OF PAPERS ON NEW RED ROCKS.

† "On the Sub-divisions of the Triassic rocks between the coast of West Somerset and the south coast of Devon." *Geol. Mag.*, Dec. II, Vol. II, No. 4, April, 1875.

* "On the Triassic rocks of Somerset and Devon." *Quart. Journ.* Geol. Soc. for Nov., 1876, pp. 367—394.

* "On the age and origin of the Watcombe Clay." *Trans.* Devon Assoc. for 1877.

* "On the Triassic rocks of West Somerset," etc. *Proc.* Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. for 1889. Part 1 of the Paper.

* "On the Chronological Value of the Triassic strata in the South-Western Counties." *Quart. Journ.* Geol. Soc. for Aug., 1878, pp. 454—470.

* "Permian in Devonshire." *Geol. Mag.*, Dec. III, Vol. IX, No. 336, p. 247, June, 1892.

"On the Triassic rocks of Normandy," etc. *Quart. Journ.* Geol. Soc. for May, 1879, p. 245, etc., and Mem. Soc. Geol. de Normandie.

"A chapter on the Budleigh Pebbles." *Trans.* Dev. Assoc. for 1877.

‡ "A Classification of the Triassic rocks of Devon," etc. *Trans.* Devon Assoc. for 1877.

‖ "On the Geology of Paignton." *Trans.* Dev. Assoc. for 1878.

‖ "The Geology of Dawlish." *Trans.* Dev. Assoc. for 1881.

‖ "On the Mouth of the River Exe." *Trans.* Devon Assoc. for 1878.

Most Important.* **Redundant.†** **Redundant and Faulty.‡** **Local.‖**

The Manor of Allerton and its Tenants, 1530-1866.

BY PREBENDARY COLEMAN, M.A.

AN outline of "The Descent of the Manor of Allerton" was attempted in the volume of the *Proceedings* of the Society for 1899.

It was then shewn that the families of De Conteville, Gournay, and Bythemore held the Lordship of it, from the Conquest until it passed into the hands of John Gunthorpe, Dean of Wells (1472—1498). By him it was given to the Dean and Chapter,[1] who retained it in their possession until the year 1866. On the Commutation of their estates for a fixed annual payment, it was handed over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, together with their other manors, and remains to this day with that body. In the present Paper it is proposed to shew who have been the Leaseholders for lives and who have been the Copyholders for lives, under the Dean and Chapter. And it will be seen that there was for many years a close connection with the Cathedral Church and the City of Wells through the Lessees. The same was the case through the rectors or chaplains of the "libera capella," who, in the greater number of instances, were canons residentiary, or priest vicars, whose duties at Wells came first, and at Allerton second. A list of these, with the dates of their Institution will be given, with a

1. 27th January, 1498.

and notice of each, together with a short account of Chapel in which they were appointed by the lords of Manor.

Although Dean Gunthorpe died in 1498, some years before possession of the manor was secured to its new owners. At least, the earliest notice found in the records of the Dean and Chapter of its having been let to a tenant, is in the year of King Henry VIII. On the 6th of March in year it was let to Thomas Bowyer, Mary his wife, and their daughter, of Yarnock in the parish of Badgworth, "any of them longest living" for the yearly rent of £18 good and lawful money of England."

Edward the 6th succeeded his father in 1547, and in second year of his reign, the manor windmill being then in ruinous condition, a wealthy clothier, named John Mawdel of Wells, rented it for a term of fifty years, apart from manor house and lands, with the object of rebuilding it.[1]

In the fourth year of Edward VI. a separate holding thirty-two acres, more fully described as twenty-four acres "new acter land lying in two closes inclosed in Aluton late the tenure of John Hodges of Blackforde, husbandman, after that in the tenure of Annes his wyfe;" and also "eight acres of land, medoe, and pasture in Aluton," was rented one John Schepherde of Worspryng, grazier; the rent £33 6s. 8d., to be paid in three instalments: £20 0s. 0d the audytt in the year 1550, £10 0s. 0d. at that of the year 1551, and £3 6s. 8d. "in name of a fyne or yncome" in payment and "contentacion" of the said £33 6s. 8d. The term for which it was taken was fifty years; and the yearly payment was nine shillings for the eight acres, and twenty four shillings for the twenty-four acres, "to be paide at the feastes of the byrthe of our Lord God, th annuncyacon of the blyssid Lady the Virgin, the Natyvyte of Seinte John Baptyst, and Seinte Mighell th archangell, by evyne porcons

1. Chapter Acts. E. Fo. 19.

A.D. was to have half of all the estrayes within the manor for his own profit, and as much timber growing on the Manor as should be needed for necessary "reparacons" to the Manor house, and as the Steward should assign. On his part, he engaged "to collect and gather yearly twelve shillings of rente for one close of pasture, late in the tenure of John Gyllyng, and perquisites of Courts, fynes, heriots, when they shall fall, wardes, marriages, and a moiete of estrayes within the Manor, and do everything appertaining to the office of a Baylyffe of the said Manor, and do suit twice a year."

1558 This tenant, William Hill the elder,[1] appears to have died between 1558 and 1565, for on January 28 of the former year (I Elizabeth) the holding known as Bradehurst, or Bradenhurst, thirty acres in extent, was leased to William Welsh, of Loxton, Elizabeth his wife, and William Hill senr, son of
1565 Roger Hill, but on April 2nd of the latter year, a new grant was made of the same to William Welsh of Alvington, husbandman, Elizabeth his wife, and their son William[2], for the term of their lives, and it is stated that these thirty acres had been in the tenure and occupation of Roger Hill, gent., deceased. The practice of appointing attornies living in the neighbourhood to give peaceable possession of the lands rented to the tenant now seems to begin; in this instance the men chosen were "our trustie and well-beloved John Swaine of Streme in the ꝑish of Overwere, and William Evans of Netherwere," and they are described as "our true and lawful attornies to enter in and uppon the said thirty acres pasture, and in our name to take possession and seasin, and in our name to deliver seasin and possession unto the said William Welsh."

NOTE. There was a close connection between the families of Welch of Allerton, and the Sebephordes of Wick S. Lawrence, which accounts for the latter family becoming tenants in Allerton under the D. and C. Christian, daughter of William Welch, of Allerton, became the second wife of John Irish, who by his first marriage had two daughters, Alice and Mary. The former married Edmund Shippard, the latter John Shippard, of Weeke S. Lawrence. This is shewn in the Heralds Visitation of Somerset, 1623.

1. C. A. E. Fo. 109.
2. C. A. E. Fo. 148.

A.D.
1601

[1]Two documents, both dated July 1st, 1601, in the 43rd year of Elizabeth, continue the history of the tenants of the Manor farm: one is the surrender of Edmund Bower, of Wells, who had purchased the remainder of the term granted to William Hill; the other is a lease granted to one *Robert Sherwell*, for the lives of Edmund Bower, Adrian Bower, gent., brother of the said Edmund, and Alice Bower, daughter of the said Adrian. The conditions of the tenancy and the amount of rent remained the same as before. The fine paid is only stated generally as "a competent sum of money." It was probably less than William Hill paid in 1556, as 15 years of his lease were still unexpired. Robert Sherwell was no doubt introduced, owing to his wife being a daughter of John Borde,[2] who paid rent for the manor in 1563, after William Hill's death, and who was still living in 1591. Robert Sherwell[3] held the farm for sixteen years, until his death in 1617. His widow, Mary, survived him ten years. John Borde was a Blackford man; his daughter's burial at Wedmore, September 15th, 1627, is entered thus: "Maria Sherwell, generosa, vidua et senex," though, if baptized in infancy, she fell short of three score years and ten by four years. The attornies for the D. and C. in this case were Richard Ivye, of Blackford, and Richard Counsell, of Mudsley, yeomen.

The family of Bower of Wells was interested in the manor of Allerton for some one hundred and fifty years, 1530-1686. Walter Bower, a residentiary Canon, married Elizabeth, daughter of Adrian Hawthorne, Chancellor of Wells, the issue of which marriage was two sons, viz.: Edmund, and Adrian. At the end of the 16th century, Edmund (see above) was the lessee of the farm in succession to William Hill. Adrian is known as "of Alverton," and succeeded to his

1. C. A. E. Fo. 171.

2. *See* C. A. D. Fo. 107, for a notice of the manumission of Thos. Borde, sr., of Blackford, and his sons, Thomas and Richard, on February 10th, 1545, being "native." And, cf. S. R. S. Vol. iv, p. 252.

3. Wedmore Chronicle. Vol. 2, No. 6, p. 313.

brother's estates. He married Ann Dorrington, (borne, Wilts, and by her had a family of four so daughters, viz.: Edmund, Walter, Adrian and J (one of the three lives inserted in the lease of 16 Sarah, and Eleanor. Ann Bower, the mother of t had an only sister,[1] Cisely, who became the wife Bower, of Wells, a cousin of Adrian's. The bo two sisters were buried in S. Cuthbert's Church, small monument in the south aisle there was fo interesting inscription: "Neere unto ye piller lyet of Cisely Bower, dau. and co-heire of John Dor Collingbourne in Wiltshire, gentlem'n; a loving toe William Bower of ys citty, gent., by whom she children which shee trayned upp in ye feare of was devoted to prayer and exprest good use th was many times dead in the sight of the people, had mercy on her that shee lived many yeares af many good workes in helping ye poore, sick, wherein ye Lord blessed her hand. Shee remember aged women at her death. She dyed on Whitso and was buried in the grave of her sister, Anne, Adrian Bower, gent., who dyed the first of Janu It would appear that Adrian Bower and his w in Allerton, for nearly a quarter of a century, fo more Registers bear witness to the fact. In 160 vant, Mary Kenny, died. In 1609, on Christmas buried a daughter, Elizabeth. In 1616, in the ea another daughter, Joanna. And in 1617, death la on another servant, Isabella Hodges. And no Adrian took his wife to be buried at Wells. E eldest son, was of age at the Visitation of Somers He had a son, Adrian, born in 1630, who occupi

1. She is styled Mrs. Christian Bower in S. Cuthbert's Burials.

2. Historical Notes of the Church of S. Cuthbert, by T. Serel,

A.D.

1611

1627
pr. 11th.

1637

Onus
3 5 6

towards the close of the 17th century, but who died at Wraxall, in 1686, at the age of 56. There was formerly a gravestone to his memory in Wraxall Church with this inscription: "Here Lyeth the Body of Adryan Bower, Esqre., Late of Alverton, in the County of Somerset, Who Departed This Life ye 3^d day of July, 1686: Aged 56 years." This stone was not to be found on a recent visit to the church, and the inscription may therefore the more fitly find a place in these "records."

A.D

Edmund Bower of Wells was living in 1611 (9th James I), for in that year he made a surrender of the farm, and windmill, and a new agreement was entered into.[1]

161

In the 2nd Charles I, his brother Adrian surrendered[2] "what he now holdeth and enjoyeth by virtue of a grant made to Edmund Bower late of Wells, gent., deceased," and had a new lease granted to him for the lives of his three sons, Edmund, Adrian, and John, then aged 25, 18, and 14 years, "and the life of the longest liver of them." A fine of £30 was paid, and the rent remained as in past years. The attornies were William Bower of Wells, gent., and Tristram Towse, of the same, notary public. Adrian, the father, was appointed manor bailiff. On his death in 1637, his son Edmund succeeded him, as appears by the following entry in a D. and C. account book. "July 19, 1637. Alverton Mannor. Rec^d. of Edm. Bower, gent., p. man Tristram Towse for o^r lady day rent nine pounds;" Dec. 7, 1637, more p^r man Tristram Towse twenty fower pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence. Suma 33. 15. 6. Item. Wm. Welsh perobligacon fifty shillings £2 10 0. Sic onus £36 5 6."

162
Apr. 1

163

On
36 5

In 1642 the Civil War began, and every thing in Church and State was thrown into confusion. The last entry in the Chapter Acts is on January 28, 1644, and for the next twenty years no entries were made.

1. C. A. K. Fo. 38.
2. C. A. G. Fo. 48.

On April 30, 1649, an Act of Parliament was passed "to abolish and take away the name and office of Dean, Subdean, Dean and Chapter, Archdeacon, Chancellor, Chantor, Treasurer, Canon, Prebend, Chanter, and all other titles and offices belonging to any Cathedral or Collegiate Church or Chapel excepting the Universities, the Deanery of Christ Church in Oxford, and the Foundations of Westminster, Winchester and Eton, and to settle the Lands and Hereditaments of them in the hands of Trustees called Contractors, to sell and dispose of them for the benefit of the public."

In order to carry out this provision, Commissioners were appointed to make a survey of the property of the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The survey of the Manor of Allerton was made in the month of June 1650, and as this is an official document of no little value, it is here given in full. I am indebted to the Secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commission for granting me the loan of it for this purpose.

A SURVEY

[illegible] Manor of Allerton with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof lying and being in the County of Somerset, late parcel of the possessions of late belonging to the late Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of S. Andrew's in Wells in the county aforesaid made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed in the month of June 1650, by virtue of a Commission to us granted grounded upon an Act of the Lords of England assembled in Parliament for the abolishing of Deans, Deans and Chapters, Canons, Prebends and other offices and titles of and belonging to any Cathedral or Collegiate Church or Chappell within England and Wales under the hands and seales of five or more of the Commissioners in the said Act named and appointed.

[illegible] April 30, 1649.

Annual Rents reserved.		Clear values and improvements per annum. £ s. d.
	The Courts Baron ffines and amerciaments of Courts, herrs of the copyhold tenants for lives, wayfes, estrays and all other profits and perquisites within the sd mannor to the Royalty thereof appertaining We estimate coïbus annis at, *i.e.* "communibus"—ordinary years	1 5 0

LEASEHOLD FOR LIVES.

Edw. Bower. All that capital messuage or mancōn house lying and being in Allverton in the county of Somerset, consisting of a hall, a parlour, a kitchen, a larder, a buttery, a brewhouse with severall lodging roomes over them, all built wth stone and covered wth slate, a large barne, a court, and two fold yards, two stalls, a hayhouse, a stable, a granary, a cowhouse, a garden, and four orchards, with their appurtences, containing by estimacon ffour acres. And all that close of pasture, with the appurts, called Upper Elme Hay, containing by estimacon three roods, abutting upon the sd house on the east part. All that close of meadow and pasture, with the appurts, called Pullhays, containing by estimacon ten acres, abutting upon a close of the same lands, called Eighteene acres on the south part. All that close of arable called Eighteen acres, with the appurtences, containing by

Quantity. Roods. Perches.	Clear value of improvements per annum. £ s. d.

[illegible] acres abutting upon the said ground called Pullhays on the north part. All that close of arable and pasture with the appurtenances called Lower Lime Hay, containing by estimation three acres abutting upon a ground called Six acres on the north part. All that close of arable called Six acres with the appurtenances, containing by estimation four acres abutting upon the said Lower Lime Hay, on the south part. All that close of arable with the appurtenances called four acres, containing by estimation three acres abutting upon the ground called Six acres aforesaid, on the south-west part. All that parcell of arable with the appurtenances called Two acres containing by estimation two acres, being in the Nineteen abutting upon Mr Tarrant's land on the west. All that parcel of arable with the appurtenances being in the lower field upon Bynham's Hill containing by estimation one acre. All that close of arable with the appurtenances called Twelve acres containing by estimation eight acres abutting upon another ground called Twelve acres on the east part. All that close of arable with the appurtenances called Twelve acres containing by estimation eight acres abutting upon the aforesaid Twelve acres on the west part. All that close of arable with the appurtenances called Bempston, containing

	Clear values and improvements per annum. £ s. d.
by estimacon ten acres abutting upon Mr. Taverner's ten acres lying in Allverton East feild on the west part. All that parcell of arable land with the appurtences lying in the East feild, containing by estimacon three acres abutting upon a meadow called Sweeting's close (in the tenure Edmd Bower) on the east part. All that close of meadow with the appurts called Scotten's close, containing by estimacon two acres abutting upon the sd three acres on the west part. All that parcell of arable with the appurtences lying in the East feild, containing by estimacon nine acres abutting upon the Parish of Weare on the north and an acre of land of — Lancaster Esqre. on the south part. All that parcel of arrable with the appurtences lying in the same feilde, containing by estimacon an acre and half abutting upon William Hatche's land on the north part. All that parcell of arable with the appurtences lying in the same feild, containing by estimacon three acres abutting upon the highway leading unto Wedmore from Axbridge on the east part, and all that close of arable wth the appurtences lying in the East feild, containing by estimacon ffour acres abutting upon Esq. Huxley's ground on the east part; and all that close of meadow with the appurtences called Crickmead, containing by	

estimacon 16 acres a
orchard and backside o
(in the tenure of John
east part; and all that
appurtences called Gre
taining by estimacon 1
upon the highway in t
comon meadow called S
south part; and all th
the appurts called Litt
taining by estimacon thr
upon the highway on the
of the sd Mr. Bower's
west part; and all that
appurtences called Parke
by estimacon eight acre
the widow Wall's groun
the south part; and all
turing or Common of 1
appurtances for 12 head
in a Common meadow cal
and all that close of w

		Clear values and improvements per annum. £	s.	d.
	belonging or in any wise appertaining or at anytime heretofore taken, reputed or knowne as part, parcell, or member there-			
8.	of.			
	Wm. Welsh. All those three closes of meadow and pasture, cõmonly called Brodenhurst, situate, lying and being in Allverton in the county of Somerset, containing by estimacõn thirty acres, abutting upon Baynham Moore on the south and the ground of Edmund Sheppard on the north part, wth all and singular the			
3.	appurts thereunto belonging ...	33	10	0
	Edmund Sheppard. All that one close of meadow and pasture, commonly called or known by the name of Broadness, situate, lying and being in the parish of Allverton in the county of Somerset, containing by estimacõn 18 acres, abutting upon Baynham Moore on the south part. All that other close of meadow and pasture cõmonly called Broadness, containing by estimacõn twelve acres, abutting upon a drove leading to Lower Leaze on the south and Cook's Leaze on the north part, and all that close of meadow and pasture called North Mead, containing by estimacõn two acres, abutting upon a meadow called North Mead in the north part, with their and every of their appur-			
.	tenences	33	7	0

Annual Rents Reserved.		Clear values a improvement per annum. £	s.
	COPYHOLDERS FOR LIVES.		
Herr. 1.	*Eliz. Bower.* One tenement, containing 15 acres of land and one rodd of land and three roods of meadow of old Auster; as also one tenement, containing six acres of land and three acres of meadow and		
Redd. 20s.	pasture of the same old Auster.[1] ...	9	0
Herr. 1.	*Humphrey Marsh.* Twelve acres of land, meadow, and pasture of old Auster, with the appurtenᶜᵉˢ in the Parish of		
Redd. 12s.	Allverton	13	13
Herr. 1.	*Wm. Hatch.* One tenement, containing by estimacon sixteen acres and half of land, meadow, and pasture of old Auster,		
Redd. 10s.	with the appurtenences	6	3
	Eliz. Swayne. One tenement, containing thirteen acres of land, and seven acres of meadow of old Auster with the appurtenᶜᵉˢ, and also six acres of meadow		
Herr. 1.	and pasture in Broadness, and ffive acres of land in Bremble Croft, with the		
Redd. 20s.	appurtenᶜᵉˢ.	12	0
	Eliz. Swayne. One tenement, containing ffourteen acres and-a-half of land and		
Herr. 1.	six acres and half of meadow and pasture of old Auster wᵗʰ the appurtenᶜᵉˢ, and		
Redd. 16s. 4d.	one acre of land in Park land of Overland.	10	3
	John Deane. One tenement, contain-		

1. "In some manors 'antiquum astrum' or austrum (from O.F. astr *hearth*) is where a fixed chimney or fire anciently hath been. *Auster t ments* are lands to which in virtue of their having been the original ho steads rights of common were attached, and on which certain du devolved." N. and Q, 5th series, xi, 216.

nual ents rved.		Clear values and improvements per annum. £	s.	d.
err. Goods. l. 8s.	ing thirteen acres and three yards of land, and three acres and one yard of meadow and pasture, with the appurtences ...	6	5	4
err. Goods. l. 10s.	*Priscilla Wall.* Two tenements, containing 15 acres and 3 yards of arable land of old Auster, and ffour acres and three yards of meadow of the same old Auster, with the appũrts	6	10	0
err. Goods. l. 10s.	*Adrian Bower.* One tenement, containing eight acres of arable land and two acres of meadow of old Auster, with the appurtences, and ffour acres of pasture in Broadness, of Overlands, with the appurtences	10	3	4
ld. 7s.	*Marian Andrews.* Seven acres of pasture of Overlands	4	13	0
ott 40s. d. 4s.	*Wm. Welsh.* One tenement, containing eight acres of land and meadow and two acres of meadow and pasture of old Auster, with the appũrts, which two acres lye in a certain meadow called Blackheale	4	16	0
rr. 1. . 6s. 8d.	*Jeremiah Davey* als Ballon. One tenement, containing ten acres of land, meadow, and pasture of old Auster, with the appũrts	4	2	6
d. 14s.	*Edmd. Bower.* Nine acres of pasture of Overlands lying in Broadness, and ffive acres of pasture of Overlands lying in Broadness, with the appurtences ...	13	6	0
err.	*Edmd. Bower.* One tenement, containing by estimacon 33 acres and two roods			

Annual Rents Reserved.		Clear values a improvement per annum. £	s.
Best Goods.	of land, meadow, and pasture of old Auster. Seven acres of pasture in Guire of Overlands, and two acres of meadow in Paddmead of Overlands, with their		
Redd. 29s.	appurtenᶜᵉˢ	24	14
	Edmd. Bower. One tenement, containing sixteen acres of land and ffour acres		
Herr. Best Goods.	of meadow of old Auster, with the		
Redd. 10s.	appũrts	9	7
	John Bower. Twelve acres of meadow and pasture, with the appũrts of Over-		
Redd. 12s.	lands	9	8
	Edmd. Bower. Seven acres of meadow of Overland, whereof ffour acres lye in Shalldom and three acres in Parkmead,		
Redd. 7s.	with the appurtenᶜᵉˢ	6	13
	Gab. Ivyleafe. ffour acres of meadow with the appurtenᶜᵉˢ, called Stinteham		
Redd. 7s.	mead.	2	13
	John Taylor. One close of pasture of Overlands in Broadness, containing by		
Redd. 6s.	estimacõn six acres, with the appurtenᶜᵉˢ	4	7

REPRIZES.[1]

The lords of the sᵈ mannor are to be at the charge of r work, viz., for cleansing, scouring, and ditching of 100 per in length in several rivers and rines at 15 ffoot to the pe and repairing one sluice at ffawman Bridge, and likewis the charge of repairing two bridges, the one called Cullyr

1. "Allowance and duties paid annually out of a manor and lan rent charges, annuities," &c. *Bailey's* Dictionary.

[illegible] and the other Sawmon Bridge, all which charge we [illegible] may amt coibus annis xx £.

[illegible]re is to be paid out of the rents and profits of the sd [illegible]or of Allverton to the poor of the city of Wells the [illegible] of £8 13s. 4d.

MEMORANDUMS.

[illegible]at there is a Court Baron[1] held at ye ffarme house in [illegible]rton, at ye will and pleasure of the lords.

[illegible]e tenants of the sd mannor are to prosecute their suit and [illegible]ce to the lords of the courts aforesd.

[illegible]e ffreeholders which hold of the sd mannor do usually do [illegible]of court and pay to the lords every Midsumer Day a [illegible]

[illegible]at there are two Comons belonging to the sd mannor, the [illegible]called Bynham Moore, the other Allverton Moore, and [illegible]Droves thereunto belonging, wherein the several tenantry [illegible]nts within the sd mannor have common of pasture without [illegible], and that the lords of the sd mannor have the benefit of [illegible]ing the sd comons.

[illegible]e benefit of comons and common of pasture to their sd [illegible]nts belonging are comprehended within the rates of their [illegible]ective holds.

[illegible]at there have been usually granted three copys upon [illegible]y copyhold or old Auster tenement, and every copy for [illegible] lives apeice, and that the lords shall have and take the [illegible] goods of every tenemt of old Auster that the tenant died [illegible]d of for and in the name of a Herrt unless they did other- [illegible] compound wth the sd lords for the same, and that the [illegible]w of every tent dying seized should enjoy the sd tenemt [illegible]ustom during her widowhood.

[illegible]he sd mannor is bounded with Mark on the south, Wed-

[1] "A court which every lord of a manor (who antiently were called [illegible]s) hath within his own precincts, in which admittances, grants of lands, [illegible]are made to the copyholders; surrenders are accepted, &c." *Bailey.*

A.D. moore on the south-east, Weare on the north, and Badgewo on the north-west.

The advowson right of patronage noïacon or presentation the parish church of Allerton did belong to the lords of the mannor.

The parsonage there is worth per ann. £40.

The present incumbent there is Mr. Mathewe Lawe.

An abstract of the present rents, future improvements, a all other profits of the sd mannor of Allverton.

The Courts Baron, Herrt, and Royalties are per ann.	1	5
The rent reserved by lease wthin the sd mannor is per annum	18	0
	19	5
The improvemt of the several leaseholds within the sd mannor is per annum	112	9
The improvement of the copyholds for lives per ann.	158	0
Sume total of future improvements pr ann.	270	9

1650 From this Survey it appears that Edmund Bower was n the tenant of the farm and was occupying 130 acres of la more or less, belonging to it, besides 80 acres which he h as a Copyholder. This tenancy was in virtue of a le granted to him in 1641 for the lives of his two sons, Adr and Edmund, and of Edmund Towse. He does not seem have been disturbed, by the agents of the Parliament, in occupation, for there is proof that he was living at the fa in 1652, and his son Adrian in 1660. But we have no Cha records to throw light on the period which intervened betw 1649, when Charles I was executed, and England was decla a Commonwealth, and 1661, the year after the Restoratio

arles II. But, if the West Country ditty were known in se parts, the Allerton men would doubtless have joined *con ore* in its jingle :—[1]

> "We'll bore a hole thro' Crumwell's nose,
> And there we'll put a string;
> We'll hang 'un up in middle of th' house,
> For killing of Charles our King."

In other respects the Survey must speak for itself: but it is natter of interest to observe that the sum of £8 13s. 4d.[2] arged on the profits of the manor for the poor of Wells, is ll paid yearly, and a portion of it helps to provide attendce and medicines for the sick, gratis.

At the Restoration of Charles II, on May 29th, 1660, Dr. eyghton, a Canon of Wells, who had been with the King in ile for the last fifteen years, was appointed to the Deanery. ere are many visible memorials of him in the Cathedral urch, of which the most conspicuous is the brass lectern in e nave, presented by him as a thank offering. No sooner s he in office than the business of the Chapter manors engged his attention. Among them, that of the manor of llerton, of which Adrian Bower, born in 1630, was at that ne, the tenant. At the close of the year 1661, three matters business connected with Allerton, came before the Dean d Chapter. In two instances 'copies' of their tenancy had en lost "in the troublesome tymes," by the tenants, and they w came to desire 'a new copy,' which was not obtained thout enquiry into the merits of the case. Adrian Bower d lost his copy of twelve acres, for which a fine had been d in 1640, as he affirmed, but he had to bring a witness, William Hatch of Allerton (who) "affirmeth confidently d is readie to take his oath that he saw the copy which is t." He also desired a new copy of the four acres in Shal-

1. Notes and Queries. 6th s. xi, 129.

2. See *Serels'* St. Cuthbert's Church, p. 107, for an incident connected th payment of this sum.

[illegible] and the [illegible] in Parliament, the original of 164[illegible] having been lost "in the late rebellious times." Search had to be made in "the house of [illegible]," and it was found that in [illegible] Edmund Bower, his father, had contracted with the Dean and Chapter for some land or tenement in Allerton and had paid his fine, but for what land or tenement, "no [illegible]." However, the new copy was granted. Nor are these the only instances of Deeds being lost, or of complications in the tenures, arising out of the Rebellion. In 1663, [illegible] and his wife named Kent, the tenants in possession of two tenements, enter a caveat against the surrender by certain other persons of those premises, and against any grant that may be made of them. Since the Parliament had abolished Deans and Chapters, [illegible] years had elapsed, and in the interval many changes among the tenants had taken place from time to time: and probably little was known by the officials of the Church of the business that had been transacted in the interval. Among other results of the Restoration was a [illegible] from the manorial estates. In addition to the usual boonages "per aquaticis operibus," *i.e.* mending the ponds, and "per reparationes pinfoldi," *i.e.* repairs of the manor Pound, as then now appears, entitled, "in subsidium regis," of no small amount. In 13 Charles II an Act was passed "for a free and voluntary present to his Majesty, with a proviso that "this Act and the Supply here granted shall not be drawn into example for the time to come." It was [illegible] a free and voluntary present, but it was nothing more or less than a tax levied on the nation for the payment of the King's debts. In one account in 1669, no less a sum than [illegible] is entered as paid by the Chapter for "subsidium Dom. Regis."

The "Acts" of the Chapter were brought to a close in 1642 by the Civil War, but they commence again in 1664. One of the first entries is concerning land at Allerton called "Powells." In 1650 it was held by Edmond Bower; he was

now dead, and in the ordinary course of things, his son Adrian would have succeeded to it. But it would seem that he objected to the amount of the fine demanded. A lease of it was granted to John Selleck, one of the Canons, who appears to have passed it on to his sister. The fine was £80: the Chapter Clerk adding this note—"This was designed for Mr. Adrian Bower for threescore and ten pounds if he had accepted of it." It was not long in the hands of Joanna Selleck, for in the following year Adrian Bower bought her out at £80 and five shillings! A.D.

To the Bowers succeeded as tenants of the farm the Canningtons, for a period of some twenty years. The first man of the name was John Canington, of North Petherton; but the family was represented also at Wells, with which city it had been connected for between two and three hundred years. In the years 1444 and 1471 a Cannington had been one of the churchwardens of St. Cuthbert's. And now, on April 13th, 1683 (35 Charles II) John surrendered the Allerton manor farm, of which he was legally seized by mean assignment, to the Dean and Chapter. A new lease was granted to him and his heirs for the lives of Anne Cannington, his daughter, and of Thomas and John, sons of Robert Cannington, of Wells. The same rent as before, and the usual conditions were inserted. The attornies were Robert and John Pope, of Blackford. 1683

On the 2nd of October, 1690 (2 William and Mary) another lease was granted to John Cannington, for the lives of Thomas and John, sons of Robert, *late* of Wells, and of Avis Holt, daughter of Francis Holt, gent., deceased, on same terms. In the margin of the indenture there is this memorandum: "Mr. Cannington promised the Chapter to be kind to Avis Holt." Within five years, there was a great change in the family. Mr. and Mrs. Cannington had died, as a memorial to the latter in the south transept of Wedmore 1690

C. A. P. 6. Manor Rolls, p. 380, cf. 1690.

[illegible] Thomas [illegible] his uncle, and had [illegible] his wife. It would appear also that Ann and [illegible] were to survive living, for on January 13th, 1666, [illegible] William III. Thomas also presents his own life and that of [illegible] his new wife, for life of Robert Paine, instead of [illegible] a renewing his lease. This man was the [illegible] Thomas Paine of the city of London. The attorneys were [illegible] Samuel [illegible] and George White, yeoman. The [illegible] the same, viz. [illegible]. A series of Manor [illegible] Books, extending from 1650 until 1700, is in existence, and they are interesting as specifying the names of the tenants who did suit to the Court at the fourteen Courts held during that time at Kilmington.

There is little more to be said of the Cunningham. In 1703 [illegible] the Dean and Chapter confirmed letters patent to their tenant, Thomas, appointing him their bailiff for the life of himself and [illegible] thereof, for the life of Avis his wife, and [illegible] their daughter. In [illegible] Avis is a widow [illegible] at Wells, and twenty years later, Holt [illegible] her son [illegible] a [illegible] choral on [illegible]. The [illegible] for the Chapter memorandum, that [illegible] that he must be kind to Avis, then father-[illegible] [illegible] with Chancellor Holt, [illegible] prominent part in the Chapter proceedings in [illegible] at the time of the Monmouth Rebellion, when [illegible] by the rebels in the Cathedral, and [illegible] be wrecked. "Deus, Deus nostis hoc otia [illegible]

From the year [illegible] until 1800, that is for the last one hundred and sixty years of the manor remaining in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, the two families of Paine and

[illegible] Wadham Chronicle [illegible] f. 313

[illegible] 1703-[illegible] [illegible] 1713

Thomas Paine was among the suffering clergy in 1662. See Walker, pt. ii. [illegible] Fr. [illegible] 1713

Tudway, both of Wells, were the lessees of the farm. An A.D
alliance between the two families was contracted in the year 1766, by the marriage of Robert Tudway with Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. John Paine, the then lessee, afterwards Canon and Sub-Dean of Wells. And with this alliance the connection of the Tudway family with Allerton began.

On January 12th, 1705, John Paine, jr., of the city of 170
Wells, notary public, took the farm and windmill on a lease for the lives of himself, Avis Cannington of the Liberty of St. Andrew, widow, and Robert Thorn.[1] Two deeds follow, one in 1707, and another in 1708. The former constitutes 170
John Paine the younger, together with his tenant for the time being, game keepers to the Dean and Chapter, who give him full power and authority to appoint one or more persons for the better preserving the game, and for seizing "any guns, nets or other engines for destroying the said game." He and his tenant may also take or kill by all lawful means wild duck and mallard, wigeon, teale, pheasant, partridge, hares, and all other game that shall be found within the manor.

The latter comes upon us as a surprise; for it is a docu- 170
ment authorizing two men of Burrington to dig or mine within the manor for lead ore, satisfying the tenants on whose ground they shall dig or mine, and paying to the Dean and Chapter a tenth part of all the ore they might raise. The probabilities of any success in such an enterprise must have been very remote. Professor Boyd Dawkins kindly confirms this conclusion, and adds a note on the geology of the parish. He writes: "The grant to the men of Burrington was of no use to them because there is no lead ore in those rocks. The rocks forming the surface in the parish occur in the following order (descending)—6. Alluvium of marsh lands. 5. The lower triassic shales, clays, and limestones. 4. The white lias. 3. The black clays and thin limestones with bone beds. 2. The grey marls (all rhœtic). 1. The triassic red marls.

1. Acts 1704, 1725. Id. Nov. 13. Id. April 6.

[illegible] The genealogy of Alderton is merely a repetition of that of Wimborne and the line of hills sweeping past Theale and Pen Knowle still in the east.

[illegible] In the following year two new lives were put in, instead of Ann Cunningham and Eliz. Thomas, viz.: Frances Paine the wife, and Frances Paine the sister of John. The wife was a daughter of Dr. Richard Healy, who gave £5 to the poor of Alderton, and who is commemorated on a mural tablet in the east chancel of the church. All that is known of her is recorded on a floor slab in the church transept.

[illegible] On her death in [illegible] he inserts the life of his son Richard, aged [illegible], and in the following year his son John. His father died in [illegible], and he then became John Paine the elder of Wells, surviving his father only nine years, and departing this life in [illegible].

[illegible] His son John succeeded him, and renewed the lease for the lives of himself, Frances his daughter, and Frances Paine his wife. He was in Holy Orders in 1743, and became in 1773 Canon and Sub-Dean of Wells. He continued to be the rector until his death in [illegible]. He married in 1741, Frances, daughter of William Hollidge of Wells, and after her death in [illegible], Eleanor ——. At this time his daughter Mary became engaged to Robert Tudway of Wells, and when he renewed his lease for the last time in 1786, it was on the lives of himself, his daughter Mary, and Robert Tudway, esqre. [illegible] Mr. Stodway for the farm.

[illegible] The manor house, as it stands to-day, is a substantial dwelling standing in the churchyard, with surroundings not very different from those described in 1686. It dates from 1772, in which year, on January 1st, the Dean and Canons did then [illegible] Robert Tudway, Esq., might cut down as much timber on his estate at Alderton, held under the Dean and Chapter, as he had had, or might have occasion for, on account of building his house at Alderton.

[illegible] Acts 1785–1786 [illegible] Dec 2

A.D.

On the death of Canon Paine, in 1774, Robert Tudway 1774
renewed the lease of the farm, after which no change
occurred until the year 1796, when the life of John Paine 1796
Tudway was accepted by the Dean and Chapter in lieu of
that of Robert Tudway, son to the lessee. In the first year
of the 19th century, Robert being now dead, the farm passed 1801
to Clement and Charles Tudway of Wells, esquires, for the
lives of Mary, widow of Robert, John Paine Tudway her son,
and Edward Wright Band, Esqre. The last named resided at
Wookey Hole.

Clement Tudway died (surviving Charles) in 1815, at the 1815
advanced age of 80, having been M.P. for Wells for 55
years,[1] and having served the office of Mayor of Wells ten
times.

The next notice to be recorded of any change is in 1824, 1824
when John Paine Tudway, M.P., 1815—1830, the son of
Robert, and father of the last member of the family who held
the estate, succeeded. The lives on which he held it were
those of himself, Edwd. W. Band, and Edmund Lovell, son of
Joseph Lovell Lovell. He died in July, 1835, aged 60, and
was succeeded by his son, Robert Charles Tudway, Esqre., 1836
who held it for the lives of E. Band of Wookey, himself, and
his brother Henry Tudway.

[At this time, July 1st, 1824, Allerton windmill, with its dwelling house and premises, was again let to a separate tenant, viz., Thomas Wilkins of Chapel Allerton, for lives of John Paine Tudway, E. W. Band, and John Wilkins, aged four years, son of Samuel Wilkins of Chapel Allerton, miller. Paul Wilkins succeeded his father in 1836, and Edwin Wilkins at his father's death in 1867, continued the tenancy until *his* death in 1883.]

The Rev. Henry G. Tudway, the last surviving "life," died in February, 1866 (æt. 39), and by his death the Manor of Allerton 'fell into hand,' and passed away from the family,

1. He was the Father of the House of Commons.

A.D.

and was merged in the Wel
to the Ecclesiastical Commis

1843 The enlargement in 1836
1866 succeeded in 1843 by Matthe
his son, John Tuker Teak, bo
1897 ment in 1897, when his son *A*
1900 is now (A.D. 1909) the tenan

SCHEDULE OF LAND

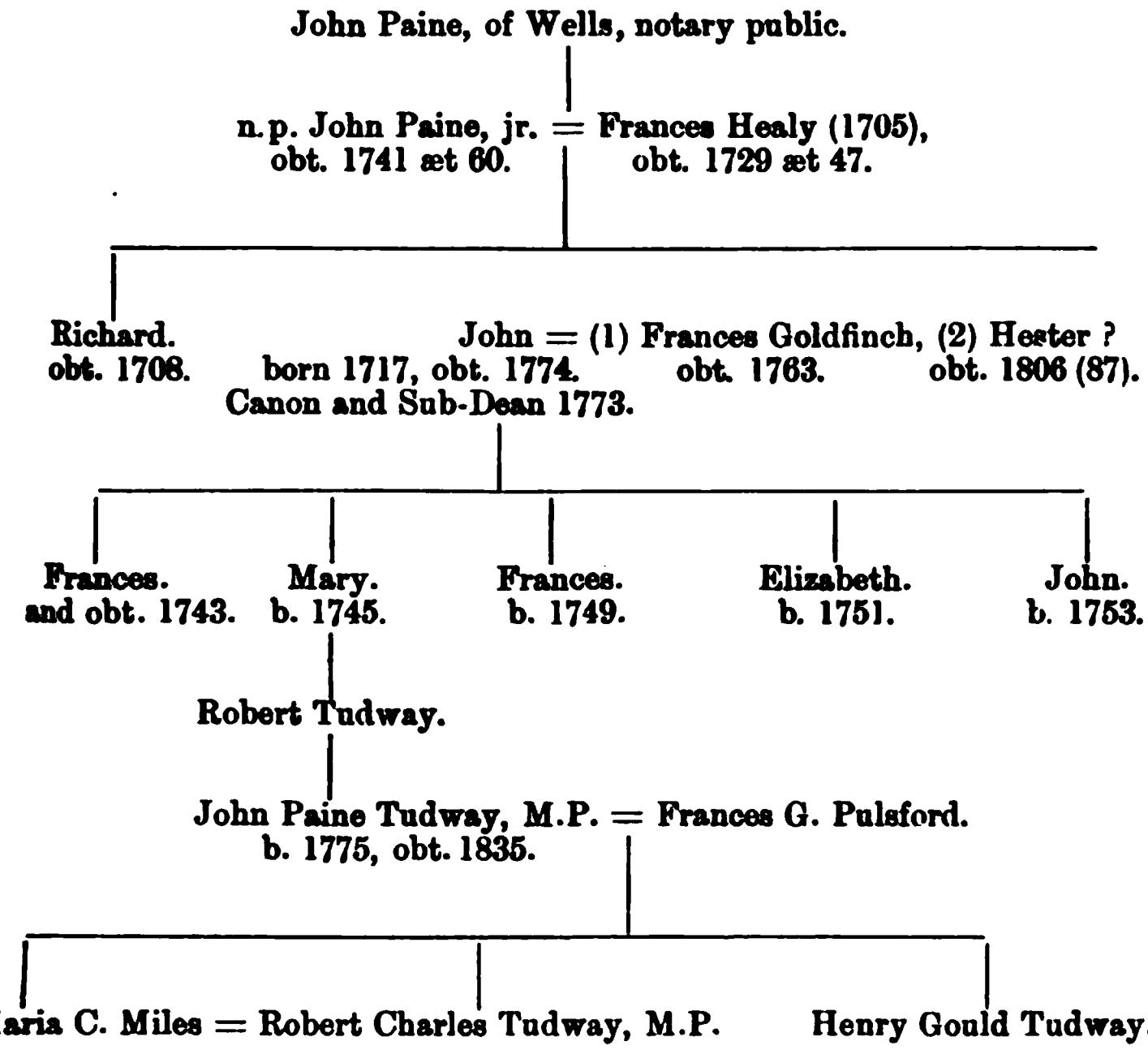
1

No. on Map.	Description of P
141.	Farm House, Barton, and O
115 & 154.	Park Mead .
181.	Bisham Moor. Avenel .
152.	Little Combe .
151.	Great Combe .
153.	Cully Mead .
150.	Crick Mead .
155.	Crick Orchard
Part 144.	Pull Hayes .
Other part 144 & 158.	Pull Hayes and
143.	Six Acres .
142.	Four Acres .
156.	North Field .
157.	Allerton Hill .
145.	South Twelve A
146.	North Twelve A
159.	Hundred Stone
147.	Scotten's Close
160.	New Tyning .
148.	Quabb . .
161.	Quabb, or Popha

In 1869, when a survey w
the farm was the same acreag
the entire manor comprised 51

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE PAINE FAMILY.

A.D.



Having now traced the line of the Leaseholders of the anor Farm from 1530 to 1866, we will follow the fortunes of me of the separate holdings within the manor. Two stand it to view above the others, each a holding of some thirty res, and as such they may have come down from early times, the half virgates of feudal tenure. The one is the thirty-o acres in Broadness, the other the thirty acres in Braden-urst. The former was in the tenancy of John Hodges of lackford until 1550. In that year, John Schepherde of 1550
orspring, grazier, took it for fifty years; and the family of nepherd continued to hold it until the beginning of the 18th ntury. Edmund was the tenant in 1650, having taken it on ase in 1639 for the lives of his three sons, Edmund, 1639

A.D.

1652 William, and Richard. In 1652, Edmund, senr., granted it for the use of Richard during his life, and after his death, of
1664 his heirs for the residue of the unexpired term. In 1664, Richard desired to exchange his own and his brother Edmund's
1688 lives, William being dead, and to put in a new life. In 1688, Richard, of Worle, took it for three lives, and in 1695 his son Dennis did the same.

1741 In 1741 the estate passed to Mr. Paine, together with the
1766 farm, the lease being renewed in 1763 and in 1766. In 1774
1774 the tenant was Elizabeth Frances Paine of Wells, spinster.

1795 In 1795 it passed from her to the Rev. Richard Chaple Whalley, to whom she had been married, and who was now left a widower by her death. He was the fourth son of the Rev. John Whalley, D.D., by Mary, daughter of Rev. Francis Squire, Chancellor of Wells, so that he was closely connected, both by parentage and marriage, with the Wells Chapter. There is a memorial, much obliterated, to Mrs. Whalley in the east cloister of the Cathedral.

1825 In 1825, a lease of the thirty-two acres was granted to William Lewis of Axbridge, fellmonger, and Rebecca Arnold, widow of John Arnold, late of Port Isaac in the county of Cornwall, officer of excise, formerly Rebecca Maggs, spinster, for the lives of Thomas Wickham of Horsington, clerk, aged about 50, Richard Thomas Whalley of Yeovilton, clerk, aged about 40, and Clement Lewis, son of William Lewis, aged five. The families of Whalley and Wickham were closely connected by marriage. James Wickham of Frome, solr., married Mary, daughter of Dr. John Whalley.

The other holding was known as "Bradenhurst," and was thirty acres in extent. In the earlier part of this paper it has been shewn that the first lessee on record was Roger Hill,
1558 who was succeeded in 1558 by William Welsh of Loxton, Elizabeth his wife, and William Hill, sr., son of Roger Hill.
1565 In 1565 William Welsh of Alvington renewed the lease for himself, his wife Elizabeth, and their son William.

October 3rd (28 Elizabeth) a lease of the 30 acres was
ed to William Welsh, husbandman, and Elizabeth and
ian Welsh, the daughters, for the term of their natural
at the former rent, with a proviso that if William Welsh
ll have a son, then on payment by him of ten shillings, a
ease should be granted, and the name of the son inserted
e lease with one of the daughters.[1]

Jan. 3rd, 6 Charles I, an Indenture was made between
Dean and Chapter and William Welsh of Axbridge, yeo-
In consideration of the surrender by W. W. of the 30
, which April 3rd (14 James I, 1617 had been granted
e Dean and Chapter to Edward Smith of Wells, grocer,
he lives of W. W., Martha his then wife, and Dennice
laughter, and which on the following 5th of October had
granted by Edward Smith to William Welsh, the latter,
ayment of a fine of £20, has a new lease granted to him.
attornies were John Wrentmore of Axbridge, and
mas Corp of Allerton.[2]

he Welsh family continued to hold it until after the Par-
entary Survey, for at that time, 1650, a William Welsh, 1
ably the grandson of the first man, was the lessee. After
Robert Pope of Blackford held it, until 1691, when he sur- 1
ered it, and *Robert Yeascombe* of Blackford, yeoman,
d it for the lives of himself, his son Robert, and Richard
Ford of Langford, son of R. R., late of Mark, deceased.
lied in 1695, and in 1696, his son Robert renewed for the
of himself and his daughters, Joan and Mary, both under
years of age. In 1728, it would appear they had both 1
ried, and their brother had become the tenant, for a new
e is granted to Robert Yeascombe of Bristol, for the lives
himself, Joane Smith, John Smith cleric, and Mary
pen, sister to Robert Yeascombe. In 1759, the lease is 1
wed by him, and again in 1773. In 1786 Thomas Clark 1

C. A. F. Fo. 89.
C. A. G. 83.

A.D. of Ingsbatch, in the parish of Inglishcombe, gentleman, was the tenant for the lives of Robert Yescombe, now or late of the city of Bristol, gentleman, Edwd. B. Yescombe, nephew, and John Hanbury Williams of Colebrook, in the county of
1807 Monmouth, aged about 34. In 1807 he put in a new life, and
1827 appears to have held it until 1827, when it passed to Edward Reeve for the lives of Thomas Day, aged 41, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Reeve, aged 34, and Joseph Edward Reeve his nephew. Although the holding was 30 acres by estimation, it was now shewn to be only 22a. 3r. 34p. by admeasurement.

1833 On 11th of May, William Tiley, of Cross, leased the property under the modern description of Nos. 177, 178, 179, 180, Broadenhurst, 9a. 1r. 7p. Broadenhurst, 5a. 1r. 30p. Broadenhurst, 9a. 0r. 39p., and Hoar Field, 1a. 1r. 19p., for lives of Maria Tiley, his daughter, aged about 10 years, Clement Lewis, aged about 18 years, and James Inman Allford, aged about 17 years.

It would occupy far too much space to give the renewals of leases of the many separate holdings that now existed, during the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries; but some entries during this period are of particular interest. In 1687, the Dean and Chapter passed a decree that "in consideration of the perversenesse and unkindnesse of severall of the tenants of the Church they shall be and are at liberty to grant reversions and estates by copy for more than six lives, and without the consent of the tenant in possession, as the Chapter have heretofore done according to their discretion." There soon followed numerous applications for reversions. And now, when a lease was surrendered, and new lives put in, an additional covenant was inserted, that "the rent shall be paid clear without any deduction for taxes." Demands by the tenants for a reduction in their rents do not appear to have been favourably received by the lords. In a document of 1712, three virgates of land are described as "lying in le upper field prope le windmill ubi domus molendinarii nunc œdificatur,"—a queer

e of English and Latin, but interesting as fixing the
: the erection of the mill-house.

this time among the families which were tenants of the
and Chapter were those of Gane, Connell, Blessley,
ell, Jennett, John Bishop (who, in 1717, gave £2 to the
f the parish), Deane, and Wrentmore, names more or
rviving in the memories of the older inhabitants, besides
e Warman, of Ashton. But we cannot trace the story
ir holdings. It must be enough to give in detail the
recent tenancies.

even acres of meadow in Allerton to Richard Cook, of
ton, yeoman, for lives of self, Thomas, and Anne
ing."

'enement and lands in Allerton to William Goold for
of self, son William, and Charles Hurdacre."

even acres of pasture in Guyer of Overland, and two
of meadow in Paddmeade of Overland, lately enclosed,
bert Browning for lives of self, Ann his wife, and Jane
r, wife of William Miller, of Minster, Dorset."

Four acres arable to William Hatch for lives of self,
iam his son, and Mary his daughter."

Lands called 'Powells' to William Goold for lives of self,
his wife, and Charles Hurdacre."

Lands in A to Thomas Millard, of Vole, for lives of self,
e his wife, and Samuel Blesley, her natural son."

Three acres called 'Pill' to John Brown, of A, yeoman."

Six acres to James Durston, of Mark, for lives of self,
and son."

The same to same for lives of self and two sons."

The same to same for lives of self, son George, and
hter Joanna."

Six acres called 'Powell's' to William Harden, of Mark,
ives of Charles Hurdacre, of Blackford, labourer; Jane
ng, wife of John Gilling, of Mark, yeoman; and John
on.'

[illegible] "Seven acres of pasture in Grove, of Overland, and two acres of meadow in Pudimeade, of Overland, to John Browning, of Wiveliscombe, for lives of Ann Browning (widow), John, and Nicholas his brother."

[illegible] "Thirteen acres and seven acres old Auster to William Wade, of [illegible] Herton, yeoman, for lives of self, brother James, and son Joseph."

[illegible] "Four acres of arable, lying in Langland's Hill, in A., to Thomas Smith, for lives of William, self, and son James."

[illegible] "Seven acres to Richard Fear, s. of John Fear, of A., yeoman."

[illegible] "Tenements to John Gilling, of Mark, yeoman, for lives of Thomas Sumbane, of Stockland, labourer; Thomas Gilling, aged about [illegible], and Mary Gilling, aged about 30, nephew and niece."

[illegible] "Six acres late James Durston's to George Durston, of South Brent, gentleman, for lives of Geo. Durston, Joanna Stevens, of East Brent, and Edward Sutchfield Hawkins."

[illegible] "All that piece or parcel of land part of Bisham Moor, containing by admeasurement two acres three roods and twenty perches numbered [illegible] in a plan of the said moor, and bounded as herein particularly mentioned, which the Commissioners named and appointed in and by a certain Act of Parliament, [illegible] and allotting, and enclosing certain moors, commons, and waste lands lying and being in the parish of C. [illegible], Burnham, and [illegible], in the county of Somerset, [illegible] and allotted to the Dean and Chapter, lords of the said manor and owners of the soil of Bisham Moor Drove [illegible] and Prowse's Lane, is granted to John Pullen for a term [illegible]."

[illegible] "Three acres called [illegible] and two acres in 'Wigmead' [illegible] in the tenure of Richard Millard, and since of John [illegible], [illegible] Sewell, of Bristol, carrier, for lives of self, wife, and Richard son of W. Sewell, of Mudgley."

[illegible] "Seven acres to Richard Fear."

Powell's' to John Gilling."

ne six acres on which a messuage has been erected a

s Durston, of South Brent, aged 4."

welve acres in Guyer of Overland, and two acres of

ow in Park mead of Overland, sometime since enclosed.

Robert Browning, deceased, to John Green, of Easton, in

st pish of S. Cuthbert, yeoman."

Joseph Watts appointed gamekeeper of Allerton and Bin-

arious lands in Allerton to William Edwards, of Sand.

ves of Ann Cox, *nee* Ann Watts, Joseph Watts, aged 1

John Hembry, aged 11. One tenement, containing thirteen

, and seven acres of meadow, old Ameer, six acres of

are in Brodenhurst, five acres in Brimble Croft, four

sixteen perches in Binham Moor."

Powell's' sixteen acres altered by enclosure."

i. House and garden, No. 132 on the land's map.

ii. One close of meadow called Black Heal, four acres thirty-six perches, No. 133 ditto.

iii. One close called "Popham's Grave," one acre eight perches, No. 135 ditto.

iv. One close called "Gould's Tyning," one rood thirty-two perches, No. 137.

v. One piece of meadow in Binham's Moor, all to Thomas Gilling of Mark.

Pitt' three acres, more or less, to Joseph Coombs of

on Cross, yeoman, for lives of George, Hannah, and Luke

mbs. Rent of 5/- and heriot of 6/8 on death of George,

nah, or Luke."

Late Fear's,' one acre two roods and twenty perches, to 1828

iam Parfitt, for lives of nephews and niece."

That piece of pasture land, commonly known as Town- "

or Broadenhurst, containing by measure four acres, more

ss (No. 139), to Edward Reeve, for lives of James Hatch

, James Escott, and Ellen Escott."

A.D. 1828

"'Hatch's Folly,' three acres two roods twenty-one p
(No. 124), formerly Thomas Hatch's, afterwards E
Clapp's, now Geo. Clapp's, yeoman, to the said George
for lives of James Hatch of Huntspill, cordwainer, Ste
Clapp (5), and George Clapp (3)."

THE

"LIBERA CAPELLA" OF ALWARDITO

A "Capella" attached to the manor, of which the
belonged to the lord, has already been shewn to have
existence in 1317, but one window, with a narrow
deep splay, west of the porch, points to a date
this for the first building of the edifice. This agre
entry in the "Liber Ruber,' in A.D. 1247, referring
then standing. All that remains of this is the ab
window, and perhaps the old font. It was a small
consisting of a nave lighted with narrow lancet
The head of the original doorway was utilized by
the fifteenth century for the head of the east wi
the chancel appears to have been built, probably in
William Bythemore. To this date belongs the cop
in the County Museum at Taunton, and fully de
Mr. J. C. Buckley, of Bruges, in the *Proceedin*
and N. H. Society, xvii, page 51. It was found by
writer in 1858 at the bottom of an old chest. It
have been the gift of Dean Gunthorp to the ch
him may be owing the building of the chancel.
1638 are carved on the large south window of th
fix the date of a considerable remodelling of the
Edmund Bower, the son of Adrian, was at the
brother John had recently taken his degree at Oxf
were, therefore, men on the spot, capable of carr
work, besides the rector, Matthew Law.

Forty years ago a stone sacred to the memory of Priscilla Wall (see Survey 1650), was standing with this inscription:

"Heere Lyeth the Body of Priscilla Wall, widow.
Was Heere Buried the 27 of Jenuary Año 1668.
Why standing ye Heere and Gaze on me, as I am now so shall ye be.

So also this:

"Heere Lyeth the body of John Hart of this Parish.
Who departed November the 21. Anno Dom. 1677."
"Why standing Thou gazing thus on me. Even as I am Soe shall Thou be."

Another memorial to the Wall family was this:

"Here Lieth the Body of John Wall, the Sonn of Edward Wall, who was Buried the 17 of October.

And Ann Wall, the daughter of Edward Wall, was Buried the 2 of November."

There was also a stone, now crumbling, to the memory of a daughter of William Hatch, jr. (see Survey 1650), who was buried April [illegible] 1668, and of Edmund Hatch, the sonn of William.

THE RECTORS, OR CHAPLAINS OF ALLERTON CHAPEL.[1]

[INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—A comparison of the accompanying list with that in "Somerset Incumbents" will shew that *seven* of the rectors between 1414 and 1482, as there given, are here omitted. These seven were not rectors of Allerton, but of the Free Chapel of Alston Sutton, in Weare. Of the rectors of Allerton before the end of century xv (1498) little or nothing is known.]

Date of Appointment.	Name of Rector.	How Vacated.	Patron.	Authority.
1498 June 29	Thomas Gilbert, D.D.	By death of W. Stevens	Sub-Dean and Chapter	Lib. ruber 69
1504 No entry	Roger Churche		,,	,,
1508 Jan. 22	John Edmunds, Canon resid.	By resignation of R. C.	Dean and Chapter	,, 156 dors
1536	James Gylbert		,,	
1556 Dec. 22	Robert Ffanner ...	By death of J. G.	,,	Acts E, fo. 99
1572 Mar. 23	John Evered	By death of R. F.	,,	,, F, fo. 7
? No entry	William Farnham ...		,,	,, F, fo. 31
1578 Dec. 16	Richard Boyfield ...	By resignation of W. F.	,,	,, F, fo. 31
1594 July 2	John Farrant	By death of R. B.	,,	,, F, fo. 147
1607 Oct. 26	Thomas Steevens ...	By resignation of J. F.	,,	,, F, fo. 210
1611 July 5	Hugh Philipps	By resignation of T. S.	,,	,, F, fo. 216
1622 July 1	Matthew Law	By death of H. P.	,,	fo. 10
1672 July 1	Ralph Bathurst ...	By death of M. L.	,,	Acts 1666-1682
1679 July 30	Thomas Davies ...	By resignation of R. B.	,,	on fly-leaf ,,

1. For further information as to these entries see Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, vi, 73.

Date of Institution.	Name of Rector.
[illegible] Jan. 31	Francis Jenkinson …
[illegible] Jan. 2	Thomas Rowlandson …
[illegible] May 9	Eldridge Ave … …
[illegible] Jan. 2	John Tomlinson …
[illegible] July 1	George Clark … …
[illegible] Feb. 29	William Rudcastle …
1767	Edmund Lovel …
[illegible] Aug. 3	William Burt …
1801 Dec.	Samson James …
[illegible]	Peter Lewis Parker
[illegible]	James Thomas, M.A.
[illegible]	Joseph Gilbert, B.A.
[illegible]	Edward Fraser Frame [illegible]

SHORT NOTICES

[illegible] of [illegible] … [illegible] and guardian of the Deanery [illegible] the King at his [illegible] and admitted to the Free Ch[illegible] and installed by the D[illegible] [illegible] his vexs

er Churche, canon residentiary of Wells, said by Anthony 1508
ood to have been "a great pluralist in the diocese of
and elsewhere."[1] In 1504 Vicar of N. Curry. He
ied Allerton, before 1508. Rector of Batcombe and
n, 1515—1524. A friend of William Warham, Arch-
p of Canterbury, who was Precentor of Wells from 1493
02.[2] Two letters are extant as to the next nomination to
ton, one from the Archbishop to the Dean and Chapter,
ther, the reply. Warham desired to have the appoint-
: his letter runs—"I promyse you I shall name to you a
er of yr aune vertuouse, well learned, and a good preacher,
h I doubte not shall please God and content you right
" The Chapter courteously declined to accede to the re-
t in these terms—"pleasethe yor said grace to knowe that
ong tyme used and so yet contynued any benefice beying
he grefte of the said Chapitre be geven when hit voided
on of the actuel Residenciaries of this Churche if any will
pte hit. Wherfore we humbly desir yor good grace we
observe and kepe this olde usage."[3]

ohn Edmunds, canon residentiary and seneschal.[4] In 1507 1508
or of Mells. On March 26th, 1510, he delivered to the
pter one pair of vestments of white damask with angels
the altar of Mr. John Gunthorpe, late Dean, according to
injunction.[5]

ames Gylbert, M.A., Prebendary of Cudworth and Canon 1536
identiary of Wells, the last of the pre-Reformation rectors.
low of Merton College, Oxford, 1507. M.A., 1511. Vicar
East Ham, Essex, 1511. Rector of Kingsdon, Somt.,
1. Rector of Christopher-le-Stocks, London, 1536. Rector
Allerton, 1536.[6]

I. 655.
Le Neve's Fasti. I. 171.
Liber Ruber. Fo. 155.
Id. Fo. 156 in dors.
Reynolds, p. 232.
Alumni Oxon.

A.D.

1556 *Robert Ffanner* not Flaner as in "Somerset Incumbents," the first of the post-Reformation rectors.[1] In 1561 he leased the rectory (the Chapter consenting) to Richard Godwyne, of Wells, for a term of 60 years! The lessee agreed to pay Ffanner and his successors £6 13s. 4d. yearly, in two parts, to cause the cure of the benefice to be well and sufficiently served by one able priest or minister from tyme to tyme, to be allowed by the Ordinary of the Diocese; and to sufficiently repair the chancel, mansion house, dove house and barn, and all other buildings belonging to the benefice, "and them sufficiently repayred in the end of their sayd terme to leve and yelde upp."[2] The Chapter ratified this agreement "quantum in nobis est."

1572 *John Evered, B.A.* Was vicar of Weare for three months in 1576—77, and died before Jan. 25th, 1577.[3]

1578 *Richard Boyfeild.* Allerton was held by William Farnham for a short time, after J. Evered, but nothing is known of him. Boyfeild was the "curatus" de Allerton for sixteen years; he was buried at Wedmore on June 27th, 1594;[4] his name survived for nearly one hundred years, for in 1659 a Richard Boyfeild was married in Wedmore church to Joane Reeve.

1594 *John Farrant*, a Vicar Choral of Wells.

1607 *Thomas Steevens.* "Clericus."

1611 *Hugh Philipps.* "Rector sive capellanus rectoriæ sive capellæ." There is sufficient proof of his being resident. He buried a son, Thomas, at Wedmore, on October 18th, 1615 (the entry running "Thomas filius Hugonis Philipps de Allerton,") and Dorothy, his wife, on March 5th, 1617, and on February 14th, 1621, he himself was laid to rest there.

1622 *Matthew Law, M.A.* The Chapter Acts of this year record his appointment to Allerton, but it is given in "Somerset In-

1. Chapter Acts. E., fo. 99.
2. Chapter Acts. E., fo. 137.
3. "Somerset Incumbents," p. 205.
4. "Wedmore Register of Burials."

cumbents" as 1636, and a reference to Rymer's "Fœdera,"[1] A.D.
shews that on May 28th, 1636, the Crown claimed the right of presentation, "adnostram presentationem" "per lapsum temporis sive per pravitatem Simoniæ hâc vice spectantem." He was vicar of Wedmore 1627—1647, and was resident. The sad story of his domestic troubles in 1645—no less than five deaths occurring at the Vicarage within three months—is given in the *Wedmore Chronicle*,[2] and need not be repeated here. What happened to him, on his leaving Wedmore, we know not, but he was still rector of Allerton in 1650.

Ralph Bathurst.[3] Dean of Wells 1670. President of 1672
Trinity College, Oxford, who rebuilt the College Chapel, etc. At the outbreak of the Civil War he studied medicine, took the degree of M.D., and practised as a physician at Oxford. He was a strong Royalist; of his thirteen brothers, six lost their lives in the service of Charles I. In 1663 he became Chaplain to Charles II. In his will he says: "I have not made it the labour of my life to live great or dye wealthy, but have studiously avoided that vanity, and sore travel, to bereave my soul of good by heaping up riches, not knowing who shall gather them."

Thomas Davies. A Welshman, matriculated at S. Edmund 1679
Hall, Oxford, July 1661, aged 17, B.A. 1665, M.A. 1670, is probably to be identified with this rector. Ordained priest by Bishop Piers 1666, he was appointed Vicar of Wedmore by Dean Bathurst in 1672, and appears to have served Allerton for the Dean, until 1679, when he became rector, on the Dean's resignation of the benefice. There is no Chapter Act recording his presentation, but on the fly-leaf of the Acts of 1666—1682, is a memo., signed "Tho. Davies," to the following effect:

"I Thomas Davis now to be collated to ye Rectory or p̃ish

1. XX. 134.
2. I. 245-6.
3. Dict. Nat. Biog. III. 409, 411.

1687 church of Allerton als Alverton in the Diocess of Bathe and Wells doe voluntarily, and ex animo subscribe to ye 3 articles mentioned and contained in the 36th Canon of ye Canons and Constitutions Ecclesiall of this Realme and to all things therein contained."

He held the Prebendal Stall of Wedmore the 2nd. He died at the comparatively early age of 43 on December 12th, 1687, at Wedmore, and was buried within the church on the 15th. A memorial slab in the Chancel has this inscription:

"H. S. I. Thomas Davies, A.M., Vicariæ Wedmoren. non minus quam Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ jurium assertor Strenuus hujus tum etiam istius Allertonensis Perannos xvii. Pastor Fidelis, Obstinatæ Integritatis ille Vir et Priscæ Fidei Cultor. Obijt pridie Id Decemb. MDCLXXXVII."[1]

1687 *Francis Cradock*, of Hemington, Somerset, and Lincoln College, Oxford, B.A. 1678. On his appointment to Allerton he subscribed to the 39 Articles before Bishop Ken. Rector of Axbridge 1682–89. Died at the age of 33 years, and was buried at S. Cuthbert's, Wells, November 27th, 1689.[2] Prebendary of Combe the 8th.

1689 *Thomas Brickenden*, son of Thomas Brickenden, rector of Corton Dinham, and Canon of Wells, who presented him to Allerton. He was also rector of Rimpton 1690—1719, where he lived and died. A stone in the centre of the floor of the chancel of Rimpton Church commemorates him, and his wife Dorothy. She died at the early age of 21 in 1697; he, at the age of 59 in 1719.[3]

1719 *Eldridge Aris*, son of William Aris, of the city of Oxford: matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1677, Clerk of Magdalen College 1680—1686. B.A. 1681, M.A. 1684. Rector of Rodney Stoke, 1688–89. Vicar Choral of Wells, 1689: succeeded Cradock as Prebendary of Combe the 8th; Vicar

1. See also "Wedmore Chronicle," I. 253.
2. Axbridge Register, but not found at S. Cuthbert's.
3. Teste, the late Rev. M. Hawtrey, rector.

of Cheddar, 1689—1729; Rector of Allerton, 1719—1729. A.D.
Four of his children were baptized in Wells Cathedral Church, the eldest of whom became a Solicitor at Axbridge. He resided for the most part at Cheddar, where he died on December 31st, 1729, aged 70 years.[1]

John Tottenham, M.A., son of Edward Tottenham, of Batcombe, near Nyland. Born in 1696, and baptized in Cheddar Church; when six years old, he lost his father. Matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford (æt 14), 1711. B.A. 1714. M.A. from Lincoln College, 1717. Prebendary of Holcombe, 1725. Rector of Allerton, and Vicar of Cheddar, 1729. Died, aged 44 years, in May 1740, and was buried at Cheddar.[2] 1729

George Carde, son of George Carde, of Burnham, gent. Matriculated at Hart Hall, Oxford, 1734, æt 20. Rector of Allerton for seven months, and then became Vicar of Cheddar, where he lived, and died, and was buried in 1747. 1740

William Hudleston, M.A., of the ancient family of this name in Cumberland, son of Lawson Hudleston, and born in 1716. His mother was Helena Harington, of Kelston, of which parish his father was rector 1710, and afterwards Canon of Wells, Archdeacon of Bath, and Vicar of S. Cuthbert's, Wells. Our rector was also Vicar of S. Cuthbert's, Vicar of S. Brent, and Prebendary, first of Easton, and then of Combe the 14th. His wife was Mary, eldest daughter of John Burland, of Wells. He was great grandson of Andrew Hudleston, of Hutton John, the elder brother of Father Hudleston, who received the confession of Charles II, and gave him the last rites of the Roman Communion on his death bed. He died March 1st, 1766, aged 49, and was buried at Kelston. 1740

Edmund Lovell, D.C.L., son of Edmund Lovell, clericus, of Shepton Malet. Matric. at Merton College, Oxford, 1757. B.A. 1760. M.A. 1763. D.C.L. 1768. Rector of Allerton and Prebendary of Taunton, 1767. Vicar of S. Cuthbert's, 1767

1. Cheddar Burial Register.
2. Cheddar Burial Register.

A.D. and Archdeacon of Bath, 1786. Died July 18th, 1798, aged 58. Burial in Cathedral Register.

1798 *William Hunt.* Resident at Bath in 1800, from which city he wrote and invited a parishioner at Allerton to call on him, and take what a bachelor's house could afford. He employed Rev. John Boak, a well-known clergyman in the neighbourhood, to serve Allerton for him at £25 a year.

1801 *Samuel James.* Resided at Radstock, and engaged Rev. W. Phelps at £30 a year to do his duty. Mr. Phelps lived at Wells, and wrote a "History of Somerset."

1814 *Peter Lewis Parfitt, M.A.*, son of Edward and Ann Parfitt, of Wells. Born in 1778. Matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 1795. B.A. 1799. M.A. 1802. Priest Vicar of Wells Cathedral, 1801. Rector of Allerton, 1814, until his death in December, 1857. Resided in Wells, and had the following curates—C. J. Cobley, 1816—1828. W. G. Heathman, 1829-30. O. S. Harrison, 1830. W. Irving, 1831. A. N. Buckeridge, 1835-37. H. Carrow, 1837-8. Geo. Talbot, 1839-40. W. Richards, 1843. C. Cox, 1845. N. Spicer, 1847-48. E. P. Green, 1849-51. H. H. Olver, 1852-58. A memorial stone to him is in the south cloister of the Cathedral Church. Succeeded in 1858 by the writer of this Paper.

Brook,

OF SOMERSET AND DEVON, BARONS OF COBHAM IN KENT.

BY W. H. HAMILTON ROGERS, F.S.A.

Part III.

A DESCENT of Brook proceeding from a younger son of the main stem of this family, appears to have been first located at Bristol, and subsequently at Long-Ashton, Barrow-Gurney, and Glastonbury, in Somerset. The following account of them is not offered as complete, but it is believed the principal particulars are included.

Its founder was *Hugh Brook*, third son of *Sir Thomas Brook*, Junr., of Olditch and Weycroft in Devon, by his wife *Joan de la Pole-Braybroke*, Lady of Cobham, where he had settled on his marriage with the heiress of that name and place, and where he died in 1429.

Brook, of Bristol.

HUGH BROOK, who according to the *Visitation*, Somerset, 1623, married PETRONEL ———, of whom no further particulars are recorded. He appears to have left a son *Thomas*.

THOMAS BROOK,—not named in the Somerset *Visitation*,—but according to Dr. Norris, the late Vicar of Redcliffe, in his account of that church (1882).

"Thomas Canynges, the last surviving grandson of the wealthy and munificent William Canynges, inherited an estate at Wells from his mother, and sold his grandfather's house in Redcliffe Street. In 1500 it seems to have become the residence of Thomas Brook, the father of John Brook, whose gravestone, inlaid with brass, is in Redcliffe church."

Who he married is not recorded, but in the Gloucestershire *Visitation*, a *Thomas Brooke* is mentioned as having married *Anne*, daughter of *Sir Thomas Spert*, of Stybonheath, Middlesex, Comptroller of the Ships to Henry VIII. Lysons in the *Environs of London*, Part II, thus refers to him:—

"On the south wall of Stepney church is the monument of Sir Thomas Spert, Comptroller of the Navy in the reign of Henry VIII, the Founder and first Master of the Corporation of the Trinity House, 1541; and that it was erected by them in 1622."

He appears to have left two sons, *William*, apparently the eldest, died s.p. A William Brooke married Agnes, daughter of John Wynter and Alicia his wife, daughter and heir of William Tirrey, and she married secondly Dr. Thomas Wilson, Secretary to Queen Elizabeth. The younger was *John*.

JOHN BROOK, second son, was a person of considerable position, Serjeant-at-Law to Henry VIII, and Justice of Assize to that King for the western parts of England. He also held the office of Chief Steward to the Monastery of Glastonbury, which must have occurred during the rule of Abbot Richard Beere, who presided there from Jan. 1492-3, to his death 20th Jan., 1524.

He married JOHANNA, only daughter and heiress of RICHARD AMERIKE, of Ashton-Phillips (or Lower Court), in Long-Ashton, a manor of which he purchased "one moiety in 1491 from Thomas Withyford, and the other half from Humphrey Seymour in 1503, thus being proprietor of the whole." This property John Brook probably possessed *jure uxoris*, and resided on it; he was married in 1494. They left three sons, *Thomas*, eldest and heir,—*Arthur*, and *David*, and one daughter *Lucia*, who married *Nicholas Tooze*, son and heir of John Tooze of Taunton, and his wife Johanna, daughter of John Combes. Arms of Tooze,—*Sable, two swords in saltire argent, hilts or, points downwards, within a bordure of the second.*

He was interested in the management of Redcliffe Church, and, continues Dr. Norris:

JOHN BROOK, AND JOHANNA AMERIKE, HIS WIFE.

REDCLIFFE CHURCH, BRISTOL.

"An antient document in the vestry of Redcliffe Church is,—'*A book of accompte of John Brooke and others, procurators of the church,*' containing charges for obits said in Canynges Chantries. This book is much scribbled over by Chatterton, teaching himself to counterfeit the fifteenth century writing."

He died 25th Dec., 1522, and was interred together with his wife, on the north side of the chancel of Redcliffe Church, beneath a flat stone whereon is inlet their effigies in brass, with inscription; and originally also four shields, one of which only remains.

He is in forensic costume, with coif, tippet and hood, and long gown with full sleeves. His wife wears a pedimental head-dress with flowing lappets, close-fitting gown with fur cuffs, an embroidered girdle with enriched fastening, from which depends by a chain an ornamented pomander. Both have their hands raised in prayer.

Beneath them is this inscription :—

Hic iacet Corpus venerabilis viri Joh'is Brook quondam seruent' ad legem Illustrissimi principis felicis memorie Regis Henrici octaui et Justiciam eiusdem Regis ad assisas in p'tib's occidentalib's Anglie ac Capitalis Senescalli illius honorabilis Domus et Monastarii Beate Marie de Glasconia in Com' Som'cett qui quidem Joh'es obiit xxvo die Mensis Decembris anno d'ni Millesimo quingentesimo xxijo et iuxta e'd'm Requiescit Johanna vxor eius vna filia'm et heredu' Richardi Amerike quor' a'i'ab's p'picietur deus Amen.

Which may be read :

Here lies the body of the venerable man John Brook, formerly a Serjeant at Law of the most illustrious prince of happy memory King Henry the eighth, and a Justice of Assize of the same King in the western parts of England, and Chief Steward of that honourable House and Monastery of the Blessed Mary at Glastonbury in the County of Somerset; which said John died the 25th day of the month of December, 1522,—and next to him rests Johanna his wife, only daughter and heiress of Richard Amerike, on whose souls may God have mercy,—Amen.

The arms on the remaining shield are greatly denuded, and two of the quarters, those assigned to Braybroke, unfinished, simply marked out, as if the engraver was uncertain of his work, and subsequently hatched over one of them; the bear-

ings of Brook also are nearly obliterated. But sufficient remains to identify them with careful scrutiny, and may be thus described.

Per pale, dexter paly of two,—1. *On a chevron, three lions rampant, in the dexter chief, a crescent for difference,* (COBHAM of Kent). 2. On a chevron, *a lion rampant crowned,* (BROOK, the *crown* an augmentation after their migration to Cobham) impaling *sinister*, quarterly of four, 1. Cobham with *crescent*, —2 and 3, *seven mascles*, 3. 3 and 1. (BRAYBROKE). 4. Brook.

Of *Thomas* and *Arthur*, the eldest and second sons, presently.

SIR DAVID OR DAVY BROOK, third son of John Brook, Serjeant-at-Law. He appears to have followed his father's profession of the law, and to have risen to considerable eminence herein, being described as Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was knighted at, or immediately after the Coronation of Queen Mary in 1553, and bore for his arms, *Gules, on a chevron argent, a lion rampant sable, ducally crowned or, a crescent azure, on another of the third, for difference.* Crest,—*A Blackamoor's head proper, wreathed argent and sable* (Metcalfe).

In the *Visitation*, Somerset 1623, he is stated to have married KATHERINE, "sister" of John Bridges, Lord Chandois, and that he died s.p. In the *Visitation*, Gloucestershire, this lady is recorded to have married *Leonard Poole* of that county, who died 30th Sep. -30 Henry VIII, 1539, (by Collins called *Richard*), and if so Sir David must have been her second husband.

She was the third daughter of *Sir Giles Bruges or Bridges* of Coberly, co. Gloucester, knighted by Henry VII, being "dubbed at Blackheath feild on St. Botolph's day," 17th June, 1497, Sheriff of Gloucestershire 1500, and died 1511.

This brother, Sir John Bridges, appears to have been a bold soldier and flexible courtier, in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary, and his career gives an inte

ASHTON PHILIPS, OR LOWER COURT.

ower Court, which was probably built by Richard Amerike. ollinson observes:—

"It was formerly a very large and grand structure, but little now remains cept an east wing for the dwelling apartments, in which is a large room inscotted and the edges of the panels gilt. At the south end stands the apel, twenty-two feet by ten in breadth. The altar is of stone, and still nains in its pristine state. The pulpit stood on the left side, and in the ath wall is a niche for holy water. A small bell till of late years hung in an cade over the entrance."

The house or mansion of Ashton-Phillips, or Lower Court, uilt as presumed by Richard Amerike—although no arms or ate remain to attest it—and which subsequently became the esidence of his daughter and heiress Joanna, with her usband John Brook, and their descendants, has, except the etached Chapel, been almost entirely rebuilt and modernised. By the aid of a recent careful inspection, with accompanying hotograph, we are enabled to give a detailed account and iew of the building as it now appears, and the ancient portions hat at present remain.

"On the right of the dwelling house is a low pointed doorway, over which wy, which runs up the gable, and clothes a separate detached Chapel having walled-up two-light window on the north side, facing the east of the house, he label and heads being still in the wall. The east window is blocked up ide, but inside are the remains of a nice perpendicular window. On the south s a two-light window, matching the north, and in the same place the ails would be, this has been turned into a doorway having on a flat arch. The niche, which is apparently a true piscina, is just east of this. The altar as described by Collinson has vanished. The roof is a plain collar, every after being continued as a tie-beam across, resting on angle corbels. The interior is now used as a lumber room. Outside the ivy going up to the op covers the bell-cot, and is too dense to make out any trace of the east idge. Apparently what looks like an ivy-covered buttress on each side of the op of the Chapel door, is the springing of an arch, so that the building must ave stretched away to the west, and then probably turned again to the south. On the east, or other side of the house, is a good doorway, and the remains of some later square-headed and labelled windows, but the rest of this side has been generally rebuilt. Apparently the house was moated, and there are considerable remains of fish-ponds, &c."[1]

of Barrow-Gurney.

ARTHUR BROOK, second son of *John Brook*, Serjeant-at-Law. In him the male succession of the family was continued; but who he married, or any further particulars

1. By the kindness of F. Were, Esq., and the photograph by Mr. C. F. Master.

respecting him, are not available. He appears, however, to have left a son, *Edward*.

EDWARD BROOK, his son, is described as being "of Barrow-Gurney," and to have married *Florence*, the daughter of . . . . *Brandbridge*. They left four sons, *Arthur*, *Thomas*, *Edward*, and *Hugh*: as stated in the *Visitation*, confirmed in the will of their nephew *Edward*, proved 2nd February, 1636-7. There are several entries in the Barrow-Gurney *Register*, between 1607-1663, to families named Thomas *alias* Brooke, and Brocke, but they do not appear to be connected with this descent of Brook.

ARTHUR BROOK, eldest son of *Edward*, aforesaid. He is described as having died s.p.

of Glastonbury.

THOMAS BROOK, second son. He is mentioned as "of Glastonbury Abbey, 1623," to have married *Rebecca*, daughter and co-heir of *John Wike*, of Ninehead; and to have left a son and two daughters, who, at that date 1623, were respectively *Arthur*, aged six; *Elizabeth*, five; and *Mary*, three years. The three are also mentioned in their cousin Edward's will in 1636.

EDWARD BROOK, third son. He is also mentioned by his nephew Edward, in his will, and is recorded to have died s.p.

HUGH BROOK, fourth son, also of Glastonbury; he married *Dorothy*, daughter of Edward Preston of that place, was dead before 1636, and his wife married secondly *Mr. John Strode*. In the *Visitation* he is described as then having three children: *Edward*, aged ten, *Joan*, aged twelve, and *Jane*, aged thirteen; but in Edward's will two other sons, *Silvanus* and *Thomas*, are mentioned, and two further daughters, one *Dorothy*, who apparently married *Edward Davis*, and another unnamed to William Court *alias* Paris. *Jane*, the eldest daughter, married *John Gaylard*, of Lovington, Somerset. *Joan* was wife of *Matthew Sheppard*, of Calne, vintner.

EDWARD BROOK, eldest son, appears to have succeeded his father, and to have died young, aged about twenty-three, and unmarried in 1636-7. The following particulars of his will are taken from the Rev. F. Brown's *Extracts*:—

"Edward Brooke, of Glaston, Somerset, gent., will dated 5th July, 1636, proved 2nd February, 1636-7. My mother, Dorothy Stroade (daughter of Edward Preston, of Glastonbury); my uncle, Thomas Brooke, gent.; my father, Hugh Brooke, of Glaston, gent., deceased; my sister, Jane, wife of John Gaylard, of Lovington, Somerset, yeoman; my sister, Joan, wife of Matthew Sheppard, of Calne, Wilts, vintner (who proved the will); my brothers, Silvanus, Thomas, and Edward Davies; my brother, Will. Court *alias* Paris; my sister, Dorothy Davies; my father-in-law (step-father), Mr. John Strode, twenty shillings for a ring; my uncles, Edward and Thomas Brooke, of Glaston; my cousins, Elizabeth and Mary Brooke, and Arthur Brooke."

The arms of this descent of Brook, as given in the *Visitation* of Somerset for 1623, consist of nine quarterings: 1, *Gules, on a chevron argent, a lion rampant sable, crowned or on a crescent, a mullet for difference* (BROOK), of Olditch and Weycroft, the *crown* being an *augmentation*, added apparently after they had migrated to Cobham; 2, *Gules, on a chevron or, three lions rampant sable* (COBHAM, Barons of Cobham); 3, *Ermine, on a chevron gules, three buck's heads cabossed or* (HANNING), this evidently represents the alliance of the first Sir Thomas Brook, and Johanna Hanning, widow of Thomas Chedder, on her seal the *buck's heads* are in *a chief*; 4, *Ermine, seven mascles conjoined, 3. 2. 1.* (*sic*) (BRAYBROKE) should be 3. 3. 1., the second Sir Thomas Brook married Johanna Braybroke-Cobham, Lady of Cobham; 5, *Gules, a chevron dancettée, between twelve cross-crosslets or;* 6, *Barry nebulée of six argent and gules* (BASSETT); 7, *Azure, a fess dancettée between three garbs or*; 8, *Azure, two bars nebulée or* (DE LA POLE); 9, *Gules, a fess argent between six cross-crosslets or* (PEVERELL).

Notes as to other Descendants of Brook.

MARGARET BROOK, the widow of *Duke Brook*, of Templecombe, ob. 1606, and buried at Cobham; she appears to have been a Berkley, and deceased 1641-2. Her will is dated 30th

Jan., 1641, and proved 7th Feb., 1641-2. In it she mentions "my nephew, Michael Berkley; Maurice, youngest son of my brother, Robert Berkley; my niece, Penelope Warnford, eldest daughter of Sir William Brook."

These further particulars relating to them are extracted from "*The fate of Henry Brooke, tenth Lord Cobham*," by I. G. Waller, Esq., in the *Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries*, Vol. xlvi, 1881, relative to their acquisition of some of the forfeited estates of their cousin, the hapless Henry Brook.

"The will of George, Lord Cobham, dated 31st March, 1552, made an elaborate settlement of the estates, entailing them on the next heir, with remainder in the usual manner. The king—James I—therefore by the law of the land, could only be entitled to a life interest on the Cobham domains. Possibly this consideration may have had much to do with the royal mercy."

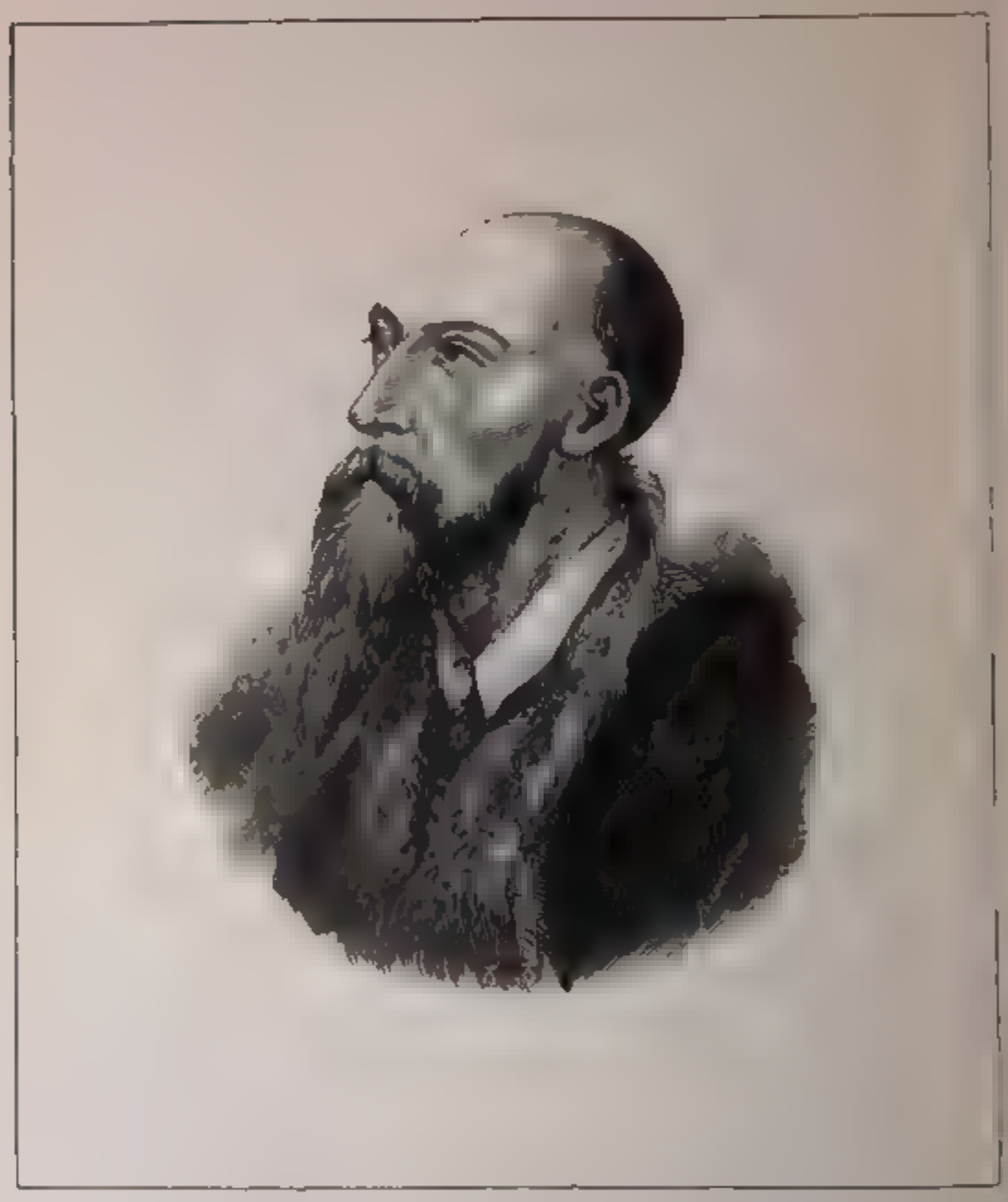
No sooner, therefore, did he become possessed than he began to realize. And, for this purpose, he entered into a bargain of a cruel, if even of a legal character. Unfortunately, the next heir was (William), the son of George Brooke, who was executed at Winchester—a poor friendless child of tender age, unable to assert his own rights before the law, and deserted by those near to him in blood whose duty it was to aid him.

This transaction was entered into with Duke Brooke, the son of an uncle of Lord Henry Cobham, and next in succession, if George Brooke's children were debarred by attaint of blood. This appears from the answer by the king to "*The Humble Petition of Duke Brooke, of Temple Combe, Esq., and in consideration of £4,260 on 4th May, 1605, and £3,250 on 8th November, 1605, and £5,250 on the 4th May, 1606, by the said Duke Brooke paid, we grant, &c.*" Then follows a recital of the manors, &c., making in all ninety-one items. So here we find the king, in two years after the attainder, is proceeding to realize on the estates seized.

The recipient did not live long in possession of the property thus acquired, but died without issue 27th May, 1606 (buried at Cobham, 10th June following) only twenty three days after the time fixed for his last payment. On 25th October, 1607, Charles Brook, his brother, had a renewal of this grant from the king, but on what terms does not appear. Whilst the property was in his hands, he parted with several manors to Cecil, then Earl of Salisbury, for £5,000, as well as to others. He died 5th April, 1610 (and was buried at Temple Combe)."

In the meantime "the unfortunate prisoner, Henry Brook, was living out those who were enjoying and scattering his estates." And it was in this year of 1610, that "the restoration of blood" took place, of the still young children of George Brook, his brother, was accorded, but shorn of all claim to the estates or title. "But," coutinues Mr. Waller

"It must surely be questionable if the king had a right to set aside the will of George, Lord Cobham, for it is clearly shewn by the instruments drawn up by the lawyers respecting the sale of property by John Brooke (afterward) created



SIR THOMAS WYATT OB 1542.

ord Cobham by patent, to the Duke of Lenox and Richmond, that they condered the will and entail in force, notwithstanding the attainder, as it is onstantly recited, and the death of all who could claim duly proved.

It seems probable that James, with the connivance of Cecil, who bought ome of the estates of Charles Brooke, used or abused the law, and threw such bstacles in the way of the rightful heir, as rendered any process against the rown hopeless."

MARGARET BROOK, the youngest daughter of William Brook, Lord Cobham, K.G., ob. 1596, was, according to Lysons, (*Environs, Stepney*) baptized there, and gives this ntry from the *Register*:

"*Margaret Brooke, the daughter of Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, baptized 8th June, 1564.*"

She was sister to the ill-fated Henry Brook; and ancestress of Sir Richard Temple, created Viscount Cobham.

ELIZABETH BROOK, LADY WYATT, one of the daughters of Thomas Brook, Lord Cobham, ob. 1529, married Sir Thomas Wyatt, the elder, the well-known poet, who died near Sherborne. Hutchins says:—

"Being sent by the King (Henry VIII) to Falmouth to conduct Montmorency, the imperial embassador, to London, from an excess of zeal to please the King. he made more expedition than was necessary, riding hard in a very hot eason, and died of a violent fever here, and was buried in the great church, 541, aged 38."

He was conveyed to his friend, Sir John Horsey's house, at Clifton-Maubank, close by, where he died, and who afterwards laid him in the vault prepared for himself in the Abbey Church, where he subsequently found a resting place beside him. The *Register* records:—

"*11 Mensis Octobris 1542,—34 Re: Hen. 8,—Sepultus est D'ns Thomas Wyet miles D'ni Regis Consiliarius vir Venerabilis.*"

But no memorial or inscription exists to record his burial here, a strange reproach to the history of English literature.

BROOK—STOURTON. *John*, eighth *Baron Stourton*, married in 1580 *Elizabeth*, daughter of *William Brook, Lord Cobham, K.G.*, ob. 1596-7, by his second wife, *Frances Newton*, of East Harptree, and sister of Henry Brook, the last unfortunate Baron Cobham.

He was the son of Charles, seventh Baron Stourton, by his wife Anne, daughter of Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby, who

"with the help of four of his own servants committed a foul murder on a person named Hartgill and his son, burying their bodies fifty feet deep in the earth, thinking thereby to prevent the discovery; but afterwards it coming to light, he had sentence of death passed on him, which he suffered at Salisbury, 16th March, 1557, by (as it is said) an halter of silk, in respect of his quality. His tomb is in the nave of Salisbury Cathedral."

He—Lord John—was restored in blood by Act of Parliament, 18 Elizabeth, 1575, and acted as one of the peers on the trial of Mary, Queen of Scots. He died 13th October, 1588, without issue, appointed his body to be buried in the chapel of the church at Stourton; and was succeeded by his brother and heir, Edward. The date of Lady Stourton's death does not appear.

THOMAS BROOK, the fourth son of George Brook, Lord Cobham, K.G., ob. 1558, whose lawless career has been previously alluded to, the cruel incident recorded of him in his conduct as a buccaneer is thus described by Froude, in his *History of England:*

"The sons of Lord Cobham of Cowling Castle, who had first distinguished themselves in Wyatt's rebellion, had grown up after the type of their boyhood, irregular lawless Protestants; and one of them, Thomas (Brook) Cobham, was at this time (1563) roving the seas, half-pirate, half knight-errant of the Reformation, doing battle on his own account with the enemies of the truth, wherever the service of God, was likely to be repaid with plunder. He was one of a thousand whom Elizabeth was forced for decency's sake to disclaim and condemn in proclamations, and whom she was as powerless, as she was probably unwilling to interfere with in practice. What Cobham was, and what his kind were, may be seen in the story about to be told.

A Spanish ship was freighted in Flanders for Bilbao, the cargo was valued at 80,000 ducats, and there were on board also forty prisoners condemned, as the Spanish accounts say 'for heavy offences worthy of chastisement,' who were going to Spain to serve in the galleys. Young Cobham, cruising in the Channel, caught sight of the vessel, chased her down into the Bay of Biscay, fired into her, killed her captain's brother and a number of men, and then boarding when all resistance had ceased, sewed up the captain himself, and the survivors of the crew in their own sails, and flung them overboard. The fate of the prisoners is not related; it seems they perished with the rest. The ship was scuttled; and Cobham made off with booty, which the English themselves admitted to be worth 50,000 ducats, to his pirate's nest in the south of Ireland. Eighteen drowned bodies, with the mainsail for their winding sheet, were washed up on the Spanish shores, 'cruelty without example, of which but to hear was enough to break the heart.'

Cobham was tried for piracy the next year at the indignant requisition of Spain. He refused to plead to his indictment, and the dreadful sentence was

Thomas Westcote, of an antient family in Devon, presumed to have derived their name from the manor of Westcote, in the parish of Marwood, near Barnstaple, married this heiress. He is described

as being a gentleman of Devon, anciently descended, the king's servant in [illegible], and celebrated for his military prowess, which brought him to the notice of King Henry IV and V; but the lady being fair and of noble spirit [illegible] the guardianship of Lord Cobham, and having large possessions from her ancestors the Littletons, and from her mother, daughter and heir of Quartermain, and other ancestors, resolved to continue the honour of her name, and therefore [illegible] by Westcote's assent, before marriage, that her issue male should be called by the name of Lyttelton. Upon this marriage Mr. Westcote settled at Frankley, and served the office of Escheator to Henry VI, [illegible] which he died leaving five sons and as many daughters." He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, K.B., the celebrated [illegible] of the King's Bench, who died 23rd August, 1481. But according to Westcote, the Devonshire historian, this change of name [illegible] only to the eldest son as heir of Lyttelton, the three other younger sons were to retain their father's patronymic, Guido, Edmund, and Nicholas, and from the elder of these he branches himself to descend.

This descendant, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart., M.P. for co Worcester, etc., married [illegible], sister of Sir Richard Temple, Bart., of Stowe, [illegible] and Stanton Lacy, and she and her heirs male, were constituted [illegible] to those titles. They had eight children: of the sons, George the eldest and heir held several important ministerial offices, he represented Bamstaple in Devon in Parliament, and married, first, Lucy daughter of [illegible] Esq., of Pillaigh in that county. He was [illegible] 10th Nov., 1757, died [illegible] was succeeded by his son Thomas, who dying without [illegible] the peerage expired. William Henry Lyttelton, their [illegible] was in the diplomatic service; he was ele[illegible] by the title of *Baron Westcote*, [illegible] the surname of Thomas Westcote, who mar[illegible] he was created a peer [illegible] which had ex[illegible] At the death of [illegible] the title of Viscount [illegible] Lyttelton and Westcote, [illegible] the second sister in [illegible]

[illegible] Lyttelton.—Argent, [illegible]

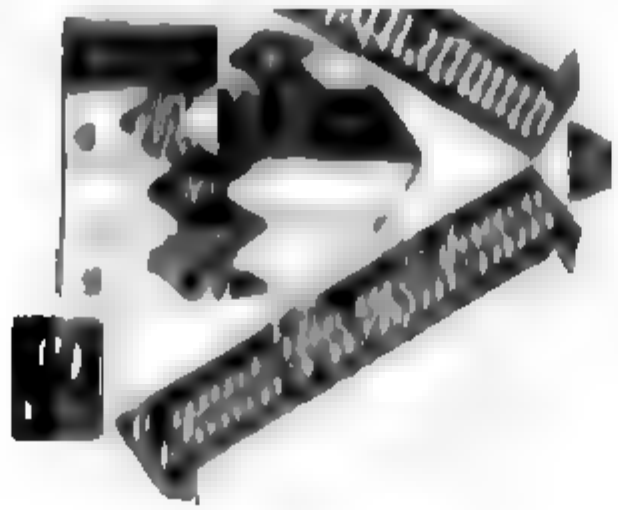
• • • • • • • • • •

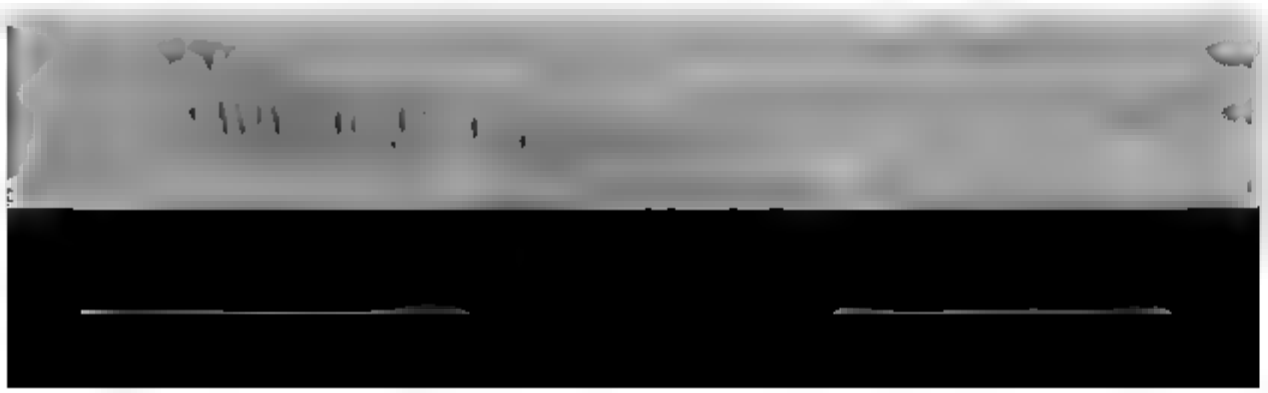
[illegible] greater [illegible] the Barony of Cobham. From [illegible] descending from the kings of the [illegible] Kings, the knightly [illegible]

of the house in the days of their Lancastrian successor, "Kynge Harry the VI," wedded the Lady of Cobham in Kent, sole heiress to the title and possessions of the Barony of that name, which had descended to her through many generations, and was one of the most antient and important in East Anglia. Their descendants, the Cobham-Brooks, through successive summonses to Parliament by the York and Tudor sovereigns, as peers of the realm, occupied from their official functions and honours, a position in the first rank of social influence among the hereditary nobility, which continued comparatively unaffected by the varying phases of national affairs, until the first Stuart king remorselessly extinguished them, title and possessions. Revived by the second Stuart king in the person of a descendant of a younger son of the fourth Baron, an empty title shorn of all that gave it dignity and influence, it flickered a few years, and at the death of its first, unfortunate, and only possessor, again expired; and at his decease, the name of Brook in connection with the Barony, as its original inheritor, completely disappeared. Seventy years afterward, by the first Georgian king, the abeyant title was once more revived,--to be again re-conferred and enhanced—in the person of a remote descendant bearing another name, deriving from a distaff of the main house, sister to the last unfortunate Baron, and this re-creation, only by its liberal remainders to female heirs, survives to the present.

It is a singular coincidence that after so much vicissitude, the title should have returned to the descendant of a gentleman, who, although his family patronymic was supplanted on their union by that of his heiress wife, came from Devon, the county from which the Brooks also migrated on marriage with the heiress of Cobham, but not in their case, with the extinction of their name.

The Westcotes continued to descend from Guido, the second son of Thomas Westcote and Elizabeth Lyttelton, and of them was Thomas Westcote, who, "following the Court in the





The Quantocks and their Place-Names.

BY WILLIAM H. P. GRESWELL.

THE etymology of the Place-name, Quantock, anciently written Cantok, is an interesting but rather elusive study. Some have derived it from "Gwantog," *i.e.*, full of openings or combes. Some have regarded "Cant-ioc" as a diminutive, meaning "little headlands;" Dr. Pring in his "Briton and Roman on the site of Taunton," has suggested "Cuan," Gaelic for hill, and "Toich," country, *i.e.*, the hill country: some have playfully mentioned the old "Quantum ab hoc," but no one, as far as I know, seems to have thought that Cantok, like Caer Caradoc, may have been named from a person. Crantock in Cornwall, and also in Cardigan is named from Carantacus, and this Saint, a contemporary of King Arthur, is connected with Carhampton according to Leland. At any rate, Carantacus was known under the Quantocks, and, if we desire to speculate, there is no reason why that well-known stone on Winsford Hill should not commemorate Carantacus.

To come to more solid facts and documents, perhaps the earliest mention of Cantok is in the composite word Cantucudu, *i.e.*, Cantok Wood, in Centwine's famous West Monkton Charter, when he gave twenty-three mansiones to Glastonbury "in loco juxta silvam famosam quae dicitur Cantucudu." This is dated A.D. 682, and the light it gives us is interesting. The fame of

this Cannock Wood, and of its goodly trees, was already known. The Charter of Cenwine was subsequently confirmed by King Ina, the Saxon prince, who figures so largely in our local annals. The late Professor Freeman has a note about Cenwine's Conquest:—"In fact, Cenwine, fighting against the British, gained for the West Saxons the sea coast west of the mouth of the Parrett . . . in short, Cenwine's victory made the English masters of Quantock . . . How far west towards Dunster, Porlock, I do not profess to say . . . in this campaign I conceive that the West Saxons won the sites of Bridgwater and Watchet; and we may, I think, venture to picture Cenwine as forcing the pass, the Lyncanet, and driving the Welsh up the valley where, in after days, Crowcombe was given by Gytha, for the repose of the soul of Godwin." This conflict may have given rise to the name Willmock or "Wacks Nek," the pass of the weeds, as the Britons were called by the Saxons, running just under Sugarloaf Hill, the latter being the old name for the highest point of the Quantocks. We all know of Conquest Farm in Lydeard Bampton parish, but there is a field still known as the "Roman Field of Battle" in Crowcombe parish, where the combining forces of Saxons and Britons might have fought, as the former pushed down between Willet Wacks Hill and Wacks Hill, in the direction of Willett Wacks-Ton, and Wacks or Wacks, as well known as a Saxon port in after days. Place-names point to the fact that towards Brendon and Exmoor the Wacks stood their ground longer than around the more populous parts of the east and south of the Quantocks. It was on the Taunton side that the Saxons, therefore, first turned the Quantocks in all probability, and the *famosa silva* was that adjoining Milverton and stretching north over Stoke and along the deep valleys of Aisholt and Over Stowey. The road these conquering soldiers took was probably along Quantock ridge from King's Cliff by Lydeard Farm in Stowey parish, at Somerville Hill to Cockerston, Bag-

[1] Sam. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xviii. p. 45.

borough, Triscombe Stone, Crowcombe Combe Gate, and so on down to Stapol Plain, West Quantockshead to Doniford and Watchet. This is a very old route, said to be partly indicated on old Crowcombe Estate maps, and is exactly what we should expect to find. From Wecet and Porlock the Waelas would be driven across the Severn Sea to South Wales, or, further down, towards Exmoor, North Devon, and the Cornish coasts.

It is worth while to note the course of two invasions upon the Quantock country and West Somerset, the one spiritual and the other military. Keltic christianity, coming from South Wales, as we gather from S. Dubritius of Porlock, S. Columban (mentioned by Leland, at the extreme west of Somerset, and also figuring at Cheddar),[2] S. Carantacus at Carhampton, (Carntoun being shortly written for Carantokes Towne, according to Leland),[3] S. Decumanus, and many others, made itself felt first along the coast of the Severn sea. The church dedications of North Somerset point to a Keltic fringe. The Severn sea was a natural highway for the Sailor Saints, and Gildas, himself a sailor on the Severn sea, has said in his *Hist. Brit.*, 31: "Transmigrare maria terrasque spatiosas transmeare non tam piget Britannos sacerdotes quam delectat." (c. A.D. 560).

But the Saxons would seem to have approached West Somerset from exactly the opposite direction, and to have followed the Roman lines of communication from the south, and along the Mendips, until the Uxellae aestuarium was reached. Nor was the Mendip height the sole highway at the disposal of the Saxon foe, for indeed the ridges of the Poldens and of the Quantocks, no less than the Mendips, furnished a similar natural line of communication or "dorsum" to the Severn waters as the conquerors pushed their way down further west. The unalterable features of the land themselves suggest this

2. Somerset Record Society. Vol. i, pp. 22, 194.
3. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xxxiii, pt. ii, p. 97.

kind of progress, in Roman, as well as in Saxon times, the valleys themselves being of little use, from a strategic point of view, unless held in connection with the ridges above them. History and the researches of archæology confirm this *primâ facie* supposition, gathered from geography. The Severn terminus of ancient Mendip lies at Brean-down and the fortress of Worlebury Camp. Roman remains have been found at Portus de Radeclive, Redcliff or Reckly, about two-and-a-half miles from Axebridge, a Portus in the ancient "Hundred of Banwell."[4] The terminus of the Poldens was the old "Burgh de Capite Montis," *i.e.*, the Doneham of Domesday, also called Cheldelmunt,[5] the Downend near Dunball Station. A primitive Castrum would appear to have existed here, and the Portus might have been Bridgwater itself. There are signs, however, of a road to Stretcholt in Paulet to Black Rock on the Parret. The terminus of the Quantock ridges would have been Doniford and Wecet.

But we seem to know Wecet, and further west, Porlock, in history more as Saxon than as Roman ports. In tracing the dim outlines of the Saxon Conquest from the south, the Quantocks are certainly no less interesting than the Mendips or Poldens. In the Danish campaigns of King Alfred, these hills, as furnishing a base to Athelney Island, have an interest second to none. They provided by far the quickest and safest retreat to the Sabrina amnis from Petherton Park, one of the old Royal Forests, and along their whole length their combes furnished admirable refuges for the "men of Somerset," who, as Ethelwerd, the chronicler, tells us, alone assisted him, together with "the servants who made use of the King's pastures."[6]

In the Charter of Aethelwulf, A.D. 854, giving the boundaries of the Manor of Taunton Dean, a large southern por-

4. Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries, Dec., 1898.
5. Somerset Record Society. The Placita.
6. Jubilee Edition of King Alfred's Works. Vol. 1, p. 70.

tion of the Quantocks is included.[7] Some of the Quantock place-names are interesting. From Lydeard S. Lawrence the boundary runs "ad occidentalem partem vallis quæ Truscombe nominatur," then eastwards to Rugan or Bugan Beorh, *i.e.*, Bagborough. Thence along a horse-path over the hills to Aescholtes (Aisholt)—thence past piscis fontem (Vish-pool) or Bish-pool, and "sic ad Elwylle," Thence across Quantock ridge again, somewhere near or along Buncombe to Kingston, Hestercombe, Sidbrook and Bathpool. By this boundary some important Quantock parishes, from Triscombe, southwards, fall under the famous Manor of Taunton Dean, with all its old world customs and privileges. The manor became the property of the Bishops of Winchester.

The mention of Cantuctune, or the ton of Cantok in King Alfred's will (871—885) is very interesting. "The Land at Cantuctune" is mentioned together with Carumtune (Carhampton), Burnhamme, Wedmor and Cheddar, and, together with other estates, is left in the most formal way, as private property, to the eldest son, Eadweard, who succeeded King Alfred. It is also inherited property, which adds a little to its interest, and throws the title further back. Williton, Carhampton, Cannington, Andredesfeld, are all Royal Hundreds, and represent a goodly block of land in which Cantok or Quantock is a main geographical feature. The Saxonisation of this part of West Somerset had been going on gradually—not quickly—since Centwine and Ina's days. Taunton, or the Ton on the Tân (the coloured river)—in allusion to its tawny waters in flood—had sprung up, and many another Saxon Ton, but where was Cantucton? Had it arisen in some portion of that *famosa silva* of Cantucudu? Was it on the west or on the east side of the long ridge of Cantok? Was it the same as Cannington? The West Saxon kingdom was developing itself in many ways along the Severn sea. Wecet or Watchet was of growing importance, and was actually the

7. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xviii, p. 79.

place of a Royal mint, the Saxon kings holding in their own hands and as their *Dominicum*, much of the surrounding land. From the top of Quantock the five Royal Forests of Somerset were within view, also "sacred Pedridan," and the precincts of immortal Glastonbury, whose round tor so visible from sea and land, exercised a wonderful centripetal power. It was not, perhaps, without a purpose that the Saxon kings held Burnham on one side of the Parret and Cannington on the other in their own hands, guarding the entrance to this holy land already of ancient renown. The private possessions of the West Saxon kings were known to all, and at the setting forth of King Alfred's will, there are present the Archbishop and "all the West-Saxon witan's witness."[8]

To turn to Domesday, the only Cantoche there given is a vill in or near Crowcombe parish, adjoining Lydeard S. Lawrence. Collinson[9] says that this was the vill which took its name from the Quantock Hills. But there is Little Quantock Farm in Crowcombe parish, on the west side of the ridge of Quantock, and Quantock Farm in Over Stowey parish, on the east side of the ridge, about half-a-mile from one another. The one place might have been confused with the other. The Domesday Cantoche is the property of Alured de Hispania, who has so many Quantock places, *e.g.*, Spaxton, Nether-Stowey, Planesfield, Radlet, Merridge, Stringston, Alfoxton, Dytch, and others. But there is a Little Quantock also in Enmore. In the Inquis. p.m. 13 Ric. II (No. 103), William Taillour has "Lytel Cantok in paroch. de Enmore." This "little Quantock" would be a long distance from the Crowcombe "little Quantock." There is also a Quantock Farm about one mile from Monkton, and in the Exchequer Lay Subsidies under "Monketon et Hamme," occurs the name Jurdana de Cantok.

In Enmore there is still a place called Quantock Barn, on

8. Jubilee Edition of King Alfred's Works. Vol. 1, p. 399.
9. Vol. iii, p. 513.

the west side of Enmore Park, there is also a Quantock Wood close by, also a Quantock Mead, and a Higher and Lower Quantock Close adjoining Blakesole or Blackesala. In Brown's *Somerset Wills*, Thomas Mallet of Enmore, Oct. 15th, 1580, gives to his son, John Mallet, amongst other bequests, "Quantock in Spaxton." In a MS. book, amongst the Spaxton documents, there is an arrangement for church seats, in which a place is reserved for "Quantock Farm, part of the domain of Enmore." In the Chartulary of deeds of the Hylle family (*temp.* Hen. IV), Thomas Fitchet grants to Master Robert Cros or Crosse, Rector of Spaxton, all his lands in Spaxton, Lillington, Moreland . . . together with certain services in Cantok and Durburgh."

It is hard, indeed, to localise Cantok or Cantoche as a definite place. It may be at West Monkton, or Spaxton, or Crowcombe, and is singularly elusive. Mr. Eyton would put it in the Williton Hundred at or near Crowcombe, *i.e.*, at Little Quantock Farm, the west side of the Quantocks, the place above alluded to.

In the *Exon. Domesday* we have mentioned as separate places (1) Cantoca, belonging to Alured de Hispania, and evidently the same as the Cantoche already mentioned, (2) *Cantoctona*, a *mansio regis*. Here, apparently, is the Cantuctune of King Alfred's Will, appearing in the *Exon. Domesday*. It looks as if exact identification should follow now. But Cantoctona is almost as elusive as Cantok or Cantoche. It seems to be convertible with Candeton or Cannington, although it is difficult to understand how the "oc" or ock, so essentially a part of Quantock can drop from it.

In a Charter dated 17th July, 1204, King John gave to the Canons of Taunton the pasture of Kingeshull from Wulfeldsont to Hunteneswell in free, pure and perpetual alms.[10] In the *Rotuli Chartarum* of King John, it is worded, "Pasturam et galnetum de Kingeshill a Wffoldessate usque Hunteneswell

10. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. ix, pt. ii, p. 9.

. . . ecclesiæ apostolorum Petri et Pauli de Tanton . . . quæ solebat reddere ad firmam meam de Somertun sedecim denarios." In the Testa de Neville (Henry III), it is thus described under Hundred de Andreaffeld, "Canonia de Tanton tenet unam pasturam super Cantok de dono J. Regis in puram eleem: quæ vocatur Kingeshill et solebat reddere per annum ad scaccarium apud London xvi denarios."

Kingshill and Priors Down are still Place-names on the Quantocks, and lie in the parish of Broomfield, to the east of Buncombe Hill. In an Inquis. p.m., 2 Henry V, Elizabeth uxor W. de Monte Acuto has amongst other properties Broomfield juxta Cantok.

It seems as if there was a good deal of Royal property on the Quantocks, judging from this gift of King John, and that it was connected with the Royal firma of Somerton, a town so full of ancient Saxon associations. Indeed, we are justified in supposing that before Norman times, and before the Petherton Forest perambulation, Cantok was part of a Royal Forest. The fact is noted in the *Rotuli Hundredorum* (*temp.* Edw. I), in the following passage. "Item dicunt quod quatuor villani ad Castellum in hund. de Andredsfeld fuerunt de dominico dom. Regis pertinenti ad Sumton qui singulis annis solebant reddere apud Sumton xj s et vicecomites illum redditum sibi appropriaverunt jam xxx annis elapsis ad firmam illam sine warrento et solebat ille locus esse Porcheria d'ni R. antiquitus dum Canntok fuit foresta." The Castellum is Roborough Castle in Broomfield parish, close to Enmore.[11]

The antiquity of Roborough Castle stands revealed, and apparently it must be distinguished from the Rowboroughs localised by the Rev. F. Warre on Bagborough hill, popularly called Willsneck, and not far off from Broomfield. "On the top of Bagborough hill are several cairns," writes Mr. Warre, "commonly called Rowboroughs, which most likely mark the place where the slain were buried. A few years ago a Roman

11. Somerset Record Society. Vol. 3, p. 162.

coin was found near these cairns." Allusion to this find is made by Prebendary Scarth in a paper on "Roman Somerset."[12] As far as I can discover this Quantock Place-name has dropped out of use, but it seems to be extremely ancient. It is possible to trace it in the gift of Edward the Elder, King Alfred's son, of Lydeard (Bishop's Lydeard) to Asser, Bishop of Sherborne, in 904. Lydeard is given, together with Buckland and Wellington.

"Dis synt da land gemaero to Lidgerd (Lydiard). Aerest on linlegh of linlegge upp on strem to Tostanford of Cottanorda (Cotford) uppon strem to gosford of gosford uppon strem to Stanforda of stanforda on fasingafeld of fasingafeld on pyttapuldre, of pyttapuldre onaest of aeste adimeonfled to readanclife of readanclife to rupanbeorge (Rowbergh) of ruganbeorge to ludanpylle of ludanpylle to fricanfenne of fricanfenne uppon to gattibricge of gattibricge to uppon an slaed (Slades) to holanpege of holanpege uppon slaed to bacganbeorge (Bagborough) of bacganbeorge to pynestane of dam stane to rupanbeorge (Rowbergh) of dam beorge to cpichemhamme, of dam hamme to collslade of colislade (Coleslade) dune on strem to horspadesforde of dam forda uppon strem to xenagete, of dam gete to motlege of motlege on siderocestorre (Sidroc's Tor or hill?) of siderocestorre to frecandorne (a thorn bush) of frecandorne on suoccanmere of suoccanmere on stangedelfe (stone quarry) on hreod alras (reed alders) of hreod alron on tideford of dam forda adune on strem to cunecanford (King's ford) of cunecanford on cincgesgete (Kings gate) of incgesget on suran apuldran (sour apple trees) of suran apulran od hit cymp est on linlege.

Roughly speaking this boundary would appear to begin near Cotford, at the western extremity of Bishop's Lydeard, and work round the Quantocks. The present parish includes Lydeard Hill, just abutting on the Bagborough hill and common above Aisholt. Lydeard is a very curiously shaped

12. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xxiv, pt. ii, p. 18.

parish, and stretches right over the Quantock ridges till it meets Spaxton and Merridge. It is certainly one of the most interesting of all the Quantock parishes, if only on account of its connection with the Saxon Kings, and Asser, the biographer of King Alfred. It is a little curious that a Sidroc's Tor should be mentioned in this Quantock document, and the very name, which seems now to have been lost, tantalise the imagination if we may connect this Sidroc with the Sidroc of the Saxon chroniclers. King's ford and King's gate denote the regal association of Lydiard, and this gift of Edward the Elder is, from a Quantock point of view, second only in interest to the Charter of Aethelwulf (854), King Alfred's father, which enlarged the boundaries of the Manor of Taunton Dean. Later on in Saxon history, after 1053, Gytha, the mother of Harold, and wife of Godwin, gave Crowcombe, in which lies Cantok (Little Quantock) to the Church of S. Swithin at Winchester, in expiation of the crimes of Earl Godwin. This would be presumably Royal property, part of the Saxon Dominicum in the Cantok country, inherited from King Alfred, and, further back, from his predecessors. Gytha's endowment was nullified at the Conquest, and Crowcombe was given to Earl of Morton.

We must also remember that in a Charter of privileges granted by King Edward—Alfred's son—to the Monastery at Taunton in 904, there are x Manentes at Crauuancumbe. Further, there is a confirmation by King Edgar to Winchester of land at Crowcombe, Banwell and Sherborne (Schealdeburnam), and in 978 there was a confirmation of King Edward's Charter at a Witenagemot at Cheddar of x Manentes at Crowcombe, xx at Cumbtun, xx at Shirborne, and xx at Banwell. (Birch's *Cartularium Saxonicum*). It may be noted that Bishop Asser, the Bishop of Sherborne, was closely connected with Banwell and Congresbury, King Alfred having given him two monasteries there. But all these Quantock gifts and charters, whether to the Taunton Priory, to the

Church of S. Swithin, to Asser, point to the reality of Cantok, or Cantoctona, as a Royal property in Saxon times.

The Place-names, Bagborough and Rowebergh, turn up again in a Wells Concord between Bishop John and John de Membury, of West baggebergh, about a waste piece of land on Cantok, claimed by the former as belonging to Bishop's Lydiard, by the other as belonging to Bagborough. The date is 1314, and an extract from it is interesting, as giving certain historic place-names.

"The boundaries are from the east corner of Robert de Calewe's croft under Cantok; eastward along the fossatum called Boledich; eastward to the secunda bunda called la Fennslo: thence north (a little west of) to the third bunda called Alferode (Alfreds Road?); eastward to the fourth bunda called la Redewell; eastward to the fifth bunda called Coleslade, which is the outside (forinseca) bound between West-baggebergh and Assheholte manors. The men of Bagborough may not exercise common rights eastward of Coleslade. The bounds across the mountain to Est-baggebergh, within which they have rights, are from Coleslade south to the second bunda called Oxenham: direct south to the third called la Rowebergh; through the middle of the bunda: thence direct south to the fourth called Bulgonescros, and so to Est baggebergh to Robert de Calewe's croft."[13] Mr. Hugo in his paper on "Hestercombe," in the Som. Arch. *Proceedings*, vol. xviii, p. 148, observes: "I have a fine contemporary copy of this Concord, which I purchased at the sale of the celebrated Surrenden collection." The Quantock Place-names are interesting, especially if we compare them with those of the Lydeard document of 904—four hundred years previously. The Bacganbeorge of King Edward's gift is the Baggebergh of the Concord of 1314, only there is the further definition of Est and West Baggebergh. Coleslade appears to be the same, and to this day there is a bit of the Quantocks called *The*

13. Report of MSS. Wells Cathedral, pp. 84-5.

Slades, lying on the boundary of Bagborough and Aisholt parishes, and in the Week Tything of Stoke Courcy parish, *i.e.*, in Over Stowey parish. Rupanbeorge, of King Edward's gift to Asser, is surely the Rowebergh of the 1314 Concord, and the Rowboroughs of the Rev. F. Warre, and it is a pity that this name should ever be allowed to die out on the Quantocks. The Oxenagete of King Edward's gift may be near the Oxenham of the 1314 Concord. About Alferode (Alfred's Road?), we may surely conjecture that it was named after King Alfred. At least it is a conjecture that has a degree of plausibility about it, for, judging from the wording of the Concord, it would be somewhere along Cantok ridge near Bagborough. This road led, according to old maps, from Buncombe and Bagborough, as already noticed, right down to the ancient port of Wecet or Watchet, where there was a Saxon mint in old days, as a coin of Edward the Elder, to be seen in Taunton Museum, proves. Moreover, here was a strategic road along Cantok that connected Petherton and Athelney on the south, with the Severn sea on the north, that sea that became a refuge to the Saxons, who, when the Danes harried the land, were driven from their Somersetshire homes, in that fateful year 878. As Huntingdon, the chronicler, has expressed it, "Part, therefore, of the people fled beyond the sea, part followed King Alfred, who hid himself, with a few men, in the marshes, and part submitted to the enemy." Is it too much to believe that King Alfred, brought to bay in West Somerset, resolved to defend these Royal Hundreds of Andersfeild, Cannington (or Cantuctune?) Carhampton and Williton, by the side of the Severn sea, to the last, using Athelney as his fort? Here was part of the old Saxon dominicum, and it was worth fighting for. The land itself, and that "sorrowful wilderness of waters," helped his Fabian tactics, and patient courage won the day.

That there was a Herepat or War path we gather from a 12th century Charter, quoted in the documents belonging to

the alien Priory of Stoke Courcy at Eton College.[14] It runs as follows: "Grant by Hugh de Bonville to the Church of S. Andrew of Stoke Courcy for the sustentation of the monks, and in augmentation of former gifts, of part of his wood and pasture in Cantok, on the west side of the wood which he had given to the Church of S. Peter of Over Stowey (de Superiori Staw), extending from the bounds which John Chaunel had placed in the said wood, between the great road of Solmere on the lower part, and the great road called Staw Herepat on the upper part, to the head of Ramescuba (Ramscombe)." This Herepat can be easily identified on the Quantocks, and is what is known generally as the Stowey Road, running from Crowcombe Combe Gate to Over Stowey, striking across the old road to Doniford, outside Crowcombe Park, at right angles. This wood on Cantok was part of the property belonging to W. de Falaise and the de Courcy family at Stoke Courcy, and was a Domesday additamentum. Collinson says that these Over Stowey woods were "a chace of the de Courcy family," a statement he may have gathered from the learned antiquary, Mr. Palmer, of Fairfield.

There are many other Place-names on the Quantock Hills, which, if not of so great an historical interest as those already given, are, nevertheless, worth mentioning. There is S. David's Well, near Quantock Farm in Over Stowey parish, a Keltic dedication, also S. Peter's Well, close to Over Stowey Church, which gives us a clue to the dedication of the Church.[15] There is Seven Wells Combe, with some magic in the number seven, reminding us of the Seven Sisters of the Yeo (Collinson, iii, 203), and of Barnwell in Northamptonshire, where there were seven wells in which weakly children were dipped.[16] There is S. Agnes' Well at Cothelston, S. John's Well at Holford. There was the famous Hunteneswell of King John's

14. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xliii.
15. See also *Weaver's* Wells Wills, p. 116.
16. *Hope's* Holy Wells, p. 99.

1204 Charter, which may possibly be Holwell, celebrated for the experiments of Philosopher Crosse; there is Jeffrey's Well, a boundary in Ramscombe, at the top of Dyer's Mead; there is Lady's Fountain in Kilve Common, called surely after the Virgin Mary, itself a boundary now, and giving a name to Ladies Combe. There is a Witches Well in Parleston lane in Kilve parish, just below Parleston Common. It might be possible to localise the ealuuylle or Aldwell and the acuuylle or Oakwell of the West Monkton Charter, also the Piscis fontem (Vishpool or Bishpool?) of the Aethelwulf document, the latter being close to Aisholt. There is a Blindwell in Stowey, and a well famous for its healing influences on the eyes near Quantock Barn in Enmore Park.

The word Castle is kept in connection with Douseborough or Danesborough Castle, under which old folk say that the believing ear can hear sounds of music as of a full band of music; also in Stowey Castle, under which giants and ogres live (so the old gossips say), putting out their hands to frighten children; also in Ruborough Castle in Broomfield, which has tales of its own. I cannot find that the Danes or Denes, as the old men call them, have left many Place-names behind them. They might have left their name to Danesborough, but there are so many possible derivations for this word, *e.g.*, Dinas, Dane, or Dawns, *i.e.*, beacon borough. Perhaps the Quantocks or Cantuctune, as King Alfred's domain, was not hospitable enough to them to allow of their staying long.

The word "Ball," meaning, I suppose, a rounded hill or eminence between the combes, turns up in Lord's Ball, the south side of Ramscombe, and Friarn Ball at the entrance to Seven Wells Combe, and Broomball or Brimball in East Quantoxhead. On Exmoor there are many "balls," such as Cloutsham Ball. The word "Down" appears in Fleury or Flory Down, and Priors Down, in Over Stowey and Broomfield respectively. Bugan Beorh, which seems to be the old way of spelling Bagborough, may be the "Beacon Burgh." What is known as

Fire-beacon hill now, is the hill above Crowcombe Park, above Little Quantock, and not Hurley Beacon as the map states. Tor is used in connection with Cothelston hill, I believe, but Cothelston itself would seem to mean the ton of Cotele, a family known formerly in West Somerset. The word ridge or edge is found in Herridge combe, East Quantoxhead; in Holford edge, in Ladies edge, in Shervidge Wood, adjoining Kilton Common; Hawkridge, at the bottom of Aisholt; Merridge, in Spaxton parish, below Buncombe; Swinage (Swine Edge) in Kilve.

The word Cleeve or Clift, for a hanging side, is found in Wilvey Cleeve in Stringston parish, near Alfoxton; also in the Clift near Quantock Farm, Over Stowey. There is a reduplication of Quantock Place-names on the Brendon and Exmoor hills, *e.g.*, Stowey Water in Cutcombe, and Stowey on the Quantocks, Ramscombe on the Quantocks, and Ranscombe in Wootton Courtney, Luxboro Farm in the Aisholt Valley, Luxborough Parish on the Brendons, and so on. This class of Place-name seems to be Keltic rather than Saxon. The word "Drift," meaning "a flock or herd of animals," survives on the Quantocks, so does the old Forest word, Meare, meaning boundary. The old "Bunda," or dry-wall banks, are quite a feature on the Quantocks, and from the very look of them it is possible to distinguish them from modern inferior efforts. The object of planting beeches on the boundary fences seems to be to get the python-like roots of the beech to bind it all in one mass, as with knotted ropes, which it effectually does. On the open ridges and slades of the Quantocks, signs of cultivation and of ridge and furrow ploughing can often be seen. The banks dividing these cultivated patches were of a slight character, not like the parish boundary banks, as they were not required for long. After cultivation the Quantock arable went back to heather. Here and there charcoal pits meet the eye in secluded parts, signs of an industry no longer carried on.

There is also a Bincombe as well as Buncombe, the former

in Holford, meaning the head of a combe, and evidently a Keltic word. Five Lords Bench or tump is a round mound above Five Lords Wood, and Bincombe, where five lords of the manor are supposed to have met. Just about here the boundaries of Dodington, Holford, Durborough (the hamlet above mentioned, partly in Holford and partly in Stoke Courcy), Over Stowey, and Stringston Hill commons meet. It is just below Little Douseborough. The slopes of Dousborough are partitioned in a curious way. The top or Douseborough Ring is in Stringston parish; below, on the North Holford, lies a strip called Curril Common, and then comes Woodlands Hill or Kilton Common, and further to the east Dodington and Buckingham Plantation. On the south side of Douseborough, come the boundaries of the Stowey Customs, a large tract of heathy hill, 488a. 3r. 22p., which has never been rated, and from which the Stowey parishioners have gathered wood from time immemorial. On the Tithe map these Customs appear as Nos. 551, 555, 556, 561. Part of the Customs is called locally Longsides Customs. At the higher end, and towards the head of Ramscombe, is an old name, Horthorne, *i.e.*, a boundary thorn. At the upper end of Ramscombe is Ramscombe Customs, a portion which the Stowey people say should never have been inclosed. Opposite to Ramscombe Customs, and parted by the stream along which an old boundary wall is distinctly to be seen for a long distance, is Lords Customs. Kilve parish has more "open Commons," which have never been rated, than any other Quantock parish, the total area being 731a. 2r. 2p. The Kilve Hill Woods, which are rated, are 164a. 0r. 0p. In Kilve parish lies Longstone, a well-known boundary between East Quantoxhead and Kilve; Great Hill and Hareknaps (370 acres); Somerton Hill and Somerton Wood. If we can connect Somerton with the Royal Saxon "Firma" at Somerton, in the same way that we can certainly connect Roborough Castle, Kingshill and Priors Down in the Broomfield part of Quan-

tock, then we have a Quantock Place-name of the greatest interest in Kilve parish, especially if we connect it with Swinage or Swine ridge, linking it with a Royal Porcheria.

It may be noticed that in addition to the Stowey Customs, there is a piece of land called Custom or Newspring, of 29a. 0r. 0p. (No. 157 in the Holford Tithe Map). But whenever and wherever it occurs, the word is worth noticing. There are some more gruesome names on the Quantocks which may carry a story of their own. There is "Dead Woman's Ditch," a bank that runs across the Over Stowey Customs and in the direction of Jeffrey's Well; in the Combe below there is "Dead Boy," a small hollow running up to the green path that leads to Halsway, lying in Kilve Common. Perhaps one of these names suggested to William Wordsworth, when he lived at Alfoxton, the Ballad of "The Thorn" or "Ruth," who is certainly a Quantock character. In Durborough Common, lying above Dodington, and in Holford parish, was Walford's Gibbet, the subject of an unpublished poem of W. Wordsworth. Not long ago the wooden posts of the grim relic where the murderer, Walford, hung for a year and a day, was ploughed up, and the exact site of the gibbet and cage revealed.

There does not seem to be much indication of Quantock mining at any rate in ancient times. The copper mines at Dodington and at Stowey are well known, but they are of comparative recent date. There are no local phrases or Place-names indicating mines on the Quantocks. The old people would speak of "Moynes," which is, we believe, an old way. Frobisher, the great Elizabethan navigator, writes about "moines." (*See* Hakluyt's Frobisher). The wealth of the Cantok land lay in its acorns, mace for swine, and pasture for sheep, and its timber, both small and great. The "worts," too, have been considered a harvest for the poor man, to be celebrated by the Quantock Revels, from time immemorial up to living memory. The villagers say, "Are you going to 'Wort-hill?'" meaning up on the Quantocks.

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ngs with the utmost zeal and alacrity, and good sport. The Place-name "Hart hill," in y Woods on Quantock, also "Yellow Stags," may be far-away reminders of these days. The nting were kept up on the Quantocks by Cardi- Henry VIth reign, when he came to Halsway, arish, as we are reminded by the late Rev. F. the Rector of Bishop's Lydeard, and a mem- nt Quantock family, which, together with the l to a collateral descent from the Stradlings of Edward Stradling married Joan, the daughter), might be expected to know.[17]

Quantock parishes, more or less lying upon the or close under them, nine lay in the Royal lliton, viz., Nether Stowey, Dodington, Kilton, uantoxhead, West Quantoxhead, Bicknoller, wcombe; four in the Royal Hundred of Can- sholt, Spaxton, Over Stowey and Stringston; al Hundred of Andersfield, viz., Broomfield, urst; two in Taunton Dean Hundred, viz., Cothelston. Of the remaining two, Bishop's Kingsbury West Hundred, and Holford in l. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to con- ge portion of the Vetus Dominicum of the gs and Princes lay within the area of these yment of acknowledgments from such places ior's Down, Kingshill in Broomfield, to the Somerton, points, surely, to the ancestry of n the Andersfield Hundred, West Bower, the of L[illegible] Jane Seymour, was Royal prop- ose[illegible] Parcel of the Duchy of Lancas- un[illegible]ne[illegible] held in Durleigh by ry VII, is "North

s. Vol. 2, p. 242.

From the above notices, and from the evidence of Place-names, we may reconstruct, in some measure, the history of this regional tract of country known as Cantok or the Quantocks. If we take the valley of the Parret as a boundary of Dumnonia, the Quantocks would have lain within this ancient kingdom. Here and there were earth-works and primitive Belgic fortresses, such as we may still trace at such places as Roborough Castle or Stowey Castle, probably utilised by the Saxon conqueror. Far back in the ages it was a deeply-wooded tract, as we infer from the expression, "famosa silva," in Centwine's West Monkton Charter. In the days of the Saxon Kings it would appear to have been a Royal Forest. "Dum Canntok foresta fuit," is the explanatory note of that compiler of the Rotuli Hundredorum already quoted. The hunting of the forest was probably done from Taunton, King Ina's town. In that Charter of privileges granted by King Edward to the Monastery at Taunton, A.D. 904, there was an obligation to provide the King with *pastus unius noctis*, also to entertain the hunting retinue, and to feed the dogs, and to take them on to "Curig vel Willettun." This arrangement was an old-standing one with the Monastery, and existed before A.D. 904. To quote the exact words: "Erat namque antea in illo supra dicto monasterio pastus unius noctis regi et viii canum et unius Canicularis pastus, et pastus novem noctium accipitrariis regis et quicquid rex vellet inde ducere usque ad Curig vel Willettun cum plaustris et equis et si advenae de aliis regionibus advenirent debebant ducatum habere ad aliam regalem villam quae proxima fuisset in illorum via," etc., etc. This *pastus* was in force, therefore, in King Alfred's day, and we may picture this Quantock hunting and hawking procession setting out from Taunton, sweeping the ridges of the Quantocks, and putting up at Williton, on their way, doubtless, to the next *regalis villa* of the sporting Saxon Kings on Exmoor or at Porlock. The old monks of Taunton, who had to speed the party on their way, no doubt entered into all the minutiæ

of the proceedings with the utmost zeal and alacrity, and helped to find good sport. The Place-name "Hart hill," in the Over Stowey Woods on Quantock, also "Yellow Stags," near Halsway, may be far-away reminders of these days. The traditions of hunting were kept up on the Quantocks by Cardinal Beaufort in Henry VIth reign, when he came to Halsway, in Stogumber parish, as we are reminded by the late Rev. F. Warre, who, as the Rector of Bishop's Lydeard, and a member of an ancient Quantock family, which, together with the Pophams, owned to a collateral descent from the Stradlings of Halsway (Sir Edward Stradling married Joan, the daughter of the Cardinal), might be expected to know.[17]

Of twenty Quantock parishes, more or less lying upon the Quantock hills or close under them, nine lay in the Royal Hundred of Williton, viz., Nether Stowey, Dodington, Kilton, Kilve, East Quantoxhead, West Quantoxhead, Bicknoller, Stogumber, Crowcombe; four in the Royal Hundred of Cannington, viz., Aisholt, Spaxton, Over Stowey and Stringston; three in the Royal Hundred of Andersfield, viz., Broomfield, Enmore, Goathurst; two in Taunton Dean Hundred, viz., Bagborough and Cothelston. Of the remaining two, Bishop's Lydeard lay in Kingsbury West Hundred, and Holford in Whitley Hundred. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to conclude that a large portion of the Vetus Dominicum of the West Saxon Kings and Princes lay within the area of these parishes. The payment of acknowledgments from such places as Roborough, Prior's Down, Kingshill in Broomfield, to the Royal Firma of Somerton, points, surely, to the ancestry of the properties. In the Andersfield Hundred, West Bower, the reputed birth-place of Lady Jane Seymour, was Royal property. Durleigh, close by, was Parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster.[18] Amongst lands and tenements held in Durleigh by John, son of Walter Mychell, 8 Henry VII, is "North

17. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. v, p. 12.
18. Somerset Record Society. Somerset Chantries. Vol. 2, p. 242.

Bowre, worth £10, held of the King, as of the Honor of Trowbrugge, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, by Knight Service, and suit of the Court of the said Duchy held at Durley." Does not the same fact of the Vetus Dominicum appear in the statement of Humphrey Blake, who in Charles I's reign, held Plainsfield or Planesfield "as of the manor of Hampton Court by Knight's Service?"[19] Or does it not appear even more conspicuously in the descent of the Tything of Week or Wick, partly in Over Stowey and partly in Stoke Courcy, held by the Queen as we learn from Kirby's *Quest*, together with the Hundred of Cannington, "de dono regis?" Do not we trace here membra of that lordly Dominicum shadowed in King Alfred's Will? From Domesday we know that Harold held Stowey on the east side of the Quantocks, and Capton in Stogumber on the west side. If we look to the West of England rather than to the parts around Winchester and Salisbury for the *sedes* of West Saxon power, there is reason for it, and we may be allowed to give credit to Asser's statement, "Occidentalis pars Saxoniæ semper Orientali principalior est."

We get more light still from the history of the early Saxon Church in West Somerset and in the neighbourhood of the Quantocks. By the endowments of the pious Saxon kings and princes, beginning with Centwine, the Quantock country came under ecclesiastical influences. In the West Monkton Charter, as we have seen, Glastonbury was favoured, and by virtue of the Charter of Aethelwulf in 854, the boundaries of the Manor of Taunton, the possession of the ancient See of Winchester, and one of the greatest sources of its wealth, were greatly enlarged. Gytha, wife of Godwin, gave Crowcombe to the Church of S. Swithin, taken away at the Conquest from the Church and given to Robert, Earl of Morton, half-brother of William the Conqueror, but part of it returning again, later on, it may be noticed, by the gift of Godfrey de Crancumbe to the nuns at Studley in Oxfordshire.

19. Exchequer Bill and Answer, Chas. I, Somerset. No. 169.

There was also the well-known gift of Lydeard to Asser, Bishop of Sherborne, and Bishop's Lydeard has remained with the Church ever since. Athelney was represented on the Quantocks by the little chapel of Adscombe in Over Stowey parish, if we so conclude from the entry in Kirby's *Quest.*[20] Perhaps Durborough, where there used to be a chapel and a sprig of the Holy thorn, the latter within living memory, must be regarded as a Quantock possession of Glastonbury, the gift of Elflem (Collinson ii, p. 243), both Durborough and Durborough Common lying within the parish of Holford, and adjoining Dodington on the north-east slopes of these hills.

The Norman kings and nobles added to these Saxon gifts. King John in 1204 endowed the Taunton Priory with part of his Cantok dominicum; the lords of Stoke Courcy Castle and the successors of the Falaise family give pasture, woods and privileges to the Church of S. Peter at Over Stowey, and to the monks of the alien Priory of Stoke Courcy.[21] In 1219 the master and brothers of the Hospital of St. John hold one third of a virgate of land and 300 acres of wood in Over Stowey on the Quantocks.[22] Holford Church and Rectory, by the gift of the Norman lords of Stoke (Courcy), the Falaise family, were attached to the alien Priory of Stoke (Courcy), being subsequently devoted to the purposes of Eton College, in whose possession they still remain. Kilton Church and Vicarage formed part of the many "advocationes" of the Bath Priory, with its cell at Dunster. Bicknoller fell largely under the influence of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, the patronage of the Church still lying with them, as a Capella dependens upon Stogumber.

It is the Severn sea which after all enhances the charms of the Quantock country, and gives it its deep historical interest. Yonder tawny flood that rushes twice a day up the Parret

20. Somerset Record Society. Vol. 3, p. 17.
21. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xliii, p. 81.
22. Feet of Fines. Hen. III. A.D. 1219.

mouth, and looks in the distance almost like a lake bounded by Brean Down, has carried on its breast the exploring merchant, the adventurous privateer, and the evangelising sailor saint. The æstuarium Uxellæ was known to Phœnician, Roman, Briton, Saxon, Dane and Norman. The Mor Esyllog or Mor Havren is the ancient British name for the Severn sea, Mor Havren, "a nomine puellæ," as Giraldus Cambrensis tells us. When in a boat in Bridgwater Bay how conspicuous is the geographical landmark of Ynys Witrin or Glaston's Isle! that smooth and green mound which lies under heaven with so many holy and hallowing memories. What a central spot it makes in the classic land of Somerset! and indeed in the whole kingdom of ancient Wessex! Yonder in the midst of the hurrying flood of *Sabrina amnis* lies Echin, "adjacens Angliæ," the Steep Holm, upon which Gildas sojourned. Close by is Ronnett or Ronech, the Saxon Bradanreolic,[23] and the Danish Flat Holms, "proximior Walliæ," whither S. Cadoc went. The very wealth of synonyms tell the story of the flow of nations backwards and forwards, and recal the associations of this ancient region where "Seaward Quantock stands as Neptune he controlled," to use Michael Drayton's words.

One of the handmaids of Archæology is Geography. The broad features of sea, river and moor lying below the Quantocks suggest the course of History. Yonder, along the tidal Pedridan, the flat-bottomed ships could rest safely and easily on the soft beds of ooze and slime and be careened at low water: yonder at Cannington there rises a round hill which could serve as a fortress, probably the *Cynwit* of the Saxon Chroniclers; further up the waste of waters (to carry our imagination back), there were refuges, "eyots," islands, covered with alder wood, and guarded by quaking morass. The key to the land was at the Parrett mouth, and through this shifting refluent portal the way to South Wales, the

23. *Bosworth Smith's* A.S. Dictionary.

country of the Silures, the Usk (Isca) and Caer-leon, to Monmouth, and the "nobilem Danubiæ sylvam" or the Danicam sylvam of old Giraldus Cambrensis (Itin. Camb. Ch. V), where the Danes hid in Alfred's time. Between the two shores was constant and busy intercourse. It is certainly curious that Hugo de Neville of Stoke Courcy Castle should have asked the King[24] in 1225 for six oaks from the Forest of Dene (the Danes wood of Giraldus Cambrensis) for repairing his houses at Stoke Courcy. It shows a port, possibly at Stoverd or Stolford, and quick sea communication between Wales and the Parrett mouth. This port the Danes themselves might have used before the battle of Cynwit.

What more grateful flood than that of Sabrina amnis, open to the pulse of the Atlantic, and still throbbing with busy life! Old Gildas, the lonely anchorite, so the story goes, of the Steep Holms wrote thus, "Britain is enriched by the mouths of two noble rivers, the Thames and the Severn, as it were two arms, by which foreign luxuries were of old imported." With show of reason we might place the Severn sea, the waterway to Ireland and to Armorica, above the river Thames, in the romantic shaping of our annals. Even the realm of Rex Arturus, shadowy elsewhere, seems to have a local habitation and a name along the shores of the Severn sea, whether at Caer-Leon or at Glastonbury. Inland, is there any part of Britain more replete with Saxon life or with a better title to be the real "Vetus Dominicum" of Saxonia than Somerton the erstwhile capital of Somerset, of which the ancient Burgh of Ilchester was a membrum,[25] with its Royal appanages stretching out on this side and on that?

The poet Wordsworth has celebrated in his "Ecclesiastical Sonnets," the hill of the proto-martyr, S. Alban.

> "Whose flowery platform seems to rise
> "By nature decked for holiest sacrifice."

24. Rotuli Cl. Litt. Vol. ii, p. 62.
25. Rotuli Hundred. Vol. ii. p. 128.

But the green mound of Glaston's Isle is full of greater memories than S. Alban's Mount. Should any Cathedral or Abbey Church in our land boast of its ancestry, a Church of Glastonbury can reply with truth, Vetustior! Around this ancient island, British, Saxon and Norman Christianity throve with one continuous growth, and Glastonbury, for all time, must be the sacred "Delos" of our land and the Mecca of our factions. To use the late Professor Freeman's words, who, more than anyone else, struck the leading notes of our local history, "Here at Glastonbury we can muse, and muse without let or hindrance on the greatest memorials of the great age which made the English kingdom."[26]

26. Som. Arch. Proceedings, vol. xxvi, p. 39.

An Inventory of Church Plate in Somerset.

Part IV.

BY THE REV. E. H. BATES, M.A., AND THE

REV. F. HANCOCK, M.A., F.S.A.,

Prebendary of Wells.

WITH the continued assistance of Prebendary Hancock (would that I could write continuous), three more Deaneries have been added to the Inventory. They comprise the District of Dunster, thus completing that Deanery, and the complete Deanery of Taunton, which has the sub-division of Wellington. There are sixty-five ancient parishes, and seven modern (including one church in Wellington with no district assigned to it); total, seventy-two.

Out of sixty-four ancient parishes (I have not been able to examine the plate at Stawley), thirty-one retain Elizabethan cups. This high average is only reached by the inclusion of the Dunster district which possesses fourteen of these early cups. In the Taunton Deanery there are far too many parishes which possess nothing earlier than the nineteenth century. It would appear that as in the case of the Frome Deanery, mentioned in *part ii*, the vicinity of a large town has led to the exchange of old things for new, with the usual disastrous results.

Eighteen of these cups were made by I.P. Six were sup-

plied by Ions of Exeter. The local or provincial m
to in the Introduction to *part iii*, M.H. in mono
S. Andrew's cross, is found on cups at Brompton
Ruishton. There were four examples in the
Deanery (I, II); so that if this mark should not
Devonshire, or only in the north-east part of th
may fairly be surmised that it is the mark of a
resident at Taunton.

The Inventory for this year has not added a si
of the Taunton mark proper, a tun lying across a
found on a paten at Wootton Courtney, dated 167
spoons, one of which is in the Taunton Castle M
maker's initials were I.D., and he seems to have
from 1673 to 1691, but examples of the mark are
between. The Elizabethan cup at Otterford, of
date 1599, is by Eston, of Exeter. At Exton a
are cups of the Exeter pattern, with marks not hi

There are two seventeenth-century chalices
design and manufacture presented to the chu
Andrew and St. James, Taunton. The *Diocesa*
for 1899 had for frontispiece a beautiful illustr
Spanish chalice of the same period, belong
Cathedral. In *part i* of the Inventory (vol. xliii
mistakenly entered both chalice and paten as mo
description only applies to the paten, and sho
rected.

At Selworthy there is a paten of the same pe
foreign origin. At Orchard Portman will be foun
pieces which follow no regular pattern, and seem
the Restoration period.

Lastly, I desire to thank all clergy and laymen
answered my letters of enquiry, or in other and ma
helped my work. Why three individuals should h
to do either one or the other is a problem whic
Dundreary said, "No fellah can understand."

Sixteenth Century after the Reformation.

1571 Timberscombe, cup and cover.
1572 Cutcombe, cup and cover.
Withypoole, cup.
1573 Combe Florey, cup and cover.
Corfe, cup and cover.
Creech, cup.
Culbone, cup and cover.
Dulverton, cup and cover.
Dunster, cup and cover.
Hawkridge, cup.
Kittisford, cup and cover.
Langford B., cup and cover.
Oare, cup and cover.
Runnington, cup and cover.
Staplegrove, cup and cover.
Stoke St. Gregory, cup.
Stoke Pero, cup and cover.
Thorn Faulcon, cup and cover.
Wootton Courtney, cup and cover.
1574 Angersleigh, cup and cover.
Exton, cup and cover.
Nynehead, cup and cover.
Ruishton, cup and cover.
Thorne St. Margaret, cup and cover.
Winsford, cup and cover.
1589 Otterford, cup and cover.
Undated but of this period.
Ashbrittle, cup and cover.
Brompton Regis, cup and cover.
Lydeard St. Lawrence, cup.
Porlock, cup and cover.
Taunton St. James, cup and cover.

Seventeenth Century.

1617 Bishop's Lydeard, cup with cover.
1624 Minehead, cup.
Wootton Courtney, flagon.
1630 Taunton St. Mary M., cups with covers.
1633 Lydeard St. Lawrence, paten.
Winsford, paten.
1635 Brompton Regis, paten.
Exton, paten.
1636 Wilton, cup.
1639 Taunton St. Mary M., flagons.
Taunton St. Jas., cup with cover.
1640 Pitminster, cup.
1641 Bagborough, set of vessels.
1646 Orchard Portman, set of vessels.
1653 Brushford, cup.
1662 Bradford, cup and cover.
1674 Minehead, paten.
1676 Angersleigh, plate.
Thorn St. Margaret, cup.
1676 Wootton Courtney, paten.
1681 Nynehead, flagon.
Orchard Portman, saucer.
1683 Ashbrittle, flagon.
1686 Bishop's Hull, spoon.
Kingston, cup.
1690 Wellington H. Trinity, plate.
1695 Exford, paten.
1699 Bishop's Hull, paten and flagon.
Taunton St. Mary M., alms dish.
? Selworthy, cup (c. 1610).

Eighteenth Century.

1704 Minehead, flagon.
1705 Kittisford, flagon.
1706 Sampford Arun., cup and cover.
1711 Dunster, paten.
1712 Cheddon Fitzpaine, cup and paten.
Norton Fitzwarren, paten and flagon.
1716 Kingston, flagon.
West Monkton, service.
1717 Ashbrittle, saucer.
1721 Kingston, paten.
1721 Minehead, cup and paten.
Taunton St. James, plate.
1723 Halse, service.
Sampford Arund., paten.
Staplegrove, paten.
1725 Hawkridge, paten.
Pitminster, paten.
Withypoole, paten.
1726 Ashbrittle, paten.
Combe Florey, service.
1727 Brushford, flagon.
Combe Florey, paten.
Porlock, dish.
1728 Pitminster, flagon.
1729 Staplegrove, paten and flagon.
1731 Nynehead, salver.
Trull, flagon.
1734 Nynehead, paten.

Elizabethan Chalices—*continued.*

Stoke St. Gregory, salver.
1727 Ash Prior's, cup.
Taunton St. Jas., plate.
1729 Kingston, plate.
1749 Horton Fitzw., cup and cover.
1750 Bishop's Lydeard, cup and paten.
1759 Selworthy, flagon.
1762 Creech St. Mich., salver.
1763 Wellington St. John's, service.
1767 Brompton Regis, alms dish.
Lydeard St. Lawrence, flagon.

Fitzwater.
1769 Cole, plate.
1771 Exton, flagon.
1773 Taunton S. J.
1775 Oakmoor, &c.
1776 West Bagborough.
1780 West Bagborough.
1782 Cole, cup.
1785 Milverton, 1 cup.
1791 Creech St. Mich.
1795 Bishops, silver.

Foreign Manufacture.

Selworthy, paten.
Taunton St. Andr., chalice.
Taunton St. Jas., c

Armorials.

Anderton, Stoke St. Gregory.
Arundel, Selworthy.
Bruce, Bishop's Hull.
Cheeke, Ashbrittle.
Clarke, Langford B., Nynehead.
Cridland, Staplegrove.
Farewell, Bishop's Hull.
Fowel, Bishop's Hull.
Francis, Combe Florey.
Gatty, Trull.
Hussey, Exton.
Jepp, Langford Budville.
Kellet, West Bagborough.
Knightly, Nynehead.
Moore, Ashbrittle.
Musgrave, Halse, W. Monkton.
Norris, Brushford, Exton.
Portman, Orchard P., Ta
Mary M.
Proctor, Wellington, 1
Prowse, Combe Florey, S
warren.
Sanford, Nynehead.
Scott, Trull.
Smith, Trull.
Spoke, Stoke St. Gregory
Taunton Town, St. Mary
Trerice, Selworthy.
Vanzandt, Bishop's Hul
Watts, Langford Budvi
Unidentified.
Bishop's Hull, shield.
Brompton Regis, crest.
Orchard Portman, cre
Wellington H. Trinity.

DUNSTER DEANERY.

DUNSTER DISTRICT.

Brompton Regis.—Though not dated the cup are of the Elizabethan period, and are kept in a coffer covered with stamped leather. The cup is and weighs 10¼oz. av. The bowl is bell-shaped narrow band of cross hatching below the lip, and a band of the customary ornamentation. On t

other band, and another of lozenges enclosing dots. Marks:), a circle enclosing a St. Andrew's cross, with a pellet in ch spandrel; (2), a circle containing the letters M H in a onogram. (For this mark see introduction). It is found on ips dated 1574, and is no doubt of that period. The cover of the usual pattern, 4¼in. in diam., weight 2¾oz. av. ound the brim is a band of ornament, and on the button a udor rose.

There is also a paten on a foot 5⅝in. across. There are no arks visible. On the brim: 'For the parish of Kings-rimpton in Devon. Wardens: Antony Webber and John reenslade, Anno 1635.' The geographical mistake in the bove inscription is curious. An alms dish 6½in. across on ıree feet. It has a shell-decorated border, and a deep band foliage round the plate. In the centre is a crest: A eacock in its pride. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1767; ıe initials E.C. in plain punch—Ebenezer Coker.

A modern plated flagon, inscribed: 'Kings Brompton hurch, 1877.' A fine pewter flagon 15in. high, with double owed handle. It is inscribed: 'Jno. Joyce and Edwd. Vilson, Churchwardens of Kings Brumpton, 1730.'

BRUSHFORD.—A plain cup of the Commonwealth period. t is 5½in. high, quite plain; the bowl is of a goblet shape; ıe stem is long and moulded; the foot has a moulded edge. Iarks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1653; the maker's mark is artly obliterated; it is probably R.N., a mark found at 'lymouth in 1660.

The paten is 5½in. in diam., of the ordinary pattern on a oot. The only mark is a square punch enclosing a small bject resembling a staple with pellets on the points; this is truck three times. Patens with these irregular marks are ot uncommon in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

There is a handsome flagon, tankard pattern, 12 inches igh. It has a bowed handle with elaborate thumbpiece. Iarks: 2 offic.; Exeter modern; date-letter for 1727;

The Dulverton Church plate was stolen at this date, and the cup and paten were bought to replace them. Sometime afterwards, by a lucky accident, the old cup and cover were recovered at Exeter. The modern flagon was also purchased at the same time as the cup and paten.

DUNSTER.—The parish still preserves its Elizabethan cup and cover, though now relegated to the Mission Chapel at Alcombe. It is 7⅝in. high; and possesses all the characteristics of the work of I.P.: the bands of foliage divided at four points round the bowl; hyphen belt on knop and foot, and egg and dart moulding on foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern; and has 1573 on the button.

A large paten on foot, 10¼in. across; rim being boldly fluted and moulded. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterl.; date-letter for 1711; maker's mark, G.A., with three pellets and crown above; within circle—William Gamble. The paten is inscribed: 'James Wilkins, sen., Henry Slocombe, churchwardens 1714.'

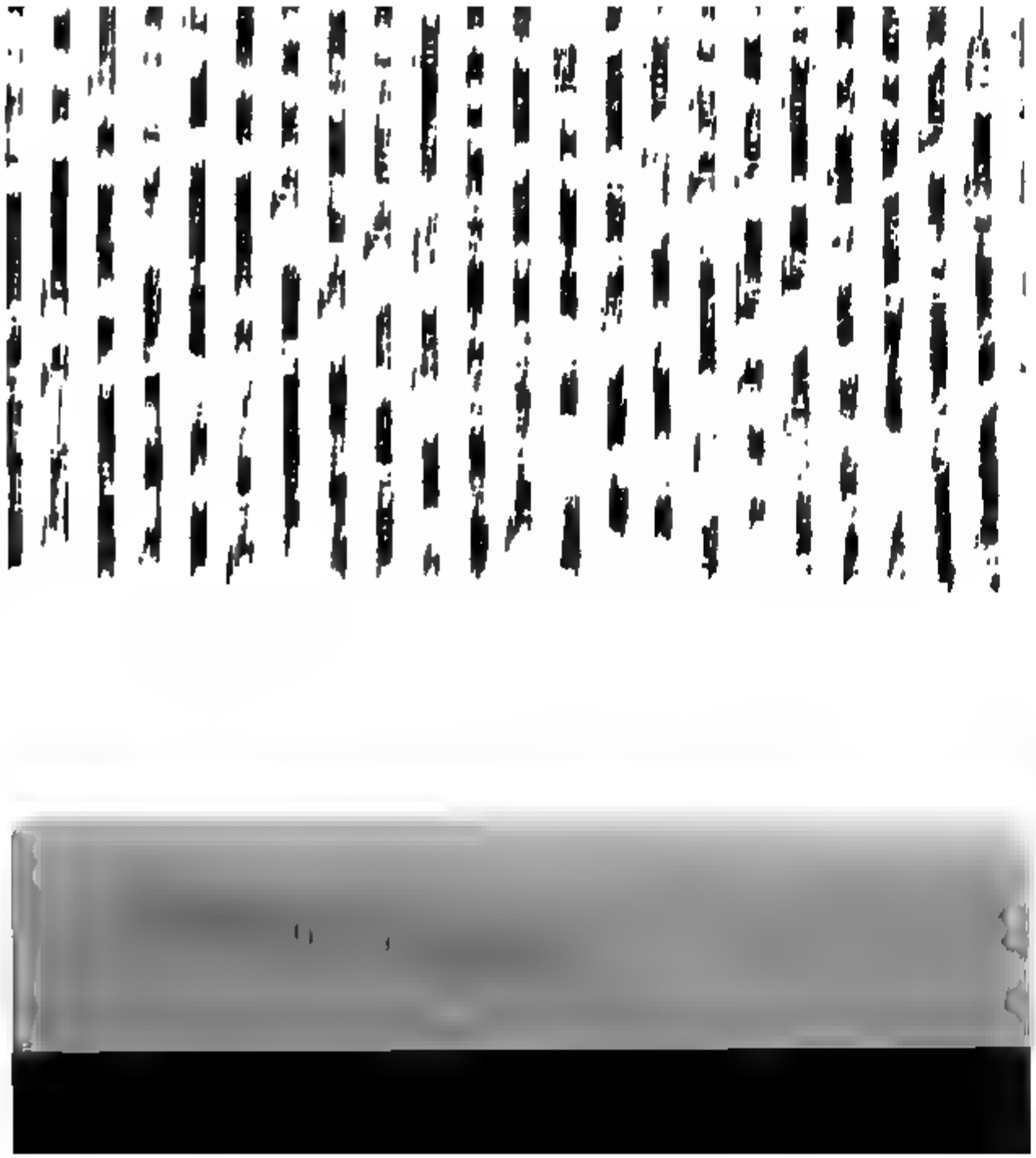
There is also a handsome modern set, consisting of a chalice, paten, and flagon, silver-gilt, of the present reign.

A pewter plate, inscribed: 'F. Bradley, T. Staddon, churchwardens 1713.'

Though not exactly coming under the head of church plate, one may be allowed to note a brass chandelier of fifteen lights hanging in the church inscribed: 'Gauen by the late Jone Brewer ten pounds twowards this Branch. John Hossom, Benj. Escott, Churchwardens, 1740.'

EXFORD.—The cup and cover are of the plain type which came in after the Restoration. The cup is 7⅛in. high, with bell-shaped bowl devoid of decoration. The stem has a rudimentary annulated knop; the foot is plainly moulded. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1695; maker's mark, H. S., in monogram. The cover matches the cup, and has the same marks.

There are also some electro-plated vessels.



ridge 1726.' Marks: 2 offic.; Exeter modern; date-letter for 1725; maker's mark, P.E. in oval—Philip Elston.

LUCCOMBE.—The plate here is all modern. It consists of a cup and two patens of the year 1843; and two silver-gilt and glass cruets with the date-letters for 1816 and 1885 respectively.

MINEHEAD.—The older of the two cups is 9⅛in. high and silver-gilt. The bowl is very deep in proportion to its diameter; but otherwise it resembles the plain Jacobean cups, being devoid of any ornamentation. It is inscribed: 'James Downe and John Bond, Churchwardens, Parish of Mynehead 1624.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1624; maker's mark, an F. or S. within a wreath. The second cup is 11in. high, and weighs 30oz. This length is principally stem, which is decorated with divers mouldings and knops; the bowl is bell-shaped 4½in. in diameter; the foot is broad and flat. It is inscribed: 'F. Whitworth Esq. 1731.' The donor also gave the second paten; it is platter-shaped with a wide brim ornamented with a band of foliage. Both cup and paten are of foreign origin and silver-gilt.

The older paten is 7in. in diameter, and weighs 8oz. av. A reeded band runs round the edge. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1674; maker's mark, the initials R.D. It is inscribed: 'This was given for the use of the Church of Mynehead by Thomas Hensley Gent: Anno: Dom: 1674.'

The flagon is of the tankard pattern; 11in. high; weight, 39oz. av.; with bowed handle and moulded base. Inscribed: 'Peter Godwin and James Savounit Churchwardens 1705.' Marks: 2 offic., Brit. sterl.; date-letter for 1705; maker's mark, L.O. in shield, with a key above. The mark of Nath. Lock entr. 1698.

OARE.—A small Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is 5⅝in. high; the bowl has the usual two bands of ornamentation; the knop and the foot have bands of hyphens. The cover has a band of foliage round the button enclosing

the date '1573.' Marks (obliterated on cover);
letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P.

A modern paten is 4¾in. across, platter-shape
brim, on foot. In the centre is the Sacred Mo
a Glory. Marks: 3 offic.; date-letter for 1
mark, A.F. It is inscribed: 'The gift of John
Rector and Patron of the Church of Ore.' Th
chased the advowson of Nicholas Snow about 1
after he became rector. He was succeeded by
more, grandfather of the late novelist. The alm
diam., with reeded edge, is inscribed: 'The joint
Oliver Rector and Patron and W. Snow and J.
of the Parish of Ore 1814.' Marks: 3 offic.; d
1813.

The flagon is 7in. high, of a plain upright patte
towards the top. It has a pierced thumbpiece
handle. Marks: 3 offic.; date-letter for 18
mark, A.P.

PORLOCK.—In the absence of any marks it i
decide upon the exact age of the cup. It is 8
weighs 14oz. av. The bowl is 4⅛in. across, bell
out decoration or inscription. The knop on the
ated with a band of cable pattern, while the fo
and-dart ornament. The cover is also devoid
the button is the Sacred Monogram. It is pro
stem and foot belong to the original Elizabet
the bowl having been damaged has been replac

A plain dish, 6½in. across; weight, 8¼oz. av.
side: 'Porlock 1730.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-
maker's mark partly worn away: a set of fo
R.T. visible, in four-lobed punch.

A paten and two silver-mounted cruets of m

SELWORTHY.—The cup is unfortunately wi
It is 8⅛in. high, and weighs 13½oz. av. The b
with a band of flowers and fruit within a d

knop has a band of cable ornament, and the foot is encircled with the egg-and-dart moulding round edge. Marks: old Exeter mark; 'I I' within three pellets. These two marks are struck twice. There are cups with similar variations on the orthodox pattern at Norton-s.-Hamdon 1601, Ilton 1610, Rimpton 1637; and the Selworthy cup is probably of the same period.

The paten is 9⅛in. across, and weighs 10¼oz. av. There is a band of arabesques in the centre of the platter, and outside this a band of conventional foliage in four panels; round the edge there is a fillet moulding. There are three marks: (1) lion ramp. crowned; (2), A crowned; (3), bunch of grapes. The late Sir W. Franks considered the paten to be a piece of Dutch domestic plate of the early part of the seventeenth century.

The flagon is 12in. high, of the jug pattern with cover and lip; the bowed handle has the leaf ornamentation. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1760; maker's mark, W.C. Inscription on under side of flagon: 'Ex dono Johann: Dom: Arundell Anno Domini 1761. In Usu Ecclesiæ Selworthyensis.' On the bowl is a shield bearing quarterly; 1 and 4, Sa, 6 martlets close 3, 2, 1 arg. (Arundell); 2 and 3, Sa. 3 chevronels arg. (Trerice). Supporters: 2 panthers or spotted ramp. regardant incensed. Above the shield is a baron's coronet. The third and last Lord Arundel died childless in 1768, when the great estate of Trerice, which included the manors of Luccombe and Selworthy, passed to the grandfather of the present Sir C. T. D. Acland, Bart.; *vide* "History of Selworthy," by the present writer, p. 204 *seq.*

Stoke Pero.—The plate, as everything else in Stoke Pero, is on a diminutive scale. The cup is only 4⅞in. high, and weighs 6¼oz. av. Like all I.P.'s work, it has two bands of conventional ornament rouud bowl; the stem however has no knop; the foot is decorated with the hyphen design. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P.

The foot has the egg-and-dart ornament. The cover is of the usual shape. On the button is a Tudor rose, surrounded by 'Wynsford 1574.' The only mark on the cover is very small and obscure, but it seems to be the letter H within a double circle, the inner one being either pellets or cable pattern.

The second paten is 10¼in. across, weight 19oz. It has a deep rim; and in the centre of the dish is a circle with floriated border. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1633; maker's mark, I.M. above a pig passant, found on other plate in the diocese. On the under side in dotted letters, 'The guifte of Thomsine Widlake bought by Roger Widlake 1633.'

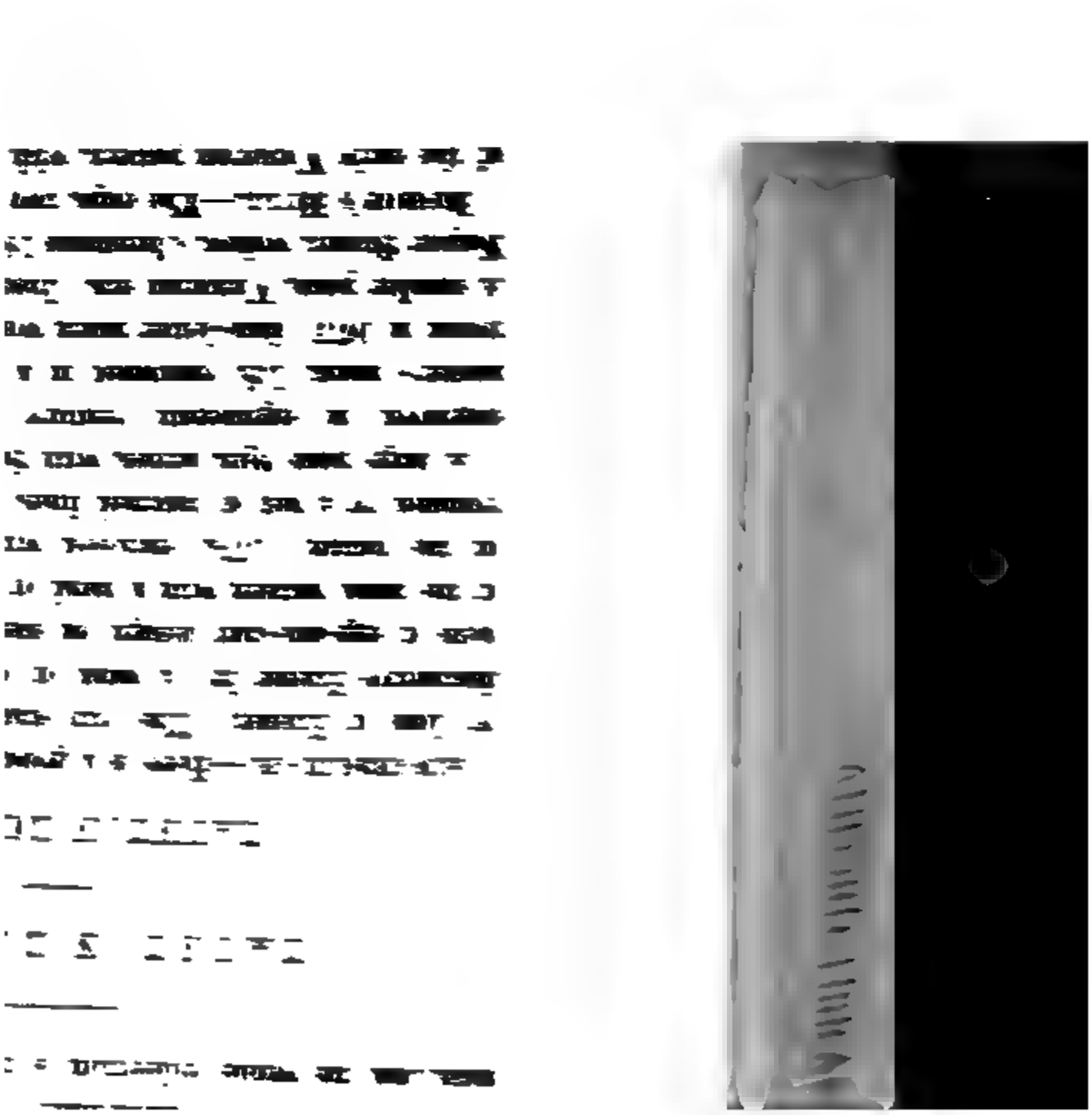
WITHYPOOLE.—A little cup by I.P. It is 5¾in. high; the bowl is bell-shaped and decorated with the two customary bands. The knop is simply moulded; the foot has a band of hyphens within fillets. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1572; I.P.

The paten is 5½in. across, on a foot with moulded rim. In the centre: 'Eccles. de Withypoole, 1726.' Marks: 2 offic.; Exeter modern; date-letter for 1725; the mark of Philip Elston.

A flagon of Sheffield plate.

WOOTTON COURTNEY.—The cup and cover are by I.P., and so like his other work as not to require any detailed account. The cup is 6½in. high, and weighs 8½oz. av. On the button of the cover is the date 1573. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P.

A paten 6¼in. across, weight 6½oz. It is of the usual pattern, on a foot; the only ornamentation consists of three incised lines on the brim. It bears the inscription: 'Ex dono Christianæ Batt de Wotton Courteney 1676.' There are two marks: the maker's initials, T.D. above a fleur-de-lys in shaped punch; the second, within a circle a barrel or tun lying across a T. This second mark is generally taken as a rebus on the name of Taunton, which may very probably have



'Ex dono Mariæ Brune viduæ.' A paten, on foot, 8⅜in. across, with the same marks as the flagon. In the centre is a lozenge bearing: a chevron and in chief 3 mullets (Fowel); imp., a cross moline (Brune). Inscription: 'Ex dono Bridgettæ Fowell viduæ.' A deep plate, 8⅜in. in diameter, with the same arms and inscription as on the paten, but with the date-letter for 1844. This is probably an exchange for some older piece. On a tablet in the church is this inscription: 'To the pious memory of Mrs. Mary Brune, daughter of Sir George Farewel, of Bishop's Hull in the county of Somerset knt., relict of Charles Brune, of Athelhampstone in the county of Dorset, esq.; mother of Mrs. Bridget Fowel her daughter and only child, who in testimony of her inviolable duty, and affection to her most tender and indulgent parent, hath erected and dedicated this marble. She was a person of excellent endowments both of body and mind; but those could not exempt her from the common fate; for she departed this life the first of April, anno ætatis suæ 80, et Domini 1697.'

There is another plate of the same design and age as that last described, inscribed: 'Ex dono Hannæ Vanzandt viduæ.' On a lozenge: A tau between, a roundle in chief and base, on the dexter a mullet, on the sinister a lion ramp. supporting the tau; imp., a chevron between three roses.

A spoon 7¾in. long with circular bowl and flat handle, which at the end is divided by two clefts into three points, the middle one being slightly turned up. The only mark is a fleur-de-lys surmounted by a cross within an oval punch, struck thrice. This is a well-known mark in the middle of the seventeenth century, though its place of origin has not yet been found. The particular pattern was in fashion from the Restoration to the end of Queen Anne's reign. On the back of the bowl are dotted in the initials A P. 1686. S S.; the second S partially obliterating an I. Over the doorway of an old house in the village is a stone bearing the initials $\frac{\text{P.}}{\text{A.I.}}$; 1666

but the Rev. R. C. W. Raban vicar of the parish kindly searched the registers, has not been able to satisfactory concatenation of names agreeing with initials. They are probably some members of the Perrin of Thorn Falcon, resident here during covered by the dates. S.S. is a puzzler, as it can be silver spoon!

CHEDDON FITZPAINE. Although the marks have been obliterated, the pattern indicates the the eighteenth century, so it is probably coeval with 1712. The cup is 9in. high; plain bowl with Sac gram within rayed circle, rudimentary knop, and mo The paten on foot is 6⅞in. across, quite plain. Mar of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1712; maker's m worn away. It is inscribed: 'Ex dono Fra: W Ecclesiæ Rectoris Anno 1712.' He was presented to in 1706. A plate with the date-letter for 1843; 'Ex dono Fra. Warre Hoyns Ecclesiæ Rectoris A This second F.W. was appointed in 1800 and was in 1854 by the Rev. S. H. Unwin, who survived m the two incumbencies nearly covering the century. flagon with the date-letter for 1853.

CORFE. An Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P usual design. The cup is 6⅛in. high; on the butt cover '1574.' Marks, same on both pieces: 2 offic letter for 1573; I.P. A plain plate 7⅞in. across; 8oz. 17dwt. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1768; mark, W.I. in oblong punch. A silver flagon of ecclesiastical pattern.

CREECH ST. MICHAEL.—Another Elizabethan cu without its cover. It is 7¾in. high. Round the bow bands of running ornament; and bands of lozenges with dots, hyphens, and egg-and-dart design are the other portions. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter I.P.

A plain salver or dish 7in. across. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1762; maker's mark partly worn away, 2 initials R and another in plain oblong. Another smaller salver 5⅝in. across, with band of ornamentation round the brim. Marks: 3 offic.; and date-letter for 1791.

KINGSTON.—A large and clumsy cup, with the date-letter obliterated, but most probably of the latter part of the seventeenth century. It stands 7½in. high; and is quite plain. Marks: 2 offic.; maker's mark, T.T. under a crescent in plain shield; this is rather worn and is perhaps really the same as the mark on the cup at Low Ham, dated 1664, which has the initials T.R. under a crescent in a plain shield. The two cups are identical in pattern. The paten is 7¼in. across, on foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1721; maker's mark, I.C. in heart-shaped shield—Joseph Clare. It is inscribed: 'Ex dono Margaret Bampfylde. The donor was the daughter and eventually sole heiress of Sir Francis Warre of Hestercombe Bart., and husband of John Bampfylde M.P., ob. 1750. A plate with boss in centre engraved with the Sacred Monogram. Inscribed: 'Kingston 1738.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1739; maker's mark worn away. A large flagon, 11¾in. to top of domed lid, tankard pattern with widely bowed handle and spreading foot. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1716; maker's mark L O with key above—Nathaniel Lock, but instead of a fleur-de-lys below the letters, in this mark there is only a small pellet or dot. A large pewter flagon.

NORTH CURRY.—The plate here is all modern. It consists of two cups, two plates, and a flagon of an ordinary pattern. Inscribed: 'Presented by Mrs. Mary Scott of Morden to the parish of North Curry 1831.' They bear the Sheffield date-letter for 1830. There are also two pewter flagons.

NORTON FITZWARREN.—The cup and cover, silver-gilt, are of the early Georgian period. The cup is 8¼in. high, with a deep bowl, tall slender stem encircled by annular knop, and

moulded foot. The small cover has a button with a va
short stem. Marks (same on both): 2 offic.; date-letter f
1740; maker's mark, R.P. in script letters within sh
punch. Rather older is a paten also silver-gilt, 7⅛in. ov
quite plain. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter
1712; maker's mark, C O in shield with pellets above
below—Robert Cooper est. 1697. In the centre of the p
within mantling is a shield bearing: Three lions ramp
and one. Underneath: 'James Prowse Esqr. Anno D
1712.' A large flagon, tankard pattern, silver-gilt, 9⅝in.
to lip; diam. of foot 7⅝in. Same marks and inscription
the paten.

A silver salver on three feet with ornamented edge, bear
the date-letter for 1810. There is also a cup appar
intended originally for domestic use with the date-letter
1827, bearing the inscription: 'The humble but cordial
of C. Corfield to the Church of Norton Fitzwarren A
1828.'

ORCHARD PORTMAN.—There is here a large cup w
trumpet-shaped stem, of the pattern usually found at
latter part of the seventeenth century. It is perfectly pl
7½in. high. Marks: 2 offic.: date-letter for 1646; mak
mark, the initials W.T. below two pellets in plain punch.
the bowl within a wreath are the Portman arms, a fle
lys. The cover is quite plain without flange; it has the
marks as the cup, and on the broad button the ar
Portman. A large flagon of the tankard pattern, wi
same marks, except the maker's, which is not easy to
out; it resembles a six-pointed star with pellets on th
lower rays. There is also a curious little shallow sauc
across, set on a stem formed of three silver wires tw
form stem and foot. The only mark is I C above a p
shaped shield. There is no mark exactly like this in
the nearest approach being a shaped shield bearing th
initials above a mullet noted in 1681, which is a very

RUSHTON.—This parish possesses an Elizabethan cup and cover by the hitherto unknown maker, whose mark was noticed in the introduction to *part iii* (*Proc.* 45, ii). The cup is 7¼in. high; the bowl is V shaped; under the lip are two fillets enclosing a convex-shaped band of hyphen ornament; below this in the usual place is another band of continuous foliage within hatched fillets. Above and below stem are bands of upright strokes; the knop is plain with projecting rib; round the foot are bands of foliage and egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: (1), M H combined in a monogram; (2), within a circle a St. Andrew's cross, with a pellet in each spandrel. This pair of marks is struck twice, first on the lip, and secondly under the foot.

The cover is of the usual shape with one band of leaf ornament; on the button is the date 1574. The marks, though no doubt the same as on the cup, are almost worn away.

A salver on three feet, 7in. in diameter, bearing on the upper side the initials S.B., I.K., and on the underside R.P. 1802. Marks: 3 offic.; and date-letter for 1795. A flagon and salver of plated metal.

STAPLEGROVE.—The Elizabethan cup with cover is by I.P. and resembles his other work. The cup is 7¼in. high. The bowl is deep in proportion to its diameter; it is ornamented with two bands of engraved design, also found on the foot and cover; on the knop is the hyphen ornament. Marks (same on both pieces): Two offic.; date-letter for 1573; I.P. The cover is of the ordinary pattern: on the button '1574.'

A plain paten, on foot, 5⅞in. diameter; engraved 'Staplegrove 1723.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1723; maker's mark, I.C. in heart-shaped punch—Joseph Clare.

A larger paten, diam. 7½in. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1729; maker's mark, R.B. in plain oblong punch. Dedicatory inscription: 'Ex dono Saræ Cridland vid. in perpetuum Usum Mensæ Sacræ de Staplegrove Anno Dom. 1728.' Within this surrounded by flourishes is a shield bearing:

erm., on a chief 3 cinquefoils. Crest: dragon's head issuant out of a tower. The same donor presented a tall flagon of the tankard pattern, 9⅜in. to lip; domed lid and bowed handle. Same marks, dedicatory inscription, and heraldry as on paten.

STOKE ST. GREGORY.—The Elizabethan cup is a good specimen of I.P.'s handiwork. It is parcel-gilt, and 8in. high; the bowl is deep with two bands of ornament; the knop has hyphens, and the foot the egg-and-dart decoration; these portions and the extremities of the stem are gilt. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; I.P. The cover has disappeared.

There is also a nice little salver with gadrooned rim, on three feet, 6in. across. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1734; maker's mark, I.C. in plain oblong punch. Its weight is 6oz. 19dwt. The salver is inscribed: Stoke Saint Gregory 1804. W. B., W. S., churchwardens (William Brewer, William Sawtell). In the centre of the salver is a shield bearing: A two-headed eagle, a mullet in chief for difference (Speke); imp., two single fetter-locks in chief, and a double one in base (Anderton).

George Speke, of Whitelackington, married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Pye, and had a numerous family. The sixth son, William, was of Shepton Beauchamp, and by Margaret Bond had issue George, of Curry Rivel. He married Jennings, daughter of James Anderton, and died c. 1774. The lines denoting the "barry" of the Speke arms seem to have been worn down. The mullet, the difference for a third son, may have been borne by William after the untimely death of three elder brothers. [For this identification I am indebted to F. Were, Esq., of Gratwicke Hall, Barrow Gurney].

A cup, paten, salver, and flagon, of plated metal; 'presented by Mrs. Sarah Gould of Moredon House North Curry 1844.'

A large pewter tankard, somewhat the worse for wear.

STOKE ST. MARY.—The plate here is all modern. It consists of a chalice and paten of mediæval design, su
1872.

A few years ago the writer was shown a paten of the usual design with the date-letter for 1726, bearing the inscription: 'This belongs to the Parish Church of Stoke St. Mary, 1737. Wm. Burridge, Robert Philpott, churchwardens.' As there is no other Stoke St. Mary recorded in England in Crockford, and in 1791 Stoke House belonged to William Doble Burridge, this piece is no doubt part of the old plate, not valued so much by its late as by its new owner, at present £7 10s.

TAUNTON ST. MARY MAGDALENE.—The communion plate of this parish is, it must be confessed, more remarkable for quantity than beauty.

A large silver-gilt cup with cover. The cup is 8¾in. high, and weighs 20oz. 15dwt. The bowl is quite plain, straight-sided; the stem trumpet-shaped with a hollow collar or flange close up under the bowl; the foot is slightly moulded. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1639; maker's mark, I.V. with pellet below in shaped shield. It is inscribed: 'Deo et ecclesiæ sacrum. Robertus Hill Londinensis olim hujus parochiæ alumnus, dedit hanc calicem, piæ memoriæ ergo. October 4o 1630. Burgus et villa de Taunton.' Also the arms of the town, a castle on a shield.

The cover is of the ordinary pattern; on the button within a rayed circle is the Sacred Monogram. Weight, 8oz. 10dwt. Same marks as on cup.

There is a fellow cup with cover; the weight of the cup being 20oz. 10dwt.; and of the cover 9oz. The inscription, etc., are repeated, but the date is given as 25d Oct. 1639. The donor, Robert Hill, of Hollyland, Taunton, with his cousin, William Hill of Poundisford, signed the family pedigree in the Heralds' Visitation of 1623. The reason for two different dates is not very apparent.

A large flat-topped flagon, 13in. high; diameter of foot, 7¾in.; weight, 77oz. 1dwt. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1639; maker's mark, D.W. with star below in heart-shaped shield. Under the foot is a fleur-de-lys between the initials G.P., and

an inscription: 'November the 20th 1639. The guifte of Mris Grace Portman to the parrish of Taunton Magdalen, to be used at the Communion for ever.' The donor was the daughter of Sir John Portman of Orchard Portman.

Two silver-gilt flagons of the jug-pattern; weight, 43oz. 5dwt., and 44oz. 10dwt., otherwise exactly alike, and very plain. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1639; maker's mark, T F. combined in a monogram; this is found continuously from 1609. Each flagon is inscribed: 'Ecclæ parochiali Stæ Mariæ Magdalenæ de Taunton, ibi natus, educatus Guil Smyth, S.T.P. Coll. Wadhami Oxon. nuper Guardianus, in sacros ejus usus donavit 1639.' William Smyth was warden of Wadham College from 1617 to 1635; afterwards rector of Tredington and prebendary of Worcester; he died in 1658 'over whose grave (in Speechley Church near Worcester) is a fair marble stone' with an inscription given by Wood at length. His portrait is in the College Hall (Jackson's *History of Wadham College*, 1693, p. 69).

In 1699 a silver almsdish was purchased. It is 10½in. across with raised brim, weight 16oz. 2dwt. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1699; maker's mark, Ti between two stars in plain shield Robert Timbrell. The plate is inscribed; 'Patinam hanc publico sumptu obtulerunt hujusce ecclesiæ guardiani, in festo Paschæ, Anno Domini 1699.' Also the arms of Taunton as on the earliest plate, and 'Christo et Ecclesiæ sacra. Burgus et villa de Taunton.'

A pair of salvers with gadrooned edges on foot; 7in. in diameter; weight, 9oz. 11dwt. and 9oz. 13dwt. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1773; maker's mark, R.R. in plain punch Richard Rew. They are inscribed: 'Taunton, Saint Mary Magdalen, communion plate, 1774.'

Of more modern appearance are two silver-gilt cups of early Victorian pattern, with the date-letter for 1852.

And later still, a handsome and valuable gift consisting of two parcel-gilt and jewelled chalices and patens, and a flagon,

parcel-gilt, bearing the date-letter for 1871. They a
scribed: 'The gift of John Marshall, of Belmont,
Church of S. Mary Magdalen Taunton, Easter 1872.'

It will be noticed that the oldest plate survived the
sieges and other incidents of the Civil War, in which T
had more than its fair share. When the Duke of
began the march from Brixham which landed him at
hall, the church authorities made up their minds to be
safe side, for in the churchwardens' accounts under 12
1689, occurs this entry: 'Paid Hillard (the parish sex
burying the church plate, two shillings and sixpence.' [
pointed out by Prebendary Askwith, vicar of the pari

TAUNTON ST. JAMES. The handsome Elizabet
and cover is by IONS of Exeter. The cup, parcel
7¾in. high. It has the distinctive Exeter lip; round t
is a band of running ornament enclosed within hatched
intersecting at three points: the upright sprays of o
do not rise at these points of intersection, as is usu
case, but midway between them. There are belts of
dart design above and below the stem, and on foot. T
is very thin. The only marks are Exeter ancient,
IONS, in two punches. The cover is of the co
pattern; the button has a Tudor rose but no date. S
most probably 1574.

Another cup and cover is of the substantial J
pattern, but with reminiscences of the earlier style
bowl and the cover. The cup is 8½in. high. Marks:
date-letter for 1639; maker's mark, an anchor betw
initials D G in plain shield; this is a very commo
The cover has a broad flat brim without a flange;
Tudor rose is engraved in the middle of the plate, and
on the button; same marks as on cup.

A large plate 12 inches across, perfectly plain. M
offic.; date-letter for 1721; maker's mark, G.S. in
punch—Gabriel Sleath. The plate is inscribed: 'St.

Parish in Taunton.' Underneath: 'The gift of Thomas Odell and Elizabeth Odell his sister A.D. 1721.' Another plate of the same plainness 11½in. across. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1737; maker's mark, R.B. in plain punch - Robert Brown cut. 1736. Inscribed: 'St. James Parish in Taunton; two-thirds of this plate was the gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Odell 1737.'

There is also a handsome chalice of foreign design and manufacture. It is most probably Dutch or German early seventeenth century work. It is 9¾in. high; the small bowl is set in an outer case of repoussé work with cherub's heads, finished above with a circle of fleur-de-lys; the tall stem is divided by two knops; the sloping foot and base are also repoussée. There are no marks visible. On the under side of the foot is the name of a former owner: 'Ian: Romatowski: A.D. 1617.' Round the lip of the bowl runs an inscription: 'This chalice was bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, late Rector of West Hackney, for the use of the Congregation of the Parish Church of S. James's Taunton 1877.' For a short biographical notice of the donor see the prefatory matter to his History of Athelney Abbey, printed in *Proc.* xliii, ii, 94.

A flagon, electro-plated.

TAUNTON S. ANDREW (Rowbarton). This is a modern parish. The plate consists of two modern chalices and patens, parcel-gilt, with the date-letter for 1880. A small silver box ornamented with figures and other designs; it bears the Sheffield date-letter for 1892, and an inscription: 'To the Glory of God and in memory of the Diamond Jubilee Week 1897.'

There is also a very handsome silver-gilt chalice of foreign design, 11¾in. high. There are no marks or inscription.

TAUNTON ST. JOHN'S.—A modern parish formed in 1864. There are two chalices and patens, parcel-gilt, of good modern ecclesiastical pattern, with the date-letter for 1862. Another handsome chalice, silver-gilt and jewelled, with two patens,

silver-gilt, and three glass cruets with silver-gilt mountings. A member of the congregation has lately presented a valuable silver-gilt ciborium of a pre-reformation pattern.

TAUNTON, HOLY TRINITY.—This parish was formed in 1842. The plate then presented has been since exchanged for another pattern. There are two chalices with patens, parcel-gilt, bearing the date-letter for 1887. In 1893 two glass cruets with silver mountings were added. A small spoon of some base metal seems to be somewhat of a curiosity.

THORNFAULCON.—The communion plate is by I.P., and of his usual design. The cup is 6½in. high; round the bowl are two bands of running ornament; bands of hyphens on knop and foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern with a band of running ornament round rim; on the button '1573'; same marks as on cup.

The pewter vessels seem to have been designed to supplement the above. They consist of a small paten on tall foot; a long flagon of the tankard pattern; and a smaller tankard or drinking cup with a lid and handle, marked 'T.F. 1722.'

In the church chest is preserved a stout leather 'cistula' or case, which may have been supplied for the safe keeping of the silver vessels, now more safely kept in a box.

THURLBEARE.—The plate here is all modern. It consists of a chalice and paten of mediæval design, inscribed: 'Thurlbeare, 1872.' There is also a plated flagon.

TRULL.—There are two cups, silver-gilt, of an ordinary pattern, with the date-letter for 1811. They are inscribed: 'William Blake, John Stephens, Churchwardens, 1847.' A salver, with moulded brim, was purchased at the same period. It is inscribed with the same names and the date 1848, which is that of its manufacture.

The only piece of old plate left to the parish is a flagon of the tankard pattern, 10in. high to top of domed cover, with a bowed handle and spreading foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-

letter for 1731; maker's mark, E.V. within circle, probably Edward Vincent. It is inscribed: 'The parish of Trull, Anno Dom. 1731.'

A large and massive alms dish with the Sheffield hall-mark and date-letter, inscribed: 'Given to Trull church in loving memory of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Ewing, A.P.D., and of his wife Juliana Horatia Ewing, both sometime of this parish, By their nephews and godsons W.M.S., N.O.S., A.J.S.S.—T., Christmas, 1896.' In the central depression are three shields: I; Erm. a chevron gu., on a chief engr. of the second a rose betw. 2 martlets (Smith of Barnes Hall). II; Per fesse sa. and arg., on a chief a demi-lion affronté charged with a crescent; in base two bones in saltire or betw. four fleur-de-lys (Gatty). III; Quarterly: 1 and 4, No. II; 2 and 3, Arg. semée of pellets; on a bend betw. two cotises semée of pellets a mullet betw. two crescents (Scott). Mrs. Ewing was the authoress who, under the name of "Aunt Judy," delighted generations of children both young and old. A plated salver on three feet, inscribed: 'Robert Cordwent and John Snook churchwardens Trull 1822.'

West Hatch.—The vessels here are only electro-plate. They consist of a cup, paten, and flagon c. 1860. There is also a curious old pewter tankard with flat lid, marked I.S., 1778, C.W.

West Monkton.—This parish possesses a weighty set of vessels of Brit. sterling, all of the same date and by the same maker, but provided from two different sources.

The cup is 7¾in. high. It has a deep bowl devoid of ornamentation, a thick stem encircled by a knop, and a moulded foot. The cover is flat with a plain button. Marks (same on both pieces): 2 offic. Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1716; maker's mark, L O below a key in shield—Nathaniel Lock. On each piece is a shield bearing six annulets [illegible] on a canton a fleur-de-lys, on the honour point a cr[illegible] inscription: 'The gift of Richard Musgrave

ton Esq. for the use of the Communion Table of that Pa
1717.' In the church is the monument of the donor, and
will is given in *Brown*, Som. Wills III, 42; on 41 is
pedigree of the family. He died 17th Aug., 1727. As
was the second son of Richard Musgrave, of Nettlecombe,
presence of the crescent is explained; and the canton, w
its charge, may have been intended to difference the fa
arms from that of the Musgrave's in Cumberland, but it d
not appear in his shield on a Communion cup presented
Halse in 1724 (see post in Wellington Deanery).

A broad paten on foot, diam. 8¾in. It is quite plain wi
moulded edge. It has the same marks as the cup, and is
scribed: 'The communion plate of the Parish of W
Monckton: Timothy Lockett Churchwarden 1717.'
weighty and handsome flagon of the jug pattern, with a do
cover; round the body of the jug is a projecting rib. S
marks and inscription as on the paten.

A plated cup of the Victorian era.

WILTON.—The parish possesses a plain cup with a ba
stem. It is quite plain, though the interior of the cu
been gilded. Height 7¼in. Marks: 2 offic.; date-lett
1636; maker's mark worn away. Dedicatory inscripti
foot: 'Ex dono M. Jenkyns.' A replica of this cup, a
salvers bearing the date-letter for 1831. A modern e
plate flagon.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

ASHBRITTLE.—As this parish is on the extreme bou
the county adjoining Devonshire; it is not surprising t
early plate comes from Exeter. The cup is 7in. high,
gilt. The lip is slightly concave; the bowl has a sing
of running ornamentation, with upright sprays at th
intersections. The knop is flattened. The stem a
have bands of upright strokes and egg-and-dart or

ɔnly marks are Exeter ancient and I. IONS, in two ıes. The cover is to match, with the same marks. On utton is a very conventional flower, but no date; yet pieces are no doubt of the year 1574, as in dated ples by the same maker.

large flat-topped flagon, 10⅜in. high; tankard pattern, bowed handle and wide-spreading foot. Marks: 2 offic.; etter for 1683; maker's mark, E.G. between 2 stars, in d punch. On the front of the drum within mantling is ɜnge, bearing: Erm. on a chief, 3 lozenges (Cheeke); two bars engr. betw. 9 martlets 3, 3, 3 (Moore). Inıion: 'Ex dono Rachel Cheeke. George son of Phillip Rachel Cheeke, was borne in the yeare 1677.' About late the Cheeke family had large possessions in Ashe.

flat saucer-like vessel, 7in. across, the edge turned up, ., and scollopped. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; r's mark, perhaps C O (but very worn) in plain punch; letter for 1717. Inscribed: 'Ashbrittle Parish.' A plain on foot, 7in. in diameter, Marks: 2 offic.; Exeter rn; date-letter for 1726; maker's mark, in plain shield, below a label of three points. Inscription: 'In gloriam Ecclesiæ de Ashbrittle Hoc D.D.D. Susanna Tymewell '

H PRIORS.—The only vessel of silver here is a Georgian ɔf the usual pattern, quite plain, 9⅞in. high. Marks: 2 ; date-letter rather worn, but probably that for 1737; r's mark, in plain oblong punch, R.B.—Richard Bayley. small cup and salver, plated, inscribed: 'The gift of the Nicholas Spencer to the Altar of Ash Priors Church ' A glass cruet with silver mountings, presented by Proctor Baker.

.THEALTON.—The plate, consisting of a chalice, paten, n, and spoon of modern mediæval design, was given at the of the rebuilding of the church in 1854. The paten is

inscribed: 'The gift of Frances widow of Alexander Webber 1854.' Thus the parish was deprived of its antiquities at one fell swoop.

BISHOP'S LYDEARD.—The oldest cup with its cover, is of the intermediate period between the Elizabethan and Jacobean styles. The cup is 9⅞in. high and follows the Jacobean model. The ornamentation is, however, of the earlier period. It includes a belt of hyphens round lip; one band of running ornament enclosed within intersecting fillets round the bowl; the knop is plain; the foot is decorated with two very neat variations of the egg-and-dart design. The weight of the cup is 21oz. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1617; maker's mark, A.B. combined in a monogram in shaped punch (first noted in 1602). The cover is of the later pattern, with broad brim, and without flange. Same marks. On the button: 'H.P., I.C., 1617; Chvchwardens.'

An enormous Georgian cup 12$\frac{1}{16}$in. high, quite plain except for the Sacred Monogram on the bowl. It has been turned into a flagon by the addition of a spout to the lip. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1753; maker's mark, W.G. in shaped punch—William Grundy ent. 1743. Underneath the foot are the initials P., I.E., the first above the other two. Accompanying this cup is a paten 7⅛in. across, quite plain; with the same marks as the cup.

A flat plate 7in. across; weight 5oz. 16dwt. The only mark is a plain heraldic shield, containing a T with a circle attached on the sinister side of the stem, above a martlet between two stars.

There is also a modern chalice, parcel-gilt, inscribed: 'To the glory of God, In memory of E. J. Esdaile, Esq., of Cothelstone, who died Feb. 14, 1881' Given to S. Mary's Church, Bishop's Lydeard by 160 of the poor of that parish and some others.'

BRADFORD.—The cup is of the large squareish form found after the Restoration. It is 7⅛in. high; the bowl is trumpet-

shaped and quite plain; just below the base of the bowl is a flange encircling the stem instead of the more usual knop; the foot is broad and flat. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1662; maker's mark, N.W. above a star in shaped punch, found 1646-1660. The bowl is inscribed: 'Bought . the . 10 . of . March . in . the . year . 1662 . for . the . parish . of . Bradford . by . us . John . Trefusis . and . William . Troth . Church . wardens.' The cover has a broad brim and no flange; same marks as on cup.

A plated salver and flagon.

COMBE FLOREY.—The Elizabethan cup with cover is by I.P., and is of his plainer pattern. The cup is 6¼in. high; the bowl has two bands of conventional ornament; the knop and foot have the hyphen ornament. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; I.P. The cover has a belt of hyphens round brim; on the button is the date '1574'; same marks as on cup.

In the eighteenth century the parish received a valuable gift of plate. A cup and cover of the early Georgian period; the cup is 7½in. high: quite plain except for the Sacred Monogram on bowl and cover. The stem is thick, with a rudimentary knop. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1726; maker's mark, F. in shield—William Fawdery. The weight of the cup is 12oz. 7dwt., and the cover 4oz. 12dwt. On each piece is an heraldic lozenge, bearing: A chevron betw. 3 mullets (Francis); imp., three lions ramp (Prowse). A large paten on foot 9½in. across, quite plain. It bears the same arms and marks as the cup, except that the date-letter is one year later. A plate 8⅝in. across, weight 11oz. 2dwt.; same marks and arms as on cup. A heavy flagon, jug-pattern, 8¼in. high to lip; weight, 38oz. 17dwt. Same marks and arms as on cup. A knife in sheath, both plated; each marked with a crest: On a wreath a tree leaved and fructed (Francis).

William Francis of Combe Florey married P[illegible] daughter of John Prowse of Norton Fitzwarren.

was proved 12th July, 1720, by John Francis (*Brown v.*
His widow was the donor.

COTHELSTONE.—The cup, parcel-gilt, is of the or
pattern of the early Victorian era; it has the date-let
1846. The only old piece is a small paten on foot;
across; weight, 7oz. 12dwt.; Sacred Monogram in
The marks are too obliterated for identification, but t
probably of the Britannia sterling. There is also a
tankard pattern, 9in. tall to lip, with spreading foot
ornamented. On the drum is the Sacred Monogram.
are no marks visible.

HALSE.—The old plate here is a gift. It includes a
the early Georgian period, 8in. high; with Sacred Mo
within rayed circle on bowl. Marks: 2 offic.; date-le
1723; maker's mark much worn, perhaps F in plain
On the cup is a shield, bearing: Az. 6 annulets or, 3,
crescent for difference. Inscription: 'The gift of
Musgrave of West Monckton Esqr. for the use of t
munion Table of the Parish of Halse in the Co
Somerset Anno Dom: 1724.' The same marks, ar
inscription are on the cover of the cup, paten, and f
the hot-water-jug pattern. (See some account of th
under West Monkton in Taunton District).

A small plated cup: 'The gift of the Rev^d. M
Spencer Vicar to the Altar of Halse Church, 1832.'

HEATHFIELD.—The modern cup is of somewhat
design. It is 7in. high; the upper part of the
trumpet-shaped, with a band of engraved ornament; th
part is convex, the foot hexagonal. Marks: 3 offic
date-letter for 1831. The cup bears an inscription: 'T
of the Rev^d. Thos. M. Cornish Rector of Heathfield, 1

A salver on three feet, with a band of engraved or
encircling an inscription: 'Presented to the Parish of
field 25 Dec. 1841 by Elizabeth and Mary Cornish.
marks are almost illegible; one seems to be a harp or

which is the Dublin mark; see Oake post. There are monuments to the donors in the church.

HILLFARRANCE.—The cup and paten are electro-plate. There is also a silver salver with the date-letter for 1896.

KITTISFORD.—This parish possesses a small Elizabethan cup and cover by I.P. The cup is 6⅜in. high; two bands of ornament round bowl; hyphen ornament on knop and foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; maker's mark, I.P. The cover is of the usual pattern; and has on the button '1574.'

There is also a small flagon, tankard pattern, 7in. to top of lip; with carved handle and large thumbpiece. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterling; date-letter for 1705; maker's mark, not very clear. It is inscribed: 'Donum Bridgette Ellesden ad Dei Gloriam Anno Domini 1705.' A plain flat plate, diam. 7½in.; with the date-letter for 1814. Of the other marks, either the leopard's head or that of the sovereign is missing. 'Kittisford 1815.' A pewter plate, 'K. 1740.'

LANGFORD BUDVILLE.—Like the preceding parish, the oldest pieces are by I.P. The cup is 6⅛in. high, and is in all respects like the Kittisford cup. On the button of the cover is '1573.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; I.P.

A large dish with wide brim. The marks are practically obliterated, but the leopard's head seems to be that of the earlier part of the reign of Charles II, *i.e.*, before 1678. This is confirmed by the peculiar stiff character of the mantling surrounding the shield in the centre. The shield bears: Arg. 2 bars gu., in chief 3 escallopps (Clarke); On an inescutcheon of pretence; quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron gu. betw. 3 martlets (Jepp); 2 and 3, Three arrows points downwards, in chief 3 moor's heads erased (Watts). Edward Clarke, of Chipley, who died in 1710, married Mary, only daughter and heir of Samuel Jepp (ob. 1660) of Sutton Court in Chew Magna, 'whom he had a numerous issue.' She died at Chipley January, 1705, and was buried at Chew Magna on

day of February following. Her memorial slab is (or was) in the floor of the church. The quartered coat is certainly Wattes, but I have not been able to find any connexion between the Jepps and the latter family, either of Greinton or Cucklington. (*Brown*, Som. Wills III, 34, iv, 107; Coll. II, 99).

A cup, paten on foot, and flagon of tankard pattern, with the date-letter for 1848. Inscribed: 'Laus Deo non sine memoria, E.A.S. 1866.' A small paten, electro-plate.

LYDEARD ST. LAWRENCE.—There is here an Elizabethan cup by the Exeter maker IONS, unfortunately without its cover. It is 6¾in. high; the bowl has the distinctive Exeter lip, and one band of ornament within interlacing fillets without sprays at the intersections. There are bands of upright strokes above and below the stem and on foot, which has also the egg-and-dart ornament. Marks: Exeter ancient: I. IONS in two plain punches. There is no date engraved on the cup, but it is probably that of his other pieces, about 1574.

The paten is 7in. across, quite plain, on foot; slightly concave with upright rim. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1633; maker's mark, I.M. above a pig passant. Another cup is of the Georgian pattern, 7in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1767; maker's mark, E.A. in plain punch. Under the foot is a dedicatory inscription: 'The gift of the Revd. Mr. Fitch, Rector 1768.'

There are also a cup and salver, plated, inscribed: 'The gift of the Revd. Chas. Russell A.M. Rector of Lydeard S. Lawrence Decr. 1817.'

MILVERTON.—The plate here is all modern. There are two cups, parcel-gilt, of the egg-cup pattern. Marks: 3 offic.; date-letter for 1785; maker's mark, L.H. in script letters in oblong punch. They are inscribed: 'Samuel Edwards de Bristolia Armiger in sacros Usus Ecclesiæ Milvertonensi hanc Calicem donavit A.S. 1787.'

There are also two chalices, silver-gilt, with patens, of

unusually good mediæval design; and a flagon, also silver-gilt, bearing the date-letter for 1849.

NYNEHEAD.—The parish possesses a cup and cover by IONS of Exeter. The cup is of the usual pattern, with a single band of ornament round bowl. The marks are two in number: (1), Exeter ancient; (2), I. IONS, in two punches. On the button of the cover is the date '1574.'

The flagon is of the rarer period of the seventeenth century, tankard pattern, and is a fine specimen of the period. It is 9 inches high, with a flat lid. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1681; maker's mark, O.S. in shaped punch; this is found in 1671. On the drum, surrounded by stiff mantling, is a shield, bearing: Quarterly, 1 and 4, three bars wavy; 2 and 3, a chevron betw. 3 martlets (Sanford); imp., quarterly, 1 and 4, ermine; 2 and 3, paley of six (Knightley).

A salver, with gadrooned brim, on three feet. It is inscribed: 'Nynehead 1824.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1731; maker's mark, T E below a crown—Thomas England.

A plain paten on foot, diam. 6¾in. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1734; maker's mark, R.B. in plain oblong. In the centre of the paten is a lozenge, bearing: Sanford impaling Clarke (see under Langford Budville). William Sanford married Anne, daughter of Edward Clarke, of Chipley. He died 27th Dec., 1718, aged 33, and his widow placed a monument in the church to his memory (*Coll.* III, 268).

There is also a beautiful and valuable modern set of vessels given by Miss Nash, sister-in-law of the Rev. W. H. Walrond, Vicar of Nynehead, 1866-1884. The pieces are a chalice, paten, and cruet, of a foreign design.

OAKE.—The cup is of the egg-cup pattern, parcel-gilt, and quite plain, 6½in. high. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1782; maker's mark, in plain upright oblong, I.S., I.B. Inscription: 'Oake Church 1846.'

A very nice salver, diam. 5¼in., *fac-simile* to the one at Heathfield, and probably connected with the donors. The

marks are: Crowned harp; Hibernia seated; date-letter for 1805; maker's mark rather worn, perhaps I.S. in plain punch, found in this very year.

Of pewter there are a small platter, a bason, and a flagon (E.H. on thumb-piece).

In addition to these articles, still in possession of the parish; when the Society visited Wellington in 1892 (vol. 38, ii, 72), Mrs. G. Stone exhibited 'two silver beakers from Oake church, inscribed: G. Farthing clericus, Gulmo. Slocombe Rectori de Oake, in com. Som. D.D. 1782.' And by Mr. Prideaux: 'Hour-glass and old oak Communion chair from Oake church.' Is it too much to hope for that in a more reverend age these articles may return to their rightful resting-place?

RUNNINGTON.—Everything in this parish, including the plate chest, is on a diminutive scale. It contains a cup and cover by I.P. The cup is $5\frac{11}{16}$in. high; the bowl has two bands of ornament; hyphen belt on knop, foot, and cover. On the button is the date '1574.' Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1573; I.P.

SAMPFORD ARUNDEL.—A small cup and cover. The cup has somewhat the shape of a dice-box, a pattern also found at Lufton, Sutton Bingham, and Bp. Ken's preserved at Frome S. John's. It is 6in. high. Marks: 2 offic. of Brit. sterl.; date-letter for 1706; maker's mark, P.A. in shaped punch—Thomas Parr. On the bowl is dotted in: 'C + B, Sampford 1707.' These are probably the initials of Christopher Barker, high-sheriff, 1724. His M.I. is preserved in *Collinson's* account of the parish (III 27); he died 15th Aug., 1729. The cover has the same marks and inscription.

Another paten, diam. $5\frac{3}{4}$in., quite plain, on foot. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1723; maker's mark worn down. Dotted in on under side: J.G.E., 1723; the middle letter above the other two. A flagon electro-plate.

STAWLEY.—I regret to say that I have not been able to see the plate in this parish, nor to learn anything about it.

THORNE S. MARGARET.—Like many other parishes in this part of the county, it obtained its earliest plate from Exeter. The cup much resembles that at Ashbrittle, minus the gilding. It is 6¼in. high; the band round the bowl has no intersections or upright sprays. On the button of the cover is the date 1574. Marks: Exeter ancient; and I. IONS.

The parish also possesses a cup of the baluster-stem pattern, of a later date than any that I have previously seen. It is 6¾in. high, quite plain. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter rather worn down, probably that for 1676; maker's mark only part visible. The cup is inscribed: 'To do good and to distribute, forget not, for with such sacrifices God is pleased. Given to Thorne Church by Mr. Clement Andrewes 1733.'

A flagon, electro-plated; 'Thorne St. Margaret 1855.' A plated salver; 'In usum sacrum Ecclæ Thorne Stæ Margtæ in agro Somersetensis Edvardus Webber Minister Johannes Hitchcock Guardianus MDCCCXXVI.'

WELLINGTON (S. JOHN'S).—In 1764 the Vestry ordered that a 'New Sett of Communion Plate, consisting of one Flaggon, One Cup and Cover, and one plate be bought.' In consequence there is no plate older than the 'Sett' then obtained; they are all still in existence, the flagon being a very fine specimen of its kind. They all have the same marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1763; maker's mark, I.M. in plain oblong punch—Jacob Marshe, ent. 1744. The cup is inscribed: 'Wellington Church I.B., I.F.'; the paten, 'J.B., J.F.'; the plate, 'Jas. Baron Esq., Jno. Forward, Wars. 1764.'

In 1824, a 'new cup for communion, like the old one, was bought.' It has the modern Exeter mark, and the date-letter for 1823.

WELLINGTON, TRINITY CHAPEL.—This church was built in 1831, and was furnished with plate of that date. There

are two cups, dish, and flagon, of the same pattern as the vessels in the Parish Church. They all bear the Sheffield hall-mark, and the date-letter for 1830. There is also a small spoon with perforated bowl, bearing the date-letter for 1801; also the iron pattern; sovereign's head: maker's mark, C.B., T.B., in upright punch.

There is also a very curious old dish, diam. 10½in., with broad brim. This is covered with a running design of birds, alternating with sprays of foliage and flowers. The central part has a wreath of sprigs and flowers on a granulated ground enclosing a shield surrounded by the stiff mantling peculiar to the Restoration period. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter nearly worn away, most probably that for 1690; maker's mark, E.V. in monogram below a crown in shaped shield, found in 1683. The shield is blazoned: Erm a chevron; imp., three swords in pale, the middle one reversed. (Proctor). Crest: A cubit arm, in armour, holding a short staff.

This dish was presented by the Rev. W. Proctor Thomas, vicar of the parish, for an almsdish to complete the set. (Note by the Rev. W. W. Pulman, present vicar).

WELLINGTON, ALL SAINTS.—A modern parish, formed in 1890. The plate is all modern after ancient models. The chalice, small paten, and flagon were presented by Miss S. M. Elworthy. A large paten has since been added. (Communicated by the Rev. R. L. Lang, vicar).

WEST BAGBOROUGH.—The oldest plate consists of a cup with cover, silver-gilt, of the Jacobean pattern, large and heavy. The cup is 8⅝in. high, and devoid of ornamentation, but the foot is well moulded. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1641; maker's mark, an anchor between the initials D.G. On the bowl surrounded by mantling is a shield, bearing: Two bars charged with six martlets between three billets, two in chief and one in base. Crest: a demi-maiden crined. Inscription: 'Ex dono Edw. Kellett Sacr. Theo. Doct. Rect. de Bagborough Año Dñi 1641.' The cover is broad and shallow,

with the same marks. The donor also gave the large flagon of the tankard pattern. It is 10½in. high, with a flat lid and spreading foot. The marks are the same as on the cup with the exception of the maker's, which is a plain shield containing the letters R.S. above a heart. It is engraved with the same arms and inscription.

Edward Kellet was presented to the rectory in 1608, which he held with the adjacent parish of Crowcombe, presented 1615. He was a great sufferer in the Rebellion, and died before the Restoration.

There are also two plates with ornamented edges. One weighs 12oz. 15dwt. Marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1778; maker's mark, in upright oblong R.G., W.S., R.S. The other plate weighs 12oz. 8dwt.; marks: 2 offic.; date-letter for 1780; maker's mark, G.W. in plain punch. They are inscribed: 'To the Parish Church of West Bagborough in the County of Somerset, and for the sole use of collecting the Sacramental Alms, this dish was given by James Smith A.M. Rector thereof Anno Dom. 1779.'

West Buckland.—A plain substantial cup of the Georgian period, 8½in. high. The bowl is encircled by a projecting rib, and decorated with rayed circle enclosing Sacred Monogram. Marks: 3 offic.; date-letter for 1806; maker's mark not visible. A plain salver, diam. 7¾in., with Sacred Monogram in centre. Marks: 3 offic.; date-letter for 1802. A flagon of modern ecclesiastical pattern.

Notes on the History of Winsford.

BY W. DICKER.

WINSFORD Rivers and Winsford Bosing were the names of the principal manors given in an old lease dated 1756. Collinson states that in 1272 John de Ripariis held the hamlet of Wyneford of Amicia, Countess of Lisle, by the payment of one knight's fee.[1] The perambulation of the Royal Forest of Exmoor, 1298, includes the "Villa de Wyneforde, cum boscis, brueris et aliis pertinentiis, quam Ricardus de Ripariis et Stephanus Beumunde tenent."[2] (Winsford Bosing, perhaps, taking its name from Beumunde). In the "Nomina Villarum" of 1316, the Lords of the Manor are Ricardus de Ryvers and Johannes de Acton. In the time of Fitz Joceline, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Alicia Roges gave to the church of St. Andrew at Wells, the church at Winsford, with all its appurtenances. According to Dugdale, William de Regny gave to the Priory of Barlynch, a ferling of land in the manor of North Wynesforde, and the advowson of the church of that vill; while sometime before 1268, by a gift of 200 marks from Hugo de Romenall, Treasurer at Wells, the Prior and Canons of Barlynch purchased a rent of 100 shillings a year, and half a virgate of land in Winsford, together with the advowson of the church. There appear to have been conflicting claims to the church and land of Wins-

1. *Collinson.* Vol. iii, p. 555.
2. Royal Forest of Exmoor. *Rawle.*

ford, which were settled by the transference of all asserted rights to the Priory, Hugo de Romenall making peace by supplying to the Prior of Barlynch the means of compensating the authorities at Wells for the loss of the church.[1] In 1280 the Priory endowed the vicarage with the whole tithe of wool, lambs, chickens, calves, pigs, ducklings, cheese, butter, flax, honey, and all other small tithes, and oblations and dues pertaining to the altar offerings of the church, with the mortuaries, and the tithe of all grist corn existing in the parish, and the whole tithe of hay, except the tithes coming from the Rector's domain. Also that the "Vicar, for the time being, shall have that field which lies between the house of the Rector of the church and the water of the Exe, as it is enclosed, together with the house of the Chaplain, which is situated in the same field, and the long cattle-shed which is situated outside the aforesaid field, together with the pasture for all his animals in the common pasture. But the small tithes of the parishioners, from the animals belonging to the Prior and Convent of Berlich, being kept, or grazing in the parish, the Vicar shall not receive." The Vicar agreed to pay the sum of ten shillings yearly to the Priory on the Feast of the Circumcision, and to bear all the ordinary burdens, but for extraordinary burdens the Priory agreed to bear two-thirds, the Vicar the remaining one-third.[2]

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV, the church was taxed at 12 marks, the vicarage at 8 marks.

Pension of the Prior of Berliz 10 shillings.

In 1453 the Priory, "considering that the income of the vicarage consisted chiefly of the tithes of lambs, calves and other animals, and that there was not sufficient allotment of land for their bringing up, decreed that the vicarage should be endowed with the glebe lands, and also the whole tithe of hay proceeding from the tenement of the Rector, the Vicar, for himself

1. Proceedings Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society. Vol. xxviii.
2. Wells MSS.

and his successors, agreeing to pay the annual rent of 20 shillings to the Priory, and also to provide, at his own cost, two suitable processional wax candles, which ought to burn only at the time of procession as had hitherto been the custom."[1] The church was perhaps rebuilt about the middle of the fifteenth century, the glebe being added at the same time.

John Chester, Prior of Barlynch, became Vicar in 1483, on the death of John Stampe, retaining the office of Prior till his death,[2] thus keeping both the rectory and vicarage in the hands of the Priory. At the dissolution the rectory was valued at £9 10s. 0d. Collinson states that it was granted to the Earl of Hertford. In 1594, on the death of John Wyndeet, Vicar, by a copyist's error, the vicarage was called a rectory, and F. Gates was presented to the rectory by Robert Grace de Sutton, Clerk, of the County of Nottingham, the nomination being allowed by Sir Adrian Stokes and Lady Frances Suffolk. F. Gates was cited to Wells to show cause why Charles Chadwick should not be presented to the vicarage by Emmanuel College, Cambridge.[3]

The advowson of the vicarage was presented to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1589, by William Neale, Esquire, Auditor to the Treasury, and Alderman of the City of London. Charles Chadwick being the first Vicar appointed by the College.

The name of Mr. Thomas Dyke occurs in a poor rate of 1651, as rated for the Sheaf tithe. Sir Thomas Acland, seventh Baronet, married Miss Elizabeth Dyke, only daughter of Dr. Dyke, of Tetton, and the name of "Squire Ackland" appears in 1748, he having succeeded to the lands and part of the rectorial tithes belonging to Dr. Dyke.

The church was dedicated to St. Peter before the Reformation, as shewn by several Winsford Wills, but it became

1. Wells MSS.
2. *Archers'* Religious Houses of Somerset.
3. Somerset Incumbents, p. 466.

changed to St. Mary Magdalene. The Sunday after St. Peter's Day is still known as Revel Sunday.

According to the Wills there were nine stores in the church, viz.: St. Peter, B.V.M., High Cross, the Dead Light, St. James, St. Katherine, St. Anthony, Blessed Mary of Pity, and St. David.[1]

In 1654, according to an old deed, the roof the south side of the church was relaid with lead by Joseph Williams, of Barnstaple, who undertook to cast and lay up the lead and keep it in repair, at his own cost, for a period of twenty years, for the sum of £12 6s. 9d.

During the eighteenth, and early part of the nineteenth centuries, the church was constantly in the hands of carpenters and masons for repairs. During the years 1804-5-6, the sum of over £368 was spent on the church, chiefly on the roof, which was then ceiled and plastered. In 1813 a new screen was erected, the Commandments and Coat of Arms being fixed above the screen, at the entrance of the chancel. These were removed by the late Sir T. D. Acland and the present Vicar in 1858, when the south porch was rebuilt. There is no evidence when the old screen was removed. During the years 1800 to 1834, no less than £1465 17s. 6d. was spent on the church, all of which was raised by rate in the parish. In 1890-1 the church was restored by the late Mr. Sedding, and a local contractor, at a cost of £1200.

It may not be out of place to remark that these sums were spent on the church when the yearly charges on the parish were very heavy. The poor rate was seldom less than £400 a year, sometimes above £500 and £600, and the highway rate often exceeded £50. The large sums spent on the church showed the zeal of the parishioners for the House of God, for while the church rate, when made, was compulsory, yet no sums were expended by the Wardens, except the ordinary and regular charges, but what were ordered and sanctioned by the

1. Wells Wills.

majority of the ratepayers at Vestry meetings called for the purpose. At the end of each year the accounts were audited, and signed by two magistrates. The average yearly expenditure on the poor, for the years 1800 to 1834, was £473 2s. 6d., on the church £43 2s. 3½d., on the highways £56 15s. 9d., a total average expenditure of £573, all raised by rate in the parish.

The bells were re-hung, and a new treble bell, bearing the inscription, "Pro Deo et Regina," erected in 1897 at a cost of £150. They had previously been re-cast and re-hung in 1764-5 by Thomas Bilbie, of Cullompton, at a cost of £105.

The organ was erected in 1860. It was presented to the parish by the Rev. D. Twopeny, Vicar of Stockbury, Kent.

The Coat of Arms bears the inscription I. R. Año Dñi 1609.

"I advertise thee to observe the mouth of ye King, and that for ye word of ye oathe of God." Ecclesiastes viii, 2.

"Curse not the King, noe not in thy thought, neither curse ye riche in thie bedchamber, for the fowle of heaven shall cary ye voice, and that which hath wings shall declare the matter." Eccles. x, 20.

The oak pulpit is Jacobean, as are also the communion rails. In the east window of the chancel there is some pre-reformation stained glass. It consists of a figure of the Virgin and child. Underneath is a Latin inscription in old English characters, which formed part of a longer inscription, but one portion of the glass seems to have been inverted. The beginning is "Ore p āiabs dm̄," the latter part looks like "Vicariis

or Vicaruis huius," neither of which make good Latin. They are probably put in out of place, and require more of the

original inscription for their interpretation, "hujus," most likely, was followed by "Ecclesiæ." The general purport of the inscription would appear to be an invitation to pray for the souls of the Vicars of this church.

A description of the church plate I must leave to the abler hands of Prebendary Hancock. The silver paten bears the inscription: "The gift of Thomsin Widlake, bought by Roger Widlake, 1633."

In the Wardens' accounts for 1598, Thamosen Widlake was chosen Warden for the north side of the parish, and one item in the same accounts is: "Their is due to Roger Widlake from the prȳshe xxs. vijd." An old parchment deed in my possession, dated 1597, sets forth the purchase by lease of the tenement of West How in the parish of Exton, but adjoining the village of Winsford, by George Widlake, for the benefit of his two daughters, Thamosen and Jane Widlake. The parish registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials commence with the year 1660. They contain little more than the bare entries. In 1665, the plague, or some other sickness, must have visited Winsford with some severity, as there were thirty-two burials in that year, fourteen being in April, and several in May.

The old church accounts commence with the year 1550, and continue regularly till 1576, then 1594 to 1599. Overseer accounts, 1651 to 1654, then regularly since 1714. In the older accounts, a body known as "The four men" were elected annually to assist the Wardens in the management of the church stock. They rendered their accounts in December. In 1595 they were known as "The eight men," four from the north side, and four from the south side. The older accounts contain few entries of great interest, being little more than moneys received and expended. It is remarkable that they contain but one reference to the change of religion in Mary's reign: "1558—Except the tabernakell which is not yet allowed for." A Vicar, Ægidius Hillyng, was appointed in

Mary's reign. He was deprived in 1560, because, at the Royal Visitation, and subsequently for a year, he absented himself from his benefice. In 1662, Joseph Chadwick, Vicar, was deprived for refusing to subscribe to the Book of Common Prayer.[1]

The accounts of the Teithingmen for 1596 are interesting:

"Their is in the Hande of Bartholomewe Harroode, one teithinge muskett performed.

Itè) One curatt performed lackinge a pike.

Itè) Their is in the hande of William Norman the bodye of one costlett lacking a gourgett to the same.

Itè) Their is in the hande of Robert Pearse one costlett performed.

Itè) One muskett with his flaxe, twichboxe, moll and rest.

Itè) Their is in the hande of William Norman one sheef of arrowes.

Itè) Their is in the hande of Willia) Bradford, fermer, one payer of Almett Ryvete.

The brass tablet erected in the church is to the memory of the Lyddon family of Edbrooke, a farm near the Exe, about half-a-mile from the village. The first mention of Lyddon in Winsford is in 1561, when among the "dettes owed to the p—sshe" we find Nicolis Liddon iijs. iiijd. A deed in my possession, dated January 7th, 167$\frac{0}{1}$, sets forth the purchase of Edbrooke (also called Brooke Sandford Tenement), on a 99 years lease from Ferdinando Gorges of Eye, co. Hereford, the son of Thomas Gorges, Esq., of Heavitree, Devon, by William Liddon. In 1680 the freehold was purchased by his son, Robert Liddon. The said William Liddon contributed two shillings to the Benevolence granted to Charles II in 1662.

The will of Thomas Gorges, dated 1665, mentions his "demesne of Edbrooke, a little manor in the parish of Wins-

1. Somerset Incumbents.

ford, which I purchased of my honoured nephew, John Sanford, of Ninehead, Somerset."[1]

The Sanfords resided at Winsford for many generations; they came originally in the time of Edward I. The Lyddons owned and occupied Edbrooke till 1894, when it was sold.

Since 1664, a space of 236 years, there have been seven Vicars of Winsford, an average of over thirty-three years.

1. Somerset Wills. Vol. vi.

The Church of St. Mary, Marston Magna, Somerset.

BY C. E. PONTING, F.S.A.

THE Church consists of chancel; nave with north porch; a chapel on the north of the nave, and a western tower. It possesses features of very unusual interest, and of many periods which it is easy to follow; for, although the Church underwent a "restoration" in 1828, the work was confined to the erection of galleries and pews and the addition of colour-wash to the walls, so that the fabric happily remains as it was before, and it has suffered less from the 17th century fanaticism than most churches.

That a Church existed on this site before the Norman Conquest is proved by the existence of two small pre-Norman stone window heads, which were rebuilt into the 14th century east wall of the nave over the chancel ceiling.

As in the majority of cases, the earliest complete feature in the Church is the font, which is a fine Norman one of the earliest half of the 12th century. It has a circular basin, 2ft. 8in. diameter, with scallop moulding round its sides, and it stands on its original stem and base. There is no part remaining of the structure of the Church in which this originally stood—(it is quite possible that the font was set up in the previously existing Saxon church), but fragments of coeval work are built into the tower turret and the north wall of the chancel, and the part of the east wall below the window sill

date from about 1170; in the north wall of the sanctuary is a small coeval window—square outside, but with wide splay inside, carried round as a slightly pointed arch. Part of this wall has herring-bone masonry, and it is somewhat curious that this is an isolated piece, with ordinary random work below and around it. This is not of itself an indication of very early work, as it is found as late as the middle of the 13th century. This wall possesses one unfortunate characteristic of Norman work—a defective foundation, and it is doubtless due to this weakness in other parts of the Church that there is not more of it left. The wall leans outward very considerably, and, although there is evidence that this was the case in the 15th century, there is also ample evidence that the movement is still in progress.

The east window of the chancel is a triple lancet, which was apparently inserted in the Norman wall, but the upper part of this wall having been rebuilt during the present century the window was then reset.

The Norman Church probably consisted of nave and chancel only, and the walling was of random masonry, besides the north wall there is a small piece of the work of this period remaining under the S.W. window of the chancel, where the sill of an earlier window than the present one still exists; but with these exceptions the Church was entirely rebuilt at about 1360 (the chancel slightly before the nave), in the style known as "Decorated," which then prevailed; the masonry is of *coursed* rubble, and the distinction is easily seen in the south wall of the chancel. This 14th century work remains intact, excepting where disturbed for later insertions. There is a three-light square-headed window in the south wall of the sanctuary, and a priest's door westward of it. The nave (unlike the chancel) has a plinth course on the south, and three buttresses—each with two set-offs, the plinth continued round them, also two three-light pointed windows, with inside curtain arches; a similar window exists in the north wall. In posi-

tions unusually near the west end are the north and south doorways of the nave, these, like the windows, have the wave-mould and cavetti, but it is noteworthy that nowhere in the Church, excepting at the west window of the tower, is there a label mould to any arch. The chancel arch dates from this period of rebuilding, and consists of two orders—the outer a small chamfer, and the inner a wave-mould, on both arch and jambs, stopped on high plinth-base on the latter. The corbel trussed-rafter roof remains over the chancel, but in a most dilapidated condition.

The south porch was erected soon after the nave, but of meaner construction, local stone having been used for all, excepting the arch of the outer doorway, which latter is enriched by two orders of "wave-mould;" a modern window has been inserted in the east wall.

The tower is a fine one of three stages, with moulded base and splayed plinth; the stair-turret is carried up at the S.E. angle, entered from the inside by a pointed doorway, retaining *its original 14th century door*, and there are diagonal buttresses at the other angles. The lower stage has a western doorway, with mouldings dying out above the base, and a three-light pointed window over it, possessing the only label mould in the Church; this has good terminals carved with the eight-petal rose, and a further one over its apse. The archway opening into the nave is of very lofty proportions, and nearly the full internal width of the tower, two orders of sunk-chamfer on arch and jambs with moulded impost. The middle stage has a square opening, on the south side only. The upper stage has a two-light window in each face of somewhat peculiar type of tracery, the central eye being solid and carved with a boss. This is surmounted by a cornice and embattled parapet with gargoyles at the angles --the parapet is built of rubble work and has a rose carved on the central battlement of each face.

The great works of the 15th century in this Church were the erection of the north chapel, with the archway between it

and the nave; the erection of the rood screen and loft (now missing), with stair-turret to approach the latter, and the insertion of the two western windows in the chancel. The chapel is, I believe, in some respects *unique*, it embraces a chapel, a porch giving access to it, and to the nave, and having a kind of loft over it, forming a western-gallery, approached by a stone stair-turret from the porch; it once had an oak parapet, which has been made up into pews for the chapel. Beneath the front of the gallery is an open screen of oak, forming the division between the chapel and the porch; this has a small central doorway, and it supports the original floor-beams of the gallery. The doorway in the screen has been widened, and the whole screen much altered, but its design is easily followed. The steps of the turret are considerably worn, showing that this feature has been much used, although the turret is now closed, and access to the modern gallery is otherwise obtained. The entire structure consists of three bays, divided by buttresses with two set-offs, and having diagonal ones at the angles, two bays are occupied by the chapel, and the third by the porch and gallery; each bay of the chapel has a pointed three-light window, and there is a similar one in the east end flanked on the north side internally by a very rich and well preserved niche, with corbel side pinnacles, good groined canopy with crockets and finials and carved cornice. In the west wall is a two-light window placed out of the centre to admit of the turret, and carried up to light both the porch and gallery, the floor beam running across it. The porch has a north doorway—a four-centred one in order to bring it beneath the gallery floor, the 14th century inner doorway was not disturbed in making the addition. A stone bench is carried along inside the north wall, but it has been cut away for the modern stairs. The arch between the chapel and nave has two orders of the wave-mould; attached shafts on the jambs, with carved caps, but without bases, the shafts stop on a deep plain plinth. A base mould with

splayed plinth is carried round the outside of the chapel; and it is surmounted by a good plain parapet with gargoyles at the angles. The roof is modern and poor and unworthy. Altogether this annexe is a charming feature, and gives a special character to the Church.

The rood screen was evidently erected when the chapel was built, for the wall between the latter and the rood loft stair-turret, which projects on the north side of the nave, has the same base mould continued through—in this case the 14th century window here must have been reset. The doorways of the turret have been built up.

The two-light square headed window near the west end of the north wall of the chancel was inserted at about the same time, and the parts of walling around it rebuilt to the vertical. A pointed window was, at the same time, inserted in the south wall opposite.

There are fragments of old glass in the east window of the chancel—two angels and an inscription. In the north window of the nave are later pieces: a King, with nimbus, wearing an ermine robe and carrying a sword; and the chalice and wafer. In the window opposite are coeval pieces: two lilies, probably indicating the dedication of the altar, which doubtless stood on the south side of the chancel arch. This is indicated by there being a step across the nave some eight feet from the end, and by a small square-headed window which was erected in the south wall to give light to this altar after it had been darkened by the erection of the rood loft over.

It is worthy of note that the floor of nave and chancel slope upwards towards the east, following the natural lie of the site.

The nave roof was evidently reconstructed about a century ago, and old timbers reused for it, the lead bears the inscription

J. YOUNG
C. WARDEN
1792.

The pulpit is a good one of early Georgian type, with sounding board, but mounted on a very unsuitable base. Parts of the nave seating, near the east end, are Jacobean, and the remainder of the Georgian period; all the ends are of oak, and should be reused in any rearrangement of the Church. The seats are at present uncomfortable to sit in, and *impossible* for kneeling.

In 1828 a gallery was erected across the west end of the nave, entirely blocking up the tower arch, and thus depriving the Church of the effect of one of its finest features; access to this was gained by cutting a doorway through the north wall of the nave to connect it with the ancient chapel gallery, and a new wooden staircase put to approach the latter. A window was at the same time formed in the south wall to light the gallery. Another gallery was erected across the chapel arch, running east to west, and projecting into the chapel, where a separate staircase was put to give access to it—the chapel is thus ruined by these two mean staircases and the gallery, while its pews are most incongruous and inconvenient, one select one being five feet high. The pews in the chancel were probably set up at about the same time, and are equally unfit and unseemly.

The south wall of the nave is damp owing to the ground outside being above the floor, and the deal dado with which it has been covered is getting rotten. The whole of the interior of the Church is covered with colour wash, which extends over plastered surfaces and wrought stonework alike, quite concealing the beauty of the mouldings. The ceilings are of modern lath and plaster. The floors of the nave are, on the whole, good, but the pavings of the chancel and under the tower are rough and poor, and the wooden step in the former is unsuitable.

John Batten, F.S.A.

ON November 8th, 1900, a very respected member, Mr. John Batten, of Aldon, Yeovil, F.S.A., died at the ripe age of 85. He joined our Society at its commencement in 1850, and it is a matter for remark that up to his decease no less than three generations were at the same time members—Mr. Batten, his three sons (and a daughter-in-law), and a grandson. He ably filled the office of President at the Meeting at Yeovil in 1886, and was up to the time of his decease a V.P., and one of the Trustees of the Society's property. He was also a J.P. and D.L. for Somerset. Many valuable papers from his pen, displaying special and extensive erudition, appear in our volumes. Mr. Batten's last appearance at our Annual Meetings was at Sherborne in 1896, when those who heard his paper (vol. xlii, pt. ii, p. 1) read in the open air in the churchyard of Poyntington, upon the Descent of that Manor, will not readily forget his vigorous and "smart" appearance, and manner, and his clear enunciation, which would have done credit to a man 20 years his junior.

Perhaps the most valuable of his works is the "Historical and Topographical Collections relating to the Early History of Parts of South Somerset," which was published in 1894.

It contains notices of Barwick, Chilton Cantelo, Sutton Bingham, Brympton, Houndston, Preston, East and West Coker, Hardington, Mandeville, and Limington, and is full of original research, and on that account it is a real help to an accurate knowledge of the history of the county.

His death will leave a blank in the public life of the district, which cannot fail to make itself felt.

J. R. B.

George Streynsham Master.

THE late Rev. George Streynsham Master, of the Grange, Flax Bourton, who joined the Society in 1870, and was for some years and up to the time of his decease Chairman of its Northern Branch, died on November 8th, 1900, in his 78th year, and was buried at Flax Bourton. Mr. Master was the eldest son of the Ven. Robert Mosley Master, Archdeacon of Manchester and Rector of Crosley, Lancashire. He was educated at Eton and Brazenose College, graduating B.A. in 1845, and proceeding M.A. in 1848. He was P.C. of Welsh-Hampton, Salop, 1847—1859, and V. of Twickenham 1859—1865. His last preferment was the Rectory of West Dean, Wilts, which he held for upwards of twenty years (1865—1886). His wife and only son pre-deceased him.

Mr. Master was much interested in antiquarian pursuits, and an active member of several societies, in connection with which he had done most useful work. Since his settlement at Flax Bourton, in 1885, he had greatly interested himself in the valuable series of Parochial Histories which are being issued by the Northern branch, some of which are from his own pen, and all owe much to his information and collaboration. The current volume—Wraxall—was passing through the press at the time of his death, and within a few days he had corrected the proofs.

Mr. Master was emphatically "a gentleman of the old school," and his apt manner of illustrating subjects, courtesy, and hospitality, greatly endeared him to the members of the Branch and neighbours generally. His loss will be severely felt.

J. R. B.

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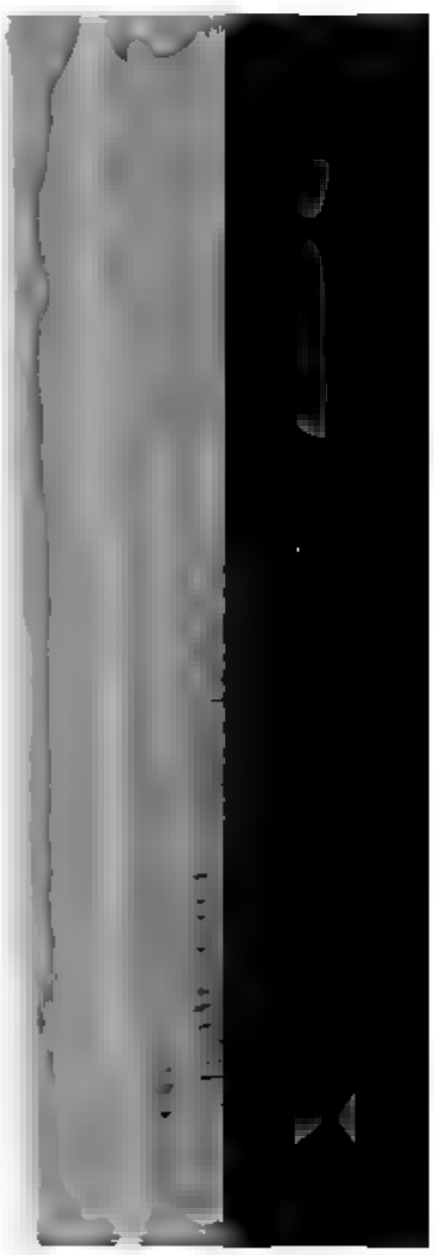

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McConnell, Rev. C. J., *Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet*
Meade, Francis, *The Hill, Langport*
Meade-King, R. Liddon, M.D., *Taunton*
370 Meade-King, Walter, 11, *Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter*
Meade-King, Miss May, *Walford, Taunton*
Medley, Rev. J. B., *Tyntesfield, Bristol*
Medlycott, Sir E. B., Bart., *Ven, Milborne Port*
Mellor, Right Hon. J. W., M.P., Q.C., *Culmhead, Taunton*
375 Meredith, J., M.D., *Wellington*
Michell, Rev. A. T., *Sheriffhales Vicarage, Newport, Salop*
Mildmay, Rev. A. St. John, *Hazelgrove Park, Queen Camel, Bath*
Mitchell, G. W., 76, *Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London*
Monday, A. J., *Taunton*
380 Moore, F. S., *Castle Cary*
Morland, John, *Glastonbury*
Mullins, Mrs., *The Glebe, Weston-super-Mare*
Mullins, Miss „ „
Murray-Anderdon, H. E., *Henlade, Taunton, and 27, Sloane Gardens, London*
385 Naylor, J. R., C.S.I., *Cadbury House, Yatton*
Newell, Rev. Preb. C. F., *Chiselborough Rectory, Stoke-under-Ham*
Newell, Major H. L. „ „ „
Newnham, Capt. N. J., *Blagdon Court, Bristol*
New York Public Library, *per* B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, *Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.*
390 Newton, F. M., *Barton Grange, Taunton*
Nicol, W. Herbert, *Poundisford Park, Taunton*
Nicholson, Rev. Preb. J. Y., *Aller Rectory, Langport*
Norman, Col. Compton, *Taunton*
Norman, G., 12, *Brock Street, Bath*
395†Norris, Hugh, *South Petherton*
Odgers, Rev. J. E., 145, *Woodstock Road, Oxford*
O'Donoghue, Henry O'Brien, *Long Ashton*
Olivey, H. P., *Albion House, Mylor, Penryn*
Ommanney, Rev. Preb. G. D. W., 29, *Beaumont Street, Oxford*
400 O'Neill, Rev. J. M., *Wembdon, Bridgwater*
†Paget, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard H., Bart., P.C., *Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet*, V.P.

Shore, Capt. The Hon. Henry N., *Mount Elton, Clevedon*
Short, John, *Provis, Batcombe, Bath* (deceased)
Shum, F., F.S.A., 17, *Norfolk Crescent, Bath*
Sibley, J. P., *Highclere House, Taunton*
80 Skinner, Stephen, M.B., *Tranent Lawn, Clevedon*
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Skrine, H. M., *Warleigh Manor, Bath*
Slade, Wyndham, *Montys Court, Taunton*
†Sloper, E., *Dashwood House, Broad Street, London*
85 Sly, E. B., *Glastonbury*
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Smith, F. Buchanan, *Haines Hill, Taunton*
†Smith, Rev. Preb. Gilbert E., *Barton St. David*
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90 Smith, J. H. W., *Roseneath, Taunton*
Smith, W. Carleton
†Smith, Rev. A. H. A., *The Vicarage, Lyng*
Smith, Major, *Lyng*
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95 Somers, B. E., *Mendip Lodge, Langford, Bristol*
Somerville, A. F., *Dinder, Wells*
Sommerville, R. G., *Ruishton House, Taunton*
Southall, H., *The Craig, Ross*
Southam, Rev. J. H., *Trull*
00 Sparks, William, *Crewkerne*
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Spencer, Frederick, *Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath*
Spencer, J. H., *Corfe, Taunton*
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05 Spiller, H. J., *Hatfield, Taunton*
Spiller, Miss, *Sunny Bank, Bridgwater*
Standley, A. P., *Rossall School, Fleetwood*
†Stanley, E. J., M.P., *Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater*, Trustee, V.P.
*Stanley, H. T., *Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater* (deceased)
10 Stanway, Moses, *Park Street, Taunton*
Steevens, A., *Taunton*
Stephenson, Rev. Preb. J. H., *Lympsham*
Sterry, Rev. F., *Chapel Cleeve*
Stevens, E. W., 4, *Birch Grove, Taunton*
15 Stoate, Wm., *Ashleigh, Burnham*
†Strachey, Sir E., Bart., *Sutton Court, Pensford, Bristol*, V.P.
Stradling, Rev. W. J. L., *Chilton-super-Polden*
Street, Rev. James, *Ilminster*
Stringfellow, A. H., *The Chestnuts, Taunton*

[illegible]
[illegible] *Bur*
[illegible]
[illegible] *G*
*[illegible] *Intreet*
[illegible] T. C., *Burle*
[illegible] *Muchelne*
[illegible] *Rovene*
[illegible] Tayler, Thomas, *Taunton*
[illegible] Rev. A. D., *Charee*
[illegible] Rev. C. S., *Bunwel*
*[illegible] Rev. H. [illegible], Earl, *N*
[illegible] A. A., *Mulsmer*
[illegible] Edward J., *Fiff*
[illegible] E., *Granville, I*
[illegible] A. G., 10, *Gree*
[illegible] Rev. Archer, *M*
[illegible] H. Stuart, 30, *I*
[illegible] Rev. Prob. Godfrey, *Guildford*
[illegible] J. A. C., 63, *Cheyne*
*[illegible] C., *Rosemount, Taunt*
Tite, Mr.
Todd, D'Arcy, 36, *Norfolk S*
[illegible] Toft, Rev. H., *Axbridge*
*Tonkins, Rev. H. G., *Weste*
Tonkins, Rev. W. S., 33, *Ca*
Tordiffe, Rev. Stafford, *Sta*
Trask, Charles, *Norton, Ho*

Valentine, E. W., *Somerton*
Vaudry, Mrs., *Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare*
Vaughan, Rev. E. T., *Wellington*
Vickery, A. J., 16, *Bridge Street, Taunton*
5 Vile, J. G., *Wilton Lodge, Taunton*
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0† Wakefield, J. E. W., *Taunton*
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Walter, W. W., *Stoke-sub-Hamdon*
Warry, G. D., Q.C., *Shapwick*
5 Warry, Henry Cockeram, *The Cedars, Preston Road, Yeovil*
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Weaver, Chas., *Uplands, St. John's Road, Clifton*
†Weaver, Rev. F. W., F.S.A., *Milton Clevedon, Evercreech*, General Secretary
Welby, Col., M.P., 26, *Sloane Court, Lower Sloane Street, London, S.W.*
0 Welch, C., 21, *Ellesker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey*
Wells, The Dean and Chapter of
Wells Theological College
Were, F., *Gratwicke Hall, Barrow Gurney, Bristol*
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5 Westlake, W. H., *Taunton*
Whale, Rev. T. W., *Weston, Bath*
Whistler, Rev. C. W., M.R.C.S., *Stockland, Bridgwater*
White, Saml., *The Holt, Mountlands, Taunton*
Whitting, C. G., *Glandore, Weston-super-Mare*
0 Wickenden, F. B., *Tone House, Taunton*
Wickham, Rev. A. P., *Martock*
†Williams, Rev. Wadham Pigott, *Weston-super-Mare*
Williams, Thos. Webb, *Flax-Bourton*
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Willcocks, A. D., *Taunton*
Winchester, Charles Blake, *Southwell Lodge, Trull*
0 Winter, Major, 35, *Silverdale Road, Sydenham*
†Winterbotham, W. L., M.B., *Bridgwater*

Winwood, Rev. H. H., 11, *Cavendish Crescent, Bath*
Winwood, T. H. R., *Wellisford Manor, Wellington*
Wood, F. A., *Highfield, Chew Magna*
605 Wood, Rev. W. Berdmore, *Bicknoller Vicarage*
Woodforde, Rev. A. J., *Locking, Weston-super-Mare*
Woodward, Miss J. L., *The Knoll, Clevedon*
Wooler, W. H., *Weston-super-Mare*
†Worthington, Rev. J., *Taunton*
610 Wright, W. H. K., *Free Library, Plymouth*
Wyatt, J. W., *Eastcourt, Wells, Somerset*

Members are requested to inform "The Secretaries, Taunton Castle," of any errors or omissions in the above list; they are also requested to authorise their Bankers to pay their subscriptions annually to Stuckey's Banking Company, Taunton; or to either of their branches; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset, and the establishment of a Museum and Library.

II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business. at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and its objects, shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members) which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on admission to the Society, and Ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same: such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, may (with the Author's consent and subject to the discretion of the Committee) be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science and Art, in the town of Taunton and the county of Somerset

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Rules for the Government of the Library.

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, from April to August inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year until Four o'clock.

2.—Every Member of the Society whose annual Subscription shall not be more than three months in arrear may borrow out of the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may exchange any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.

3.—Every application by any Member who shall not attend in person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.

4.—So much of the title of every book borrowed as will suffice to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing it, shall be entered in a book to be called the "Library Delivery Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.

5.—The book or books borrowed may either be taken away by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognised mode which he may request; and should no request be made, then the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such mode as the Curator shall think fit.

6.—All cost of the packing, and of the transmission and return of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be defrayed by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.

7.—No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month, if the same be applied for in the meantime by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library without a special order of the Committee, and a bond given for its safe return at such time as the Committee shall appoint.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library, he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the Government of the Library.

*** *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

Rules for the Formation of Local Branch Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than Five Members of the Society the Council may authorise the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if considered advisable, define a specific portion of the County as the District to such Branch.

2.—Societies already in existence, may, on application from the governing bodies, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—All Members of the Parent Society shall be entitled to become Members of any Branch.

4.—A Branch Society may elect Local Associates not necessarily Members of the Parent Society.

5.—Members of the Council of the Parent Society, being Members of, and residing within the District assigned to any Branch, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council of such Branch.

6.—A Branch Society may fix the rates of Subscription for Members and Associates, and make Rules and Bye-Laws for the government of such Branch, subject in all cases to the approval of the Council of the Parent Society.

7.—A Branch Society shall not be entitled to pledge the credit of the Parent Society in any manner whatsoever.

8.—The authority given by the Council may at any time be withdrawn by them, subject always to an appeal to a General Meeting.

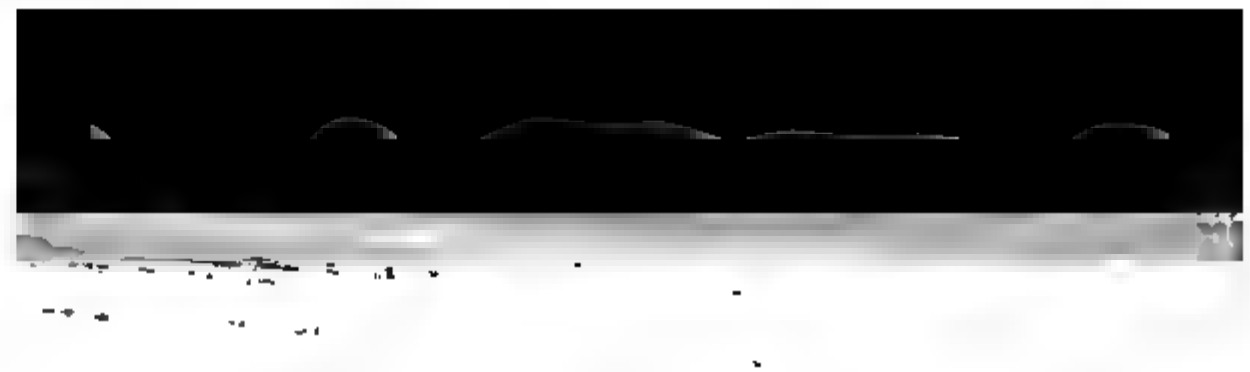
9.—Every Branch Society shall send its Publications and the Programmes of its Meetings to the Parent Society, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Parent Society's *Proceedings.*

10.—If on any discovery being made of exceptional interest a Branch Society shall elect to communicate it to the Parent Society before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Parent Society, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Branch Society to make use of any Illustrations that the Parent Society may prepare.

11.—Any Officer of a Branch Society, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman or Secretary, or by any Two of the Members of the Council of a Branch Society, shall on the production of proper Vouchers be allowed to use the Library of the Society, but without the power of removing books except by the express permission of the Council.

12.—Branch Societies shall be invited to furnish Reports from time to time to the Parent Society with regard to any subject or discovery which may be of interest.

December, 1900.



THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS

MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CURATOR AT THE FOLLOWING

NETT PRICES:

VOL. I. TAUNTON, 1849—WELLS, 1850.

Excursion—Hambdon Hill and Montacute.
Roman Remains at Whatley.
Papers by Rev. F. Warre on Uphill Church, Ancient Earthworks at Norton and Glastonbury Abbey.
Wells Cathedral, by the Rev. D. M. Clerk.
Can be supplied in sheets, with two coloured plates only, at 5s.

VOL. II. 1851. WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Out of print. *Excursion*—Worle Camp, Kew Steps, Woodspring Priory, Banwell.
Paper on the Perpendicular Style in the Churches of Somerset. Part I. By E. A. Freeman.
Somersetshire Fauna—Reptiles, by W. Baker.

VOL. III. 1852. BATH.

6/6 Perpendicular Style. Part II. By E. A. Freeman.
Farleigh Hungerford Castle, by Rev. J. E. Jackson.
List of Somerset Fungi, by Rev. W. R. Crotch.

VOL. IV. 1853. YEOVIL.

3/6 *Excursion*—Coker, Brympton, Hamdon Hill.
On the Architecture of the neighbourhood of Yeovil, by E. A. Freeman.
Taunton Castle and Woodspring Priory, by the Rev. F. Warre.

Vol. V.	1854.	TAUNTON.
Out of print.		*Excursions*—Broomfield, Cothelstone. The Perpendicular of Somerset compared with that of East Anglia, by E. A. Freeman. Ancient Sepulchral Remains near Bath, by Rev. H. M. Scarth. The Geology of the Quantocks, by J. H. Payne.
Vol. VI.	1855.	DUNSTER.
3/6		*Excursions* — Carhampton, Old Cleeve, Minehead. Dunster Priory Church, by E. A. Freeman. Charters of Cleeve Abbey, by Rev. T. Hugo. Old Cleeve Abbey, by Rev. F. Warre. Geological Formations near Dunster, by Rev. W. A. Jones.
Vol. VII.	1856-7.	BRIDGWATER & BRUTON.
3/6		*Excursions*—Stavordale, Cadbury, Castle Cary. The Wansdyke, by Rev. H. M. Scarth. Castle Cary, by Rev. Preb. Meade. Inventory of Vestments (Bridgwater), by Rev. W. A. Jones. Charters of Bruton Priory, by Lord Talbot de Malahide.
Vol. VIII.	1858.	BRIDGWATER.
3/6		*Excursion*— Spaxton, Stowey Castle, Stoke Courcy. Ancient Chambered Tumuli, by Rev. H. M. Scarth. Muchelney Abbey, by Rev. T. Hugo. Catalogue of the Pigott Drawings.
Vol. IX.	1859.	GLASTONBURY.
3/6		*Excursions*—Street, Somerton, Lytes Cary, Wedmore. Cheddar. Taunton Priory, by Rev. T. Hugo. British Cattle Stations, by Rev. F. Warre.
Vol. X.	1860.	CLEVEDON.
3/6		*Excursions* -Tickenham, Weston, Portishead, Portbury, Nailsea, Chelvey, Wrington, Congresbury, Yatton.

VOL. X—*continued.*

Buckland Priory, by Rev. T. Hugo.
Inland Mollusca of Somerset, by Rev. A. M. Norman.

VOL. XI. 6/- 1861-2. LANGPORT AND WELLINGTON.

Excursions—Muchelney, Martock, South Petherton, Pitney, High Ham, Othery, Burlescombe, Greenham, Cothay, West Buckland, Bradford, Nynehead.
Cannington Priory, by Rev. T. Hugo.
Dunstan at Glastonbury, by Rev. J. R. Green.
Bishop's Palace at Wells, by J. H. Parker.

VOL. XII. 3/6 1863-4. WELLS AND BURNHAM.

Excursions—Wookey, Brent Knoll, South Brent, Lympsham, Wedmore.
Ecclesiastical Buildings in Wells, by J. H. Parker.
Earl Harold and Bishop Giso, by Rev. J. R. Green.
Bishop Savaric, by Canon Jackson.
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VOL. XIII. 6/- 1865-6. SHEPTON MALLET AND ILMINSTER.

Excursions—Doulting, Pilton, Ditcheat, Evercreech, Maesbury Camp, Croscombe, Donyatt, Ford Abbey, Dowlish Wake.
Roman Potter's Kiln, by Rev. H. M. Scarth.
Whitehall, Ilchester, by Rev. T. Hugo.
The Middle and Upper Lias of South West of England, by C. Moore.

VOL. XIV. 6/6 1867. BRISTOL.

Excursions—Whitchurch, Stanton Drew, Sutton, the Avon Gorge.
Rise of Bristol Trade, by Rev. W. Hunt.
Civil War in Somerset, by E. Green.
Catalogue of Feline Fossils in Taunton Museum, by W. A. Sanford.

THE [illegible]—[illegible]

Siege of Taunton, [illegible], by E. Green.
Battle of Sherborne, by E. Chisholm-Batten.

THE [illegible] [illegible] GLASTONBURY.

[illegible]—Mere, Shepton, Sharpham, West Pennard, West Sedgy, Barton, Burtle.

Glastonbury, by J. H. Parker.
Pennsi Waters at Glastonbury, by E. [illegible].
Thunderbolt Accounts Book concluded.

THE [illegible] [illegible] CLEVEDON.

[illegible]—Yatton, Tickenham, Wraxall, Long Ashton, Backwell, Claverham, Portbury, Walton-in-Gordano.

Clevedon Court, by Sir Arthur Elton.
Backwell Church, by Rev. E. Burbidge.
Ancient Crosses at Yatton, by Dr. Pring.

THE XXVIII [illegible] CHARD.

[illegible]—Combe St. Nicholas, Whitestaunton, Fivehead, Ilton, Winsham, Cricket St. Thomas.

The Manor of Chard, by E. Green.
Chard Parish, by Rev. F. Brown.
Manor Chard, by R. W. Greenfield.

THE XXIX [illegible] WITHYCOMBE.

[illegible]—Luccombe, Harnham, Brendon, Elworthy, Treskinnick, The Steps, Dulverton, Exford.

Structure of Church, by B. E. Ferrey.
[illegible], by E. Green.
Roman Road at Withycombe, by C. I. [illegible].

THE XXX [illegible] SHEPTON MALLET.

[illegible]—Doulting, Leigh-on-Mendip, Mells, Nunney, Hillcombe, Radstock.

[illegible] Wells Street, by E. Green.
Roman Road at Radstock, by J. McMurtrie.
Ancient of Doulting, by Canon Church.

Vol. XXXI. 1885. WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

3/6 *Excursions*—Churchill, Hutton, Woodspring, Banwell.
Wemberham, by Rev. Preb. Scarth.
Manors of Churchill and Hutton, by Rev. E. Green.
Somerset Epitaphs, by Rev. W. Hardman.

Vol. XXXII. 1886. YEOVIL.

3/6 *Excursions* — Brympton, Hamdon Hill, Montacute, Martock, Tintinhull, Limington, Mudford.
Manor of Yeovil, by E. Green.
Gyffa, by T. Kerslake.
Somerset Trade Tokens, by W. Bidgood.

Vol. XXXIII. 1887. BRISTOL.

3/6 *Excursions*—Westbury-on-Trym, Henbury, Aust Cliff, Thornbury.
Wrington, by the Rev. Preb. Scarth.
Limington, by John Batten.
Leland in Somerset, by E. H. Bates.

Vol. XXXIV. 1888. WELLS.

3/6 *Excursions* — Rodney Stoke, Cheddar, Wookey, Pilton, Croscombe.
Wells Cathedral, by Canon Church and E. A. Freeman.
Seals of the Bishops, by W. H. St. John Hope.
Wells Palace, by E. Buckle.

Vol. XXXV. 1889. MINEHEAD.

5/- *Excursions*—Culbone, Porlock, Luccombe, Dunster, Cleeve Abbey.
Triassic Rocks of West Somerset, by W. A. E. Ussher.
Benevolence granted to Charles II, by E. Green.
Cleeve Abbey, by E. Buckle.

Vol. XXXVI. 1890. CASTLE CARY.

5/- *Excursions*—Ditcheat, Hornblotton, Alford, Lytes Cary, West and Queen Camel, Cadbury Castle, North and South Cadbury.

VOL. XXXVI—*continued.*

Camelot, by Rev. J. A. Bennett.
Stone at West Camel, by Rev. Prof. Browne.
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